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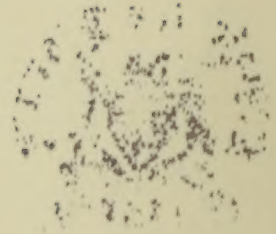
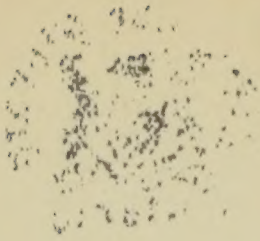


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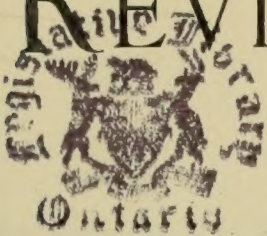
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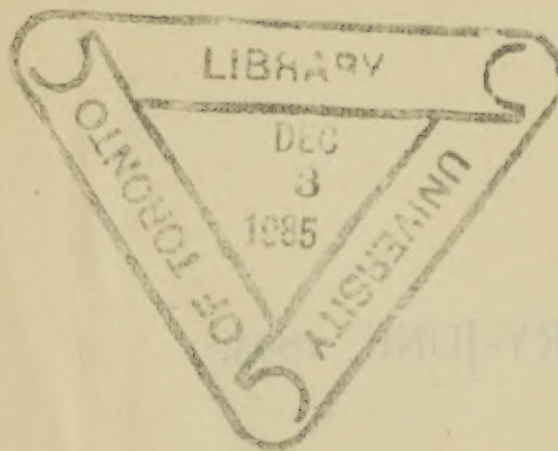
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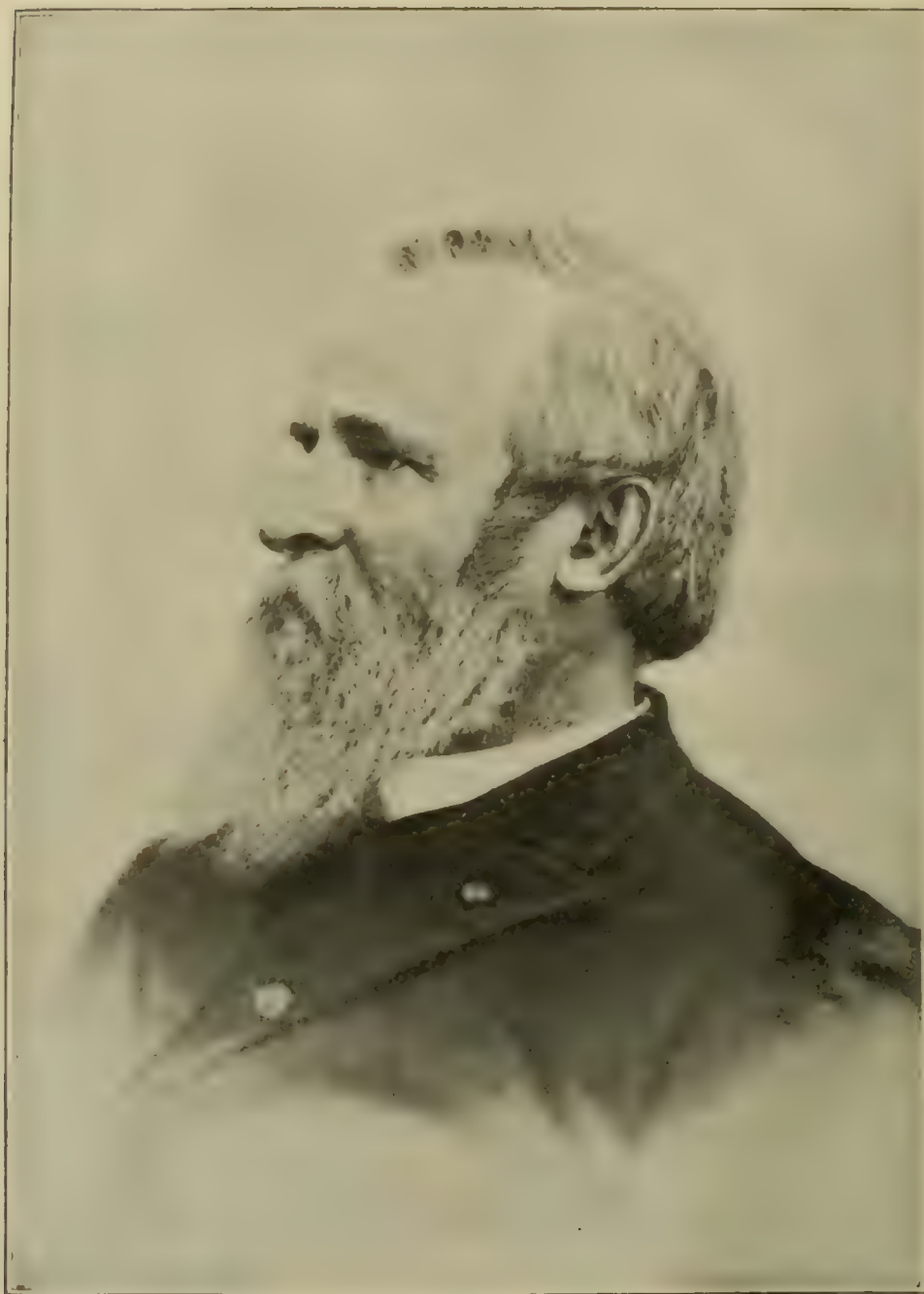
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Born October 4, 1822. Died January 17, 1893.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 37

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

IT was estimated in these pages two months ago that the quarantine prohibitions of last summer against the landing of immigrants had reduced the total influx for 1892 by not less than 200,000 souls. This estimate has been sustained by official calculations. For several years the American sentiment in favor of somewhat radical restrictions upon the freedom of immigration to this country has been growing more pronounced and emphatic; yet nothing in the way of sweeping action could have been expected for a long time to come if grave circumstances had not conspired to foster drastic measures. The Russian famine, following on the heels of the Russian persecution and expulsion of the Jews, diverted hitherwards a great horde of the most wretched and least assimilable of all the lowly of Europe, with strange garbs, queer jargons and dreadful diseases. And then, from Asia across the path of the Russian refugees came the cholera, accompanying them to Hamburg and invading the steerage quarters of the emigrant ships. The President's order against the landing of immigrants came with the evident consciousness that more was involved than a temporary quarantine measure against cholera. It was, in fact, the beginning of a profound change in our policy—a change destined to affect the whole world most momentously. The Emancipation Proclamation wore the guise of a temporary war measure; but it meant a wholly new order of things in our institutional and social life. And thus the order forbidding emigrants to land will have been recognized as a great turning-point in our history.

*Immigration
Must be
Suspended.*

Few things are so probable as that Europe will be visited with another epidemic of cholera this year. Everything in the situation combines to make clear and unmistakable the wisdom of a continuation, for the period of at least another year, of the policy that practically suspended immigration during the last months of 1892. The difficulty of initiating so grave a change of policy as the prohibition of immigration was removed in a manner that nobody had anticipated. While the country was still fitfully debating, as it had been for ten years, how to go about the task of limiting the influx of European laborers and paupers; while Congressmen were

drafting timid bills; and while official commissions were reporting upon the question, the President cut the Gordian knot by a single stroke. In the ostensible interest of the public health, at a moment when the general anxiety and alarm were great enough to assure approval of the step, Mr. Harrison solved the immigration problem by summarily prohibiting immigration. Forthwith, the emigrant ships sought their docks in Europe, and there some of them have been rusting and rotting, while others have been sold to go into commission in other seas for other services. Great steamship companies recognized the element of permanence and irrevocability in what seemed on its face a mere transient expedient, and they prepared to go out of business. The World's Fair is another factor in the conspiracy against the immigrant ship. Neither Europeans nor Americans will want to go to Chicago if cholera infection is to be spread along the road from New York harbor to the White City on Lake Michigan. There will be no serious danger of cholera infection from ships bringing only first and second class passengers. Nor will there be irksome quarantine detention for such ships. The conditions altogether are of a kind to hold public opinion up to the point of justifying the exclusion of immigrants this coming year. If Congress does not exclude them, they will nevertheless be excluded by executive orders under the new national quarantine system that is certain to be created. But it is probable that Congress will vote to suspend immigration for a year, during which time a measure will be prepared to go into permanent operation imposing literacy and property tests upon future immigrants, and providing for a preliminary consular investigation of each applicant's character in his own home.

*Notice from
the New
World.*

Upon this topic, so fraught with deep concern to Europe and to America alike, Mr. Stead writes as follows, primarily for the eye of his British and European readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS: The New Year opens with a serious warning from the New World to the old. Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, publishes in the January number of the *North American Review* a declaration in favor of the total suspension for a year of all immigration to the North American Continent. This twelve months'



From photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

barring of the gates of the New World against the overflow of the population of the Old is ostensibly advocated as the most effective method of keeping out the cholera. But the Senator frankly warns us that after the cholera has passed, the Immigrants' Gate will never again be thrown open to all comers. "Residence and citizenship in the United States are so valuable that it is highly reasonable" that only eligible immigrants should be admitted. The feeling in the United States is almost universal in favor of effective restriction of immigration. In the first eight months of the year, 161,268 degraded, illiterate immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Poland and Russia landed in the United States. Next year, if the Senator has his way, not one will be permitted to land, and after next year the interdict will only be raised in favor of those who can read and write, who have money of their own, and who have a consular certificate that they are not in the category of undesirable citizens. Exclusion of all others is declared to be imperatively necessary for the maintenance of a high order of American civilization and in the interest of the intelligent wage-workers. It is the application of the principle of the anti-Chinese law to the Mongolians of the Old World. But what an appreciable addition is this to the sweltering mass of human misery in Europe!

*What Must
the Old
World Do?*

There is nothing in Panama scandals, or in German army bills, or in the commotion in the Home Rule teacup, that approaches in importance this ominous notice from the New World, that America can no longer be used as the dumping ground for the surplus human refuse of Europe. If the Senator's warning be fulfilled, it will seem to many millions as if the doors of hope had been closed upon mankind. For them, hitherto, the prospect of an escape to America, where wages were high and where the blood-tax was never levied, seemed the nearest equivalent for their waning faith in a celestial paradise. Skepticism and materialism have dimmed their vision of the heavens. Their one hope of betterment, the only terrestrial paradise, lay across the Atlantic. And now the gates of the transatlantic Eden are being barred before them. Senator Chandler, like the angel with the flaming sword, denies them access to the Promised Land. What are they to do? Cut each other's throats in the mad struggle for sustenance? There is another way out, and that way France, as the population returns show, is resolutely practicing. Last year the deaths outnumbered the births in France by nine thousand. But for an excess of births over deaths among the Italians and Belgians of 4,000 each, and 2,000 among other nationalities, the decrease of French population would have been 19,000 in the twelve months. The French cradle is not being refilled. Ten years ago there were 937,000 babies born in France in one year. Last year there were only 866,000 births as against 876,000 deaths. There were more marriages than any year since 1884, but not more children.

*The Need
for Outlets.*

The French plan is to limit the family; the British is to find new homes for the redundant population beyond the sea. Hitherto the world has been so wide that statesmen, immersed in the parochial politics of their own little vestry, have hardly given a thought to the urgent necessity of keeping an open door in the uninhabited continents for the overflow of the British household. A population less in number than that which is crowded together in Greater London has settled upon the outside rim of the Australian continent, in which hundreds of millions might find a home. Yet nothing has ever been done to secure for the overplus of the population of the British islands a right of way to the unoccupied lands which would long ago have been snapped up by the foreigner but for the dread of the Imperial navy, toward the maintenance of which the over-sea settlers until the other day contributed nothing. It may be impossible to secure for Britishers' children and their children's children the opportunity to colonize, but the object was certainly one which a farseeing statesman might have borne in mind and have endeavored to secure. But statesmen for the most part have cared about none of these things. Some of them even elevated into an article of faith the doctrine that statesmen ought not to take thought for any of those matters—neither for men

nor for manufactures would they concern themselves in securing an open gate. Yet surely British statesmen who have forty millions of humans penned up in their small islands might at least have endeavored to be able to say to their race: "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man shall shut it."

England
Looking for
Markets.

The departure of Sir G. Portal and his staff for Zanzibar in their 700 mile walk through the East-Africa coast land up to Uganda denotes a somewhat tardy awakening of the British householder to the need of keeping open as many doors as possible through which English manufactures may pass freely. Its significance has not been lost sight of, least of all by those who detest every extension of the civilizing sovereignty of Britain. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his New Year's Address exclaimed, when commenting on the triumph of Lord Rosebery's policy, "An Amurath on Amurath succeeds; there is only one Imperial statesman the more." He went on to lament that the work of Imperial extension and consolidation was likely to go on more rapidly under the Liberals than under the Tories, and for this cause: The Liberals in opposition put the brake on Tory Imperialism, but if when the Liberals are in office they take to Imperialism, there is no check on their policy. This is a consideration which may be respectfully commended to those Imperialists who are perpetually wondering how it is that Lord Rosebery and others can remain in the Gladstonian party. Mr. Harrison gleefully looks forward to the dismemberment of the Empire, and predicts that many foreign flags will be hoisted on territory now colored British red on the map; but as every foreign flag is the symbol of a foreign and sometimes prohibitive tariff, the English working classes and their employers will positively decline to follow the lead of these Positivist prophets.

Saul
Among the
Prophets.

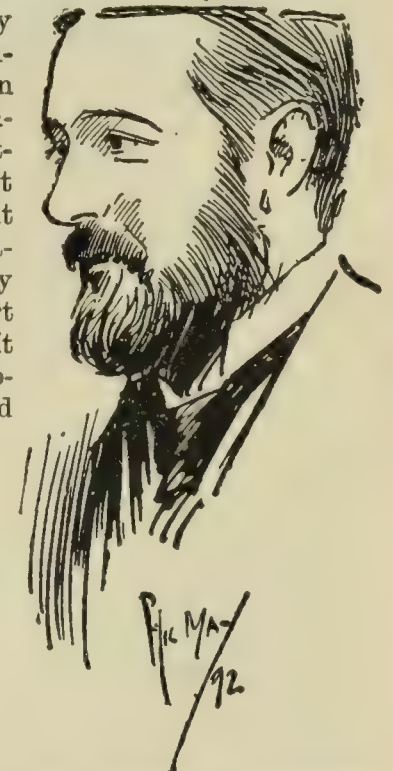
The drift in the imperial direction in England is so strong that even Sir W. Harcourt is swinging with the tide. Not only did he raise no serious objection to the retention of Uganda, which seems to have been more obnoxious to Mr. Gladstone than to any of the members, but he has honorably distinguished himself by taking up the cause of Imperial Penny Postage, which Mr. Henniker Heaton has championed so ably and so long.



SIR GERALD PORTAL.

The dismay which prevailed at the Carlton Club when the *Daily Chronicle* announced that the Government was going to establish penny postage throughout the Empire was the best tribute to the smartness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in appropriating the one chance left him by the obtuseness of his predecessor. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Arnold Morley will indeed deserve well of the Empire if they seize the first opportunity to prove the sincerity of their desire to promote the union and solidarity of all the Queen's dominions. There are obstacles, no doubt. Some of the Colonial governments cannot afford, with their own internal postal rate standing at 2d., to reduce the rate for English letters to one penny. But if England takes the lead they will speedily follow. And there is no objection to charging 1d. on all letters out, even if for a time 2½d. is charged on letters the other way. Such differences have existed in the past—notably in the case of Queensland, where there was, at one time a sixpenny rate from Brisbane to London and an eightpenny rate from London to Brisbane. Of course the permanent officials of the British General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand will do their best or their worst to magnify the obstacles from molehills into mountains. If, however, Sir W. Harcourt sits on them hard they will collapse under his weight.

Mr. Stead, whom we are still quoting, proceeds to say that he is the more gratified at this sudden eleventh-hour blossoming of the fruits of righteousness on a somewhat withered stem, because it seems as if no combination can avert the speedy access of Sir W. Harcourt to the Premiership. It has always been the object of his ambition, and now that it is within his grasp we need not grudge it him—especially as it will be a barren honor. Prince Bismarck's famous remark to Prince Alexander of Battenberg recurs to the mind in this connection. "Take it," he said, when the throne of Bulgaria was offered the Prince, "take it by all



From *Pick-Me-Up*, December 31 1892.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON.

means ; it will always be an agreeable reminiscence." Sir W. Harcourt will always be able to look back with interest upon the few brief and troubled months during which he will in all probability be First Minister of the Crown. After he has had one term of office he



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

will not want another, and after another spell of Lord Salisbury, the way will be cleared naturally for the Ministry of Lord Rosebery.

*Lord Rosebery's
Reversion.*

That Lord Rosebery is the natural and necessary successor of Mr. Gladstone is almost universally recognized. It is, indeed, so well recognized that even his most enthusiastic supporters can submit without impatience to a Harcourtian interregnum. It suits Sir W. Harcourt to be Premier this year. It will suit Lord Rosebery better to wait his time. In 1896 or 1897 he will be installed without opposition. His reversionary rights to the Premiership will not be seriously contested—excepting by Mr. Labouchere, and as Mr. Labouchere has no candidate for the post—excepting himself—his can hardly be regarded as serious opposition. Meanwhile during the interregnum the wishes of the heir presumptive will be law in the Foreign Office. Thus we shall have all the advantage of a Rosebery Ministry *plus* the advantage of Sir W. Harcourt support-

ing a sound Imperial policy as his own. One almost feels inclined to say with the immortal Pangloss that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

*The
Home Rule
Bill.*

The Home Rule bill has been printed, but its secret has been very carefully preserved. On the vital point of all, the retention or exclusion of the Irish members at Westminster, the silence has been impenetrable. There is reason, however, to hope that the Government will have seen the force of the arguments which were presented before the November Cabinet meetings, in favor of relegating the whole question of the Irish members to the next session. Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellites, has this month publicly accepted the suggestion and made it his own. It is much to be hoped, although hardly to be expected, that Mr. Gladstone will adopt the same wise course with regard to the contribution which Ireland must make to the Imperial Exchequer. Every month since Mr. Gladstone has taken office has shown that this is the rock upon which the Home Rule bill will be wrecked. When Mr. Gladstone introduced his bill in 1886, Mr. Parnell accepted the arrangement by which Ireland was to pay one-fifteenth. But now we have Mr. Healy declaring that Ireland cannot and will not pay any such sum, while Mr. Clancy demonstrates to his own entire satisfaction, in the *Contemporary* this month, that Ireland ought not to pay anything to the Imperial Exchequer for the next fifty years, as a kind of compensation for the extent to which she has been plundered since the Union. It only now remains for a third Irish member to propose that, as an accessory of Home Rule by way of making up for the injustice of the past, every Irishman now living in Ireland shall receive a permanent compensation from the British Exchequer of £100 a year. They are just as likely to get that as the arrangement which Mr. Clancy desires.

*The
Financial
Rock.*

There is no question about the seriousness of this problem. *United Ireland*, with a public spirit and true journalistic instinct, has opened its columns for some months past for the discussion of what constitutes a satisfactory Home Rule bill. Nothing is more remarkable than the unanimity which prevails among all sections of Irishmen as to the paramount importance of the financial question. Mr. Healy says that when Mr. Parnell in 1886 consulted nine of his colleagues as to the amount which Ireland should pay, every one of the nine agreed in declaring that one-fifteenth was too much. Mr. Parnell, as his manner was, however, overruled all his colleagues. They have no intention of acquiescing this time in the decision of their fallen chief. Mr. Gladstone will explain that one-fifteenth is not one-fifteenth at all, because, as he stated in his speech in 1886, he allowed the Irish to levy their own excise, an arrangement by which every glass of Irish whiskey drunk in England would pay duty to the Irish

excisemen. One thing we may be certain of, and that is that Ministers have been as liberal to the Irish as they believe the English people will stand. But the English and Scotch people will not stand very much. Nearly one-half of the British public has been educated up to believe that it is safe and politic to allow the Irish to govern themselves, but very few English, Scotch or Welsh Home Rulers have even begun to consider the possibility of the justness of taking upon their own shoulders one, two or three million pounds of taxation at present paid by the Irish. It is therefore evident that the prospects of the Home Rule Bill at the present time are not particularly bright.

*The Dynamite
Explosion
at Dublin.*

Late on Christmas Eve, almost immediately after the release of four prisoners undergoing penal servitude for being concerned in the death of an inspector at Gweedore, some miscreant put a dynamite bomb in front of the detective office in Dublin Castle. When it exploded it smashed the windows in the vicinity and killed a detective who was passing at the moment. Near by, an Italian naturalist of the name of Madame Magetti was sitting at her window when the bomb exploded. Her window was blown in and she was somewhat stunned. When she recovered she heard her poor macaw shout, "Oh, mamma, what is the matter?" She saw the bird in the fire and soot. She rescued poor Polly, and rushed to the door in time to see the body of the dying detective carried away. The press of England seems to have been about as intelligent in their comments upon this incident as that macaw. "Oh, mamma, what is the matter?" they kept screaming out in various notes of bewilderment and indignation. Nothing is more obvious than that nothing is the matter. It is only one of the ordinary incidents of government in the last decade of the nineteenth century. What we have to recognize is that in dynamite the reckless criminal has an agent which can be employed with comparative safety to himself, and he employs it accordingly. There is no reason for making a fuss about it. It is a disagreeable incident, and it is, of course, very deplorable that public officers should be killed. The right thing to do is simply to treat it as all in the day's work, like an accident on the railway or any other incident in the work of government.

*Mr. Gladstone's
Retirement.*

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Biarritz. He has drafted his Home Rule bill and he will probably make his last great speech in explaining its provisions. Afterwards—say about Easter—so the calculations go, he is likely to leave the more arduous and exhausting task of piloting his bill through committee to his successor, Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. Gladstone will then have achieved the unparalleled triumph of having been Prime Minister at the age of eighty-three, of having introduced a great measure of reconstruction and reconciliation which Parliament is not yet sufficiently educated to pass, and of handing over to his

successors a reconstituted party with a majority which no one but himself can keep together. The vigor of the G. O. M. when he can be kept going by excitement is something phenomenal. But not even the perpetual effervescence of intellectual champagne can keep a veteran of eighty-three up to the task of the Premiership. He will become of necessity more and more irritable. His sleep may depart from him and then, unless he takes timely rest, he may drop in the traces. He may slow up and survive, but it will be difficult for Sir W. Harcourt to lead the House and conduct the discussions in committee on the Home Rule bill if the author of the bill is still member for Midlothian. How these things will be arranged it is not for us at present to inquire into, but that there is some arrangement in the wind we make no doubt.

*Mr. Stansfeld
and the Poor
Law Commission.*

Mr. Gladstone cannot resent the discussion of the consequences which follow from his retention of office at an age which renders him physically incapable—say of spending Christmas in the land which he governs—because he thrust similar considerations, without the slightest ceremony, upon a much younger man when he excluded Mr. Stansfeld from his Administration. Mr. Gladstone is eighty-three. Mr. Stansfeld is only seventy-two. But while eighty-three is no disqualification for the Premiership, the octogenarian ruled the septuagenarian out from a subordinate office on the ground that he was too old. To make matters worse, Mr. Stansfeld was offered the vulgar *solatium* of a peerage, which he declined, and the presidency of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law and the Aged Poor. This also he put from him and when the session opens we may expect to see Mr. Stansfeld taking his seat below the gangway. No one was a more zealous Home Ruler and a more fervent Gladstonian than Mr. Stansfeld, but while Mr. Gladstone took to his councils at least one of the deserters of 1886, he had no place for the staunch lieutenant who had faithfully borne the labor and heat of the day.

*The Royal
Commission on
the Aged Poor.*

The presidency which Mr. Stansfeld rejected was offered to Lord Aberdare. The Commission is marked by a great blot: it contains no women among its members. Another blot upon the Commission is the absence of Canon Blackley. Canon Blackley has been the pioneer of the old-age pensions. He had labored for years before Mr. Chamberlain ever touched the question with the tip of his fingers; he is intelligent, energetic and a master of the subject; he is on the spot, and yet he is ruled out, apparently for no other reason than because he is a churchman. Rumor has it that the Government thought Nonconformists would object if a church parson were appointed to the Commission without being kept in countenance by a Nonconformist divine. No Nonconformist divine being handy, the Commission was constituted without Canon Blackley. Mr. John Burns was offered a seat

on the Commission and refused, for reasons known to himself, but they did not stand in the way of his pronouncing a vigorous anathema upon Mr. Broadhurst for accepting the chair which he refused to fill. The Prince of Wales, one is glad to see, has at last been allowed to serve on a commission. It is to be regretted that a better representative of the agricultural laborers than Mr. Arch could not be found. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain are the most prominent members of the Commission, and we shall be very much surprised if Mr. Chamberlain does not succeed in running the Commission as cleverly as Mr. Mundella ran the Labor Commission.

The Salvation Army Report.

The Salvation Army Social Scheme has just emerged triumphantly from one of the most exhaustive and searching inquiries ever instituted by a supremely competent committee. Sir Henry James, Lord Onslow, Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. W. H. Long, with Mr. C. Hobhouse as secretary, held eighteen meetings, some of which lasted six hours, during which they listened to everything that any one had to say against the scheme or the Salvation Army. Mr. Waterhouse, the first accountant in the Empire, had ten clerks engaged for a whole fortnight, making a searching examination into the whole of the accounts. General Booth and his son and all the leading officials were subjected to an unsparing cross-examination, and as the result the committee drew up a report which is decisive. It finally disposes of all the calumnies which malevolence and jealousy have heaped upon the general. To bring this out more clearly we will print the accusations and the finding of the committee in parallel columns.

Accusations.

1. That General Booth had appropriated for his own use, or the use of his family, the money subscribed by the public.

Committee's Verdict.

1. "There is no reason to think that Mr. Booth, or any member of his family, derives or ever has derived benefit of any kind from any of the properties or money raised for the Darkest England scheme."



GENERAL BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

2. That the money raised for the Social Scheme has been used for the Salvation Army spiritual work.

2. "That with the exception of a sum of £6000 spent in the barracks at Hadleigh farm, for which the Salvation Army pay rent, the £129,288 collected for the Social Scheme has been devoted only to the objects, and expended in the methods, set out in Darkest England, and to no others. The Salvation Army has contributed to the Social Scheme £4,884."

3. That there were no accounts kept, or that they were confused, misleading and inaccurate.

3. "The accounts have been, and are, kept in a proper and clear manner."

4. That the money has been spent recklessly, extravagantly and without businesslike method.

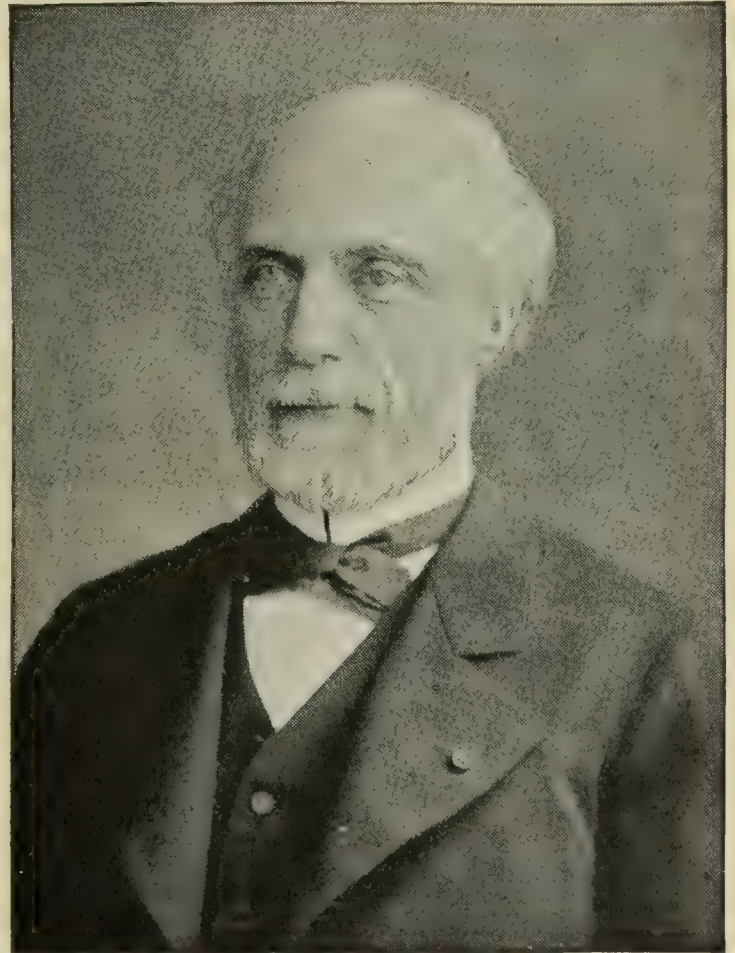
4. "There is no evidence of any wasted money. It appears that the methods employed in the expenditure of such moneys have been, and are, of a businesslike, economical and prudent character."

"The committee believe that the scheme has been well thought out and that every reasonable effort has been made to secure success. . . . If, however, full effect is to be given to the operations of the Farm Colony, it is desirable that the arrangements for carrying out the colony over-sea should be proceeded with." Seldom or never before has any complex and novel experiment emerged so triumphantly from so crucial an ordeal. General Booth and his devoted fellow-workers may indeed be congratulated upon this crowning tribute to their disinterestedness and sagacity. It would, indeed, in the words of one of the committee, be a national disaster if so promising a scheme were to fail for want of prompt and adequate support.

*Panama—
a Resume.*

The history of France for two months has been summed up in one word—Panama. There have been ministerial crises, sensational arrests, stormy scenes in the Chamber, duels, and, in short, all the effervescent symptoms of a great national crisis. December opened with the formation of a new French Cabinet under M. Ribot, and January followed with a fall of the Ministry and a reorganization, with Ribot still the Premier. The Panama Canal has been a great undertaking to which the honor of France has been pledged. The Republic has given special facilities to the company for the raising of money. Therefore, when it was proclaimed from the Tribune that these exceptional facilities had been practically obtained by the corruption of deputies, it was only in human nature to insist that there should be a very searching investigation. M. Loubet fell because he, or rather his Minister of Justice, was indisposed to lend himself to the popular cry for exposure and vengeance. The Boulangists and all those who hate the Republic eagerly seized this, as they would have seized any other method which fortune provided them with, to discredit the Republic. After M. Loubet was overturned because he refused to order the exhumation of the body of Baron Reinach, M. Carnot had some difficulty in finding a successor. M. Brisson, the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, failed to form a Ministry. After several days' interregnum, M. Ribot consented to take office. Seeing that a hurricane was blowing, he decided to scud before the wind with bare poles. He allowed the *dossiers* of the incriminated persons to be examined, M. Reinach's body was promptly exhumed, the counterfoils of the missing checks were seized and M. Charles de Lesseps and other directors of the Panama Company were arrested. The Minister of Justice placed himself almost unreservedly in the hands of the Committee of Investigation. Then disclosures began to explode one after another in a fashion which worked up the excitement to the wildest pitch. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, was the first victim. He resigned his portfolio and defended himself at the Tribune. This was but the beginning of scandals. Within three days of the arrest of the directors, the Procureur-General applied to the Chamber and to the Senate for the authorization to prosecute five senators and five deputies, whose initials appeared on the

counterfoils of the checks alleged to have been paid in the corruption of public functionaries. Of the ten defendants five were ex-Ministers. The incriminated deputies were MM. Emmanuel Arène, Dugué de la Fauconnerie, Antonin Proust, Jules Roche and Rouvier. The senators were MM. Beral, Albert Grévy, Léon Renault, Deves and Thevenet. To add to the general commotion, M. Clémenceau and M. Deroulede having fallen foul of each other in the Chamber, concerning Dr. Cornelius Herz, fought a duel; but after three shots had been exchanged without result they shook hands and resumed their legislative functions. From time to time rumors have prevailed that M. Carnot was to be incriminated, but of that no evidence has yet come to light.



M. DE FREYCINET.

*The Wreck of
Great Names
in January.*

For a few days there was a slight lull; but January 10 was a day long to be remembered in French annals. The Chamber reassembled, and the Ribot Ministry, which had already lost its hold, resigned in a body. M. Ribot immediately formed a new ministry including nearly all his colleagues who had just resigned, but dropping M. de Freycinet, who had filled the post of Minister of War so brilliantly, and also omitting M. Loubet, the former Premier, who had been for a month M. Ribot's Minister of the Interior. De Freycinet, who had been deemed in many quarters France's ablest and most valuable statesman, had been shown to have been just enough contaminated with the Panama



M. GEORGE EIFFEL.



M. CHARLES FLOQUET.

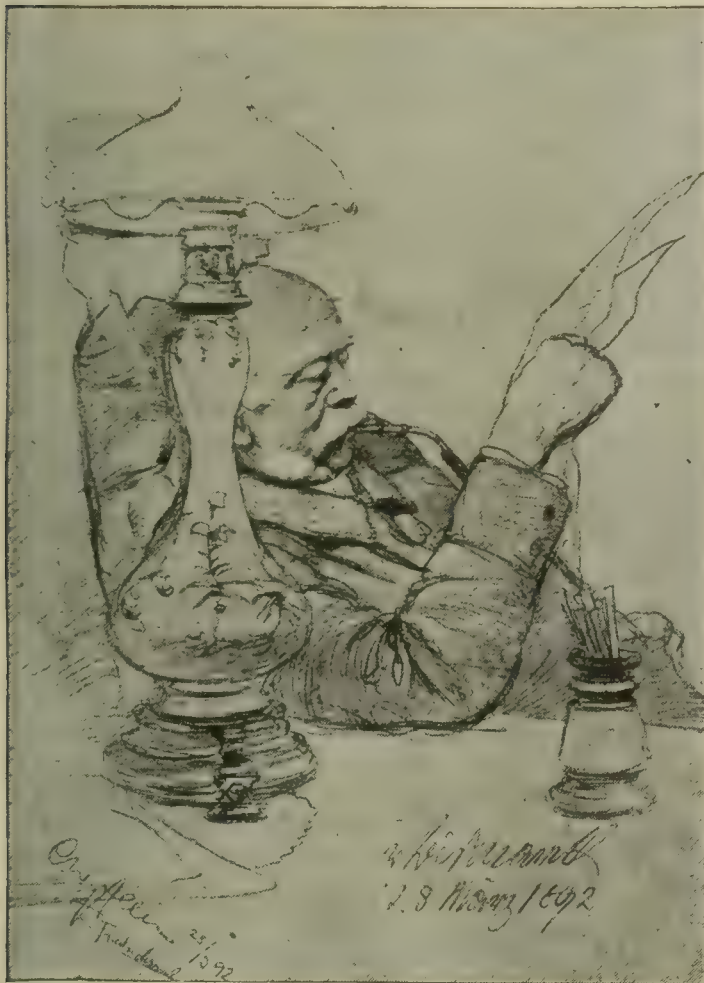
pitch to be an impossible load for the Ministry to carry. So has fallen a great man, probably never to appear again in political life. And he had confidently hoped to succeed Carnot in the Presidency! Loubet was not personally implicated, but he had made himself objectionable by too much devotion to Rouvier, his former discredited Minister of Justice. Moreover, Loubet was not the man to control the internal affairs of France in these critical days, and Ribot has assumed that portfolio himself. On the same day, January 10, the Chamber had to elect a presiding officer, and this post—the third in dignity in the French Republic—was to have been retained by Floquet, who has filled it so ably. But the investigations have shown that he, too, has not been immaculate at every point; and thus another well-known politician has fallen beyond prospect of recovery. There is something heartrending in the dishonored end of conspicuous, almost great, careers like those of De Freycinet and Floquet. But this was not all that happened on the 10th. In the court room where the Panama directors were on trial M. Charles de Lesseps made a clean breast of all that he knew. M. Baihut, a former Minister of Public Work, was deeply implicated. The subsequent and rapid development of the trial exposed the corruption of M. Eiffel, the great engineer and contractor, who had dishonestly profited to the tune of many millions by his connection with Panama excavation and supply contracts. And so the revelations have progressed from day to day, and ru-

mors of conspiracies against the Republic have thickened constantly. There can be little doubt of a certain amount of royalist plotting, although danger from that direction is not what it would have been if the troubles had occurred five years ago. If all these frauds and robberies had been exposed three or four years ago—when in fact they had all been committed for some time—of course nothing could have prevented the success of the Boulangist scheme. Meanwhile it has been comforting to find that the drag net has scooped up some Royalist and Boulangist editors and deputies who are found to have taken their share of the Panama plunder. The attempt to force Carnot to resign the presidency has been bravely resisted thus far. De Lesseps' confession puts him and his aged father in a better rather than a worse light, for it seems to show them surrounded by men whose rapacity and greed had to be satisfied as one of the conditions upon which a great enterprise could be allowed to proceed. The Messrs. de Lesseps appear as unhappy victims rather than as willing scoundrels.

*Bismarck
and the
Guelph Fund.*

Germany has been watching the French situation with an intensity of interest never manifested at any former time in the politics of the enemy's country. But Germany has her own scandals that will not stay suppressed, and the worst has not been heard of them yet. The secret service money that Bismarck as Chancellor had at his disposal came from the "Guelph fund."

How the Guelph fund originated, in the practical confiscation by Germany of certain Hanoverian estates and revenues, has no particular pertinence at this point. The interest all centres in the use Prince Bismarck made from year to year of the moneys accruing from those estates. It is alleged that he burned the receipts every year after a submission of his report to the Emperor. The Socialists claim to have possession of evidence showing that not only were the minions of what Bismarck has long been pleased to call the "reptile press" bribed freely with these funds, but that judges, members of the Reichstag, generals of the army and various other high personages were regularly or irregularly paid round sums to serve Bismarck's aims and ends. The amounts involved are, of course, small when compared with the large sums that are freely talked of at Paris in connection with the practical disappearance of a thousand million francs or more of Panama money; but



FROM A RECENT SKETCH OF BISMARCK.

the Berlin scandals, none the less, cannot be laughed down. Bismarck's old age is not proving serene, nor is it adding anything to the dignity of his reputation.

The Senatorial Contests. It is a relief to turn from the fierce and stormy politics of Europe to the calmer and happier conditions in which we find ourselves placed in North America. Political interest has been largely centred in the contests for

seats in the United States Senate. The New York legislature has chosen the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, a Democratic politician of the Hill-Tammany alliance, to succeed the Hon. Frank Hiscock. Massachusetts sends to the Senate the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, a comparatively young man, to take the place so long and so faithfully occupied by Senator Dawes. Mr. Lodge is a man of letters and a representative of the highest New England culture. Pennsylvania has chosen to give another six years' term to Senator Matthew S. Quay. Connecticut continues Senator Joseph B. Hawley for another term. In like manner Maine re-elects Senator Eugene Hale, Delaware re-elects Senator George Gray, Tennessee re-elects Senator W. B. Bate, Indiana re-elects Senator Turpie, Minnesota re-elects Senator Cushman K. Davis, Michigan re-elects Senator Stockbridge and Missouri re-elects Senator Cockrell. West Virginia re-elects Senator Faulkner and chooses ex-Senator Camden to succeed the late Senator Kenna. California elects Hon. Stephen White, Democratic. The place of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana has been filled by the election of M. D. Caffery. As these remarks are penned, the Senatorial contests of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Montana have not been fought to an end.

Silver and "Futures."

At Washington there has been a strong effort to repeal or suspend the so called Sherman act, under which the government is compelled to buy a huge quantity of silver bullion every year. Our delegates returned from the International Monetary Congress at Brussels strongly convinced that the best argument we can use to bring Europe into some practical arrangement for bimetalism is to abandon our existing purchases of silver and enter more actively into the competitive struggle for the world's limited stock of gold. It has been impossible to give the silver question at Washington a party character. The West and South, generally speaking, have opposed the repeal of the Sherman act, while the East has strongly favored it. The Anti-Option bill was resolutely contested in the Senate, and though it was the opening order of business when the session began two months ago, having been thoroughly debated in the preceding session, it had not yet been brought to a final vote when these pages were closed on January 20. There was, however, an excellent prospect of its success.

Meeting of the Electoral College.

It is worth while to remind our readers that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson were not actually elected to the offices in which they will be installed on March 4 until Tuesday, January 9. On November 8, the voters in forty-four States chose their quotas of Presidential Electors. The Electors met on January 9 in their respective States to ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States. There are 44 States and 444 Electors. We shall not know formally and officially how the election turned out until the sealed returns from the Electoral groups are opened and

canvassed by Congress in joint session of the two Houses, at one o'clock on the afternoon of February 8. We know well enough, however, that of the 444 votes 277 were cast for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, 145 for Mr. Harrison and Mr. Reid, and 22 for Mr. Weaver and Mr. Field. The votes of several States were divided this time. Thus, of California's nine, one was given to Harrison. Under the Miner law,



NEW YORK ELECTORS IN SESSION.

providing for election in districts, Mr. Cleveland received five of Michigan's fourteen votes. Oregon gave one of her three votes to Weaver. North Dakota's three votes were distributed to the three candidates. The death of ex-President Hayes reminds us of the strain to which our institutions were subjected by the Electoral disputes of 1876. It is cause for thankfulness that the recent election has, in its main results, been wholly undisputed.

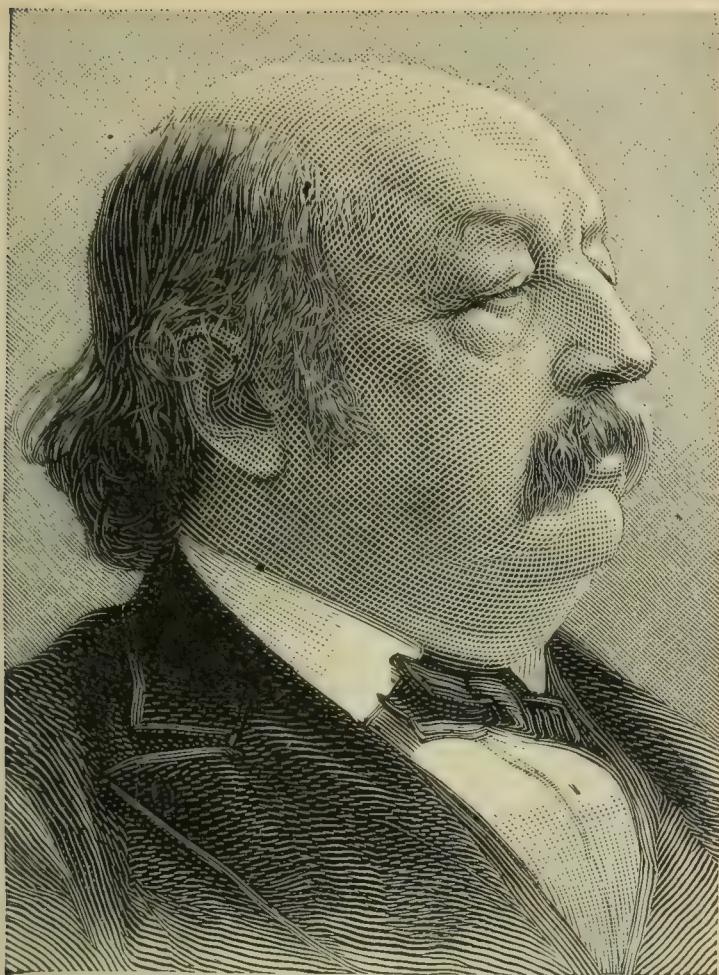
*The Death of
Ex-President
Hayes.*

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, whose latest portrait is used as the frontispiece of this number, died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, on the night of the 17th of January. Ohio was his native State, and he was seventy years old last October. Some of the bitterest political controversies in our history are associated with the name of Rutherford B. Hayes; yet never has any man of a less controversial nature, or of a less selfishly ambitious spirit, attained high position in this Republic. Mr. Hayes was a magnificently trained, thoroughly capable and wholly deserving citizen, who, because of his fitness for public life, was once and again called to serve his fellow-citizens in office. As a well-educated young lawyer in Cincinnati he was made a public prosecutor. When the war came he entered the army and was steadily advanced for gallant conduct and intelligent service, leaving the army with the rank of a major-general. He was sent to Congress, and made an excellent member of the House. Thrice he was honored with the Governorship of the great State of Ohio—one of the foremost executive positions in America. It was from the vantage ground of all this solid experience that he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans in 1876. Blaine was the favorite candidate

in that year, as in every year from that time until 1892. But a combination of opposing elements prevented Mr. Blaine's selection, and Governor Hayes was chosen as a compromise. He had been well known as a staunch advocate of sound money in those days of financial heresy. It would be useless here to review the manner in which the disputed election was settled in Mr. Hayes' favor. Nothing can be more gratuitous at this late day than the assertions that he was not entitled to his seat. The title was in dispute, and honest men were of different opinions. It was agreed to leave it to a tribunal specially constituted and to abide by the decision. The verdict seated Mr. Hayes. If the verdict had been the other way Mr. Tilden would have been seated. In either case the extreme partisans would have cried fraud. Mr. Hayes took his seat as honorably and with as sound a title as any man who ever filled the Presidency. He gave the country a good administration, famous for its courageous resumption of specie payments and for its conciliatory policy toward the Southern States. Many of the eminent leaders of his own party have affected to think slightly of Mr. Hayes; but few of them were his equals in ability or sagacity. But he was modest and not self-seeking, and retired at the end of his term to a quiet life in his country home. For the past twelve years he has been the model citizen, serving good causes unostentatiously. He had long been president of the Prison Congress and an authority in penology; and as one of the executive managers of the Slater and Peabody funds he had given much thought to the progress of the colored race. He has been identified with the growth of all forms of educational work in Ohio. Mr. Hayes was not a genius nor a colossal statesman. He was a typical American of clean private and public character, excellent all-around abilities, wide experience, and fidelity at all points to a strong sense of duty. History will accord him his full desert. He never thought to occupy a lofty niche.

*The Late
Gen. Butler.*

Benjamin F. Butler is another famous American who has died during the month. He was four years older than Mr. Hayes. He, too, was a well-educated young lawyer, entered the war at its outbreak and served through it with much note, if not with the highest distinction. He also was sent to Congress after the war and was subsequently Governor of Massachusetts, the State in which all his career was run. Moreover, he, too, was a Presidential aspirant on more than one occasion. But Gen. Butler's, while a picturesque and interesting career, was not a very successful one, nor was it much admired. He was always a radical, who appealed to men's discontent. He was a shrewd criminal lawyer, and he was counted as somewhat unscrupulous. Yet he had his brilliant and his noble qualities, and he was a man of intense democratic instincts in an environment of intellectual, moral and social aristocracy.



THE LATE GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

Mr. Blaine's Illness. Both Hayes and Butler passed away suddenly, when public attention was not in the least directed towards them as seriously ill. Meanwhile, the sympathy and thought of the whole country had been fixed upon what seemed inevitably the death-bed of a statesman whose public career was contemporary with theirs and in whom many of the best qualities of the two were combined. Mr. Blaine's career has shown him possessed at once of the rounded, trained, safe abilities of a Hayes and the brilliancy, audacity and ambition of a Butler. As these pages go to the press, Mr. Blaine's condition gives little hope of his survival for many days.

An Apostolic Delegate. The notable event of the month in ecclesiastic circles has been the definite designation of Archbishop Satolli by the Pope as his permanent "Apostolic Delegate" to the United States. The announcement is said to have come as the conclusive answer to protests emanating from Archbishop Corrigan of New York against the restoration of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to his priestly functions. There has been a great commotion in Catholic circles by reason of the alleged discovery of a plot, at the centre of which was Archbishop Corrigan, to discredit Archbishop Ireland and to frustrate Archbishop Satolli's mission of conciliation among the Catholics of this country. As between the liberal and American wing of the Church, and

the narrow and foreign wing, it is clear that the Pope and his representative strongly favor the former. Archbishop Satolli's position here is as purely a church affair, and as remote from being a political or diplomatic post, as when a Secretary of the Presbyterian or Methodist Missionary Board goes out to some foreign field to help harmonize missionary efforts and labors that have become involved in some disagreement or other. Nothing could be more needless than the alarm that certain well-meaning but ill-informed Protestants have sounded against a Papal Delegate in America. It ought to be a good thing for religion in general to have Monsignor Satolli here to keep Catholic ecclesiastics from squandering their energies in quarreling with one another.

American City Government. With the opening of 1893, there were installed in many American cities new mayors and new sets of officials generally. Unfortunately, the lessons of experience have not brought our American cities to any definite agreement as to the best time in the year for city elections; and whereas in some States the municipal are made coincident with the general elections in November, there are in the cities and towns of other States separate municipal elections in the spring. In still other States, in the absence of any general law to induce uniformity, the cities hold their elections at different times of the year and carry on their municipal affairs under individual charters differing from each other in almost every material respect. Municipal problems have perhaps never before occupied so commanding a place in the minds of the denizens of our American cities as they have held during the past year, and 1893 promises to be a period of still greater activity and interest, in the large range of topics affecting the government of our cities and the management of various urban services and supplies. It may be justly claimed that, although there is a great field for reforming zeal and for enlightened progress in all of our cities, there are many marks of positive improvement to be noted; and that the worst things in American municipal misgovernment are undoubtedly behind us.

As to New York. In New York the Tammany control was never so completely rounded and solidified as at present. But on the other hand Tammany in power was never before so deferential to public opinion and so evidently anxious to be deemed respectable and even efficient. Mayor Gilroy has had large municipal experience, was by no means a failure as the head of the Public Works Department, and enters upon his new duties with a very commendable conception of the material possibilities of the great metropolis. He is justly and wisely urging the annexation of a large territory lying in Westchester County, north of the present limits of New York. Meanwhile the movement for the annexation of Brooklyn and the adjacent regions to form the

"Greater New York," about which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS wrote last April, has been urged by prominent citizens and organizations with increased enthusiasm, and a bill is pending before the present legislature to authorize a vote of the people of the cities and districts affected, upon the question of consolidation.

*The Rapid
Transit
Question.*

The subject that has made most agitation in New York of late, however, is that of rapid transit. The Commissioners who were appointed to select a route and adopt a plan for new transit facilities have been trying, thus far without avail, to find responsible capitalists who are willing to buy the franchise and construct the great underground system which the plan as adopted contemplates. This failure has created a general impression that the plan cannot possibly be put into operation within a reasonably early future, and under the circumstances the Manhattan Railway Company, owning the elevated system, has been emboldened and encouraged to renew its application for further rights and privileges in order to increase the extent and capacity of its now totally inadequate lines. The Manhattan elevated system has proved the most enormously profitable city transit property in the whole world. It takes millions upon millions out of the pockets of the people of New York, to whom in return it gives a very shabby and exasperating service, and its prosperity enriches the municipality not one whit. In view of past experience with the Manhattan, many citizens of New York are not disposed to grant the company further concessions without large bonuses to the municipality. And some of these, together with still other citizens, are demanding that the municipality should itself proceed to construct the underground system which the transit commission-



MAYOR THOMAS F. GILROY, OF NEW YORK.



THE OLD NEW YORK CITY HALL.

ers have projected as the most feasible plan of rapid locomotion to the upper residential parts of the elongated metropolis. American cities are so hopelessly victimized by false and foolish teachings to the effect

that the municipality must not do this and must not do that, and apparently like so well to be the fleeced and obedient servants of powerful private monopolies, that it seems scarcely worth while to argue this question at all. To any one who is widely informed and who is able to think clearly and calculate correctly, it is obvious that the city of New York could not fail to make a brilliantly profitable investment if it should both buy up the Manhattan elevated system and also construct, with the proceeds of the two-and-a-half per cent. bonds it is easily able to sell, the entire additional system proposed by the Rapid Transit commissioners. It happens that in all of our great cities private business interests are so interwoven with one another that the companies which find the exploitation of municipal franchises immensely profitable are able on the one side to manage the municipal councils as they like, and on the other side to keep the hard-headed business sense of the community complacent towards things as they are. The immediate outcome in New York promises to be some extensions of the existing elevated system, for which the Rapid Transit commissioners will endeavor to make the Manhattan Company pay something to the city; and the proposed tunnel, which the city ought itself to have the nerve and the courage to set about constructing at once, will doubtless be indefinitely postponed.

*The
Proposed
City Hall.*

It has been decided that New York is to have a new city hall. The existing city hall, built early in the present century, is one of the most graceful and beautiful public buildings in America; but it is too small to accommodate the municipal offices of so large a city as New York. Since the powers that be are determined to build the new structure upon the site of the old one, the present building must either be destroyed or else removed and re-erected somewhere else. It is not unlikely that it may be placed in one of the uptown parks and used as a museum. While every one admits the need of a large municipal building for New York, the experience of some other cities—not less



MAYOR NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR., OF BOSTON.

than former experiences of New York itself in the construction of public buildings—causes one to conjecture what the financial outcome will be. Philadelphia has for years and years been building a city hall. It has put sixteen million dollars or more into the building, and still there is a demand for millions more with which to finish it. San Francisco, in like manner, has been pouring fabulous millions into a huge municipal pile about which jobbery and scandal have endlessly multiplied. Minneapolis undertook two or three years ago to construct a new city and county building which should be kept within a cost of one and a half millions, and before the first story was completed it was discovered that a scale of expenditure had been entered upon which unless promptly checked would involve an outlay of not less than seven millions before the building could be completed. The work was suspended and the whole matter reconsidered, with the result of a compromise which is likely to let the taxpayers off with an aggregate outlay of not more than from three to four times the amount originally contemplated. New York may or may not have profited by the experience of other

cities. It remains to be seen. At least it is encouraging to note the fact that Tammany has secured the services of an admirable advisory board of architects.

*Progress in
Massachusetts
Cities.*

Everywhere the increased popular demand for good streets and proper paving, adequate illumination, abundant and pure water supply, rapid transit facilities, good sewerage, proper health services and the general expansion and consolidation of municipal areas, is now shown in the tone that is prevailing in the discussion of municipal subjects in all our leading American cities. Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston's new mayor, enters upon his duties with an urgent demand for the improvement of transit facilities in and about New England's metropolis, and Boston furnishes many evidences of a new impulse in the direction of municipal aggrandizement and enterprise. The smaller cities of Massachusetts are also alert and would seem to have a fresh sense of municipal possibilities. The city of Springfield has been interesting itself in the question of municipal illumination. In 1891 the Massachusetts legislature passed a bill providing that a municipal corporation might buy up lighting plants or enter on the business of public illumination provided that two successive city councils should endorse the plan, each by a two-thirds vote, and that the action of each council should be approved by the mayor of the city, after which the



MAYOR KENDRICK, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

object should be referred for acceptance or rejection to the voters. Last year both branches of the municipal council of Springfield voted by the requisite majorities in favor of the city government undertaking the business of illumination, but Mayor Sibley refused to approve. This desirable reform is thus thrown back for another year. We learn that there is a strong determination in Massachusetts to secure a change in this law, which makes it so absurdly difficult for the people of a given town or city to go into the lighting business if they so desire. The best sentiment of Springfield is strongly in favor of municipal electric lighting, and Mr. Kendrick, the new Mayor, seems to be of that persuasion. Governor William E. Russell, in his inaugural address, January 6, devoted very special attention to the question of city government in Massachusetts, and pointed out the desirability of more complete home rule for cities, relief from special laws affecting charters, and, as regards Boston, the improvement of transit facilities, the development of the park system and the great enlargement of the water supply.

*San Francisco's
Campaign.*

In San Francisco the recent municipal campaign was a very stormy one. There were four candidates for mayor, the two leading political parties being respectably represented, while there were two non-partisan tickets, one representing the "sand lots" and the elements of disorder



MAYOR PINGREE, OF DETROIT.

and corruption, while the other represented the idea of clean business administration freed both from partisanship and from local bossism and hoodlumism. Mr. L. W. Ellert, a prominent business man who had already been tried and tested in local affairs, was the non-partisan, citizens' candidate, and was duly elected. This was a triumph for sound administration, and means not a little for the good name and future well-being of the great Pacific coast metropolis.

Of the numerous effective and enlightened messages and inaugurals that American mayors have addressed to municipal councils at the opening of the year, none is more vigorous and more thoroughly alive to the issues of the day than that of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, who made his annual deliverance to the city council on January 10. Mayor Pingree has now entered upon his fourth year in the executive chair. While neglecting no other department of the city administration, he has given especial attention to the subject of municipal franchises. For several years he has been presenting unanswerable facts and arguments to show why the city of Detroit ought to assume the lighting supply as a direct municipal enterprise. He has been checkmated in a fashion quite too characteristic of the great gas and electric monopolies which nowadays obtrude themselves so energetically in municipal affairs. These corporations succeeded last year in

*The Lighting
Question in
Detroit.*



MAYOR ELLERT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

securing from the Michigan legislature an extraordinary prohibition against cities of more than twenty-five thousand people going into the lighting business. It was through the like selfish instrumentality of private corporate interests that the Massachusetts act of last year was so hedged about with restrictions as to make it almost impossible for a municipality to give practical effect to its desire to own its own lighting plant. This species of ill-advised tampering with legislation is certain in the future to react sharply against the companies who engage in it. Sooner or later it will dawn upon the minds of citizens of our leading municipalities that the chance of extravagance and corruption in the direct ownership and operation of municipal public works is not to be considered for a moment in comparison with the danger of municipal and legislative demoralization resulting from the dealings of private monopolies with the public authorities who are empowered to grant, extend and otherwise manipulate profitable local franchises. Mayor Pingree is determined to secure a repeal of the obnoxious law, and to launch Detroit upon the entirely safe experiment of municipal lighting at the earliest possible moment. In his new message Mayor Pingree says: "Statistics from ninety-two cities in the United States show that where public lighting is done by the city with its own plant the cost is only about one-half what it is where the lighting is done by contract." He argues the subject at length with much force and pertinence. In his message of a year ago Mayor Pingree stated that the contract price that Detroit is paying for street illumination is \$136 per year for each arc light, while the neighboring city of Chicago, which owns and operates its own lighting plant, is providing itself with arc lights of the same candle power at a cost of only \$50 per year. Mayor Pingree denounces in unsparing language the poor service rendered by the company that furnishes Detroit with its street lights, and declares that the community suffers similar treatment at the hands of a company which has a contract for the removal and disposition of garbage. Both last year and this year he has paid his respects with drastic vigor to the companies which hold street railway franchises in Detroit, and he has now frankly committed himself to the doctrine of the acquisition by the municipality of the local transit system as well as of the illumination system.

*City Affairs
in
Minneapolis.*

In Minneapolis a new Republican city administration has been inaugurated, with Mr. William Henry Eustis as mayor, succeeding Mr. P. B. Winston, who was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1890. Both the outgoing and the incoming mayors are full of compliments upon the general efficiency of all the city departments. Minneapolis has been one of the most fortunate of all the American municipalities; and the development of its park system, its educational system, and some other of its departments and local services, has been extremely creditable. Mayor Eustis, in his inaugural message, made the noteworthy statement that "no city passing



MAYOR EUSTIS, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

through a period of such rapid expansion can show so large a consideration for the money expended as the city of Minneapolis." Mayor Winston, in his valedictory address to the City Council, said, referring to his two years of service: "I had but one promise to make—a strictly business administration in which the city should be regarded, not as a political body, but as a corporation whose affairs are to be managed on business principles and in a business way." It is pleasant to observe that the leading Republican paper of Minneapolis admits that Mayor Winston has faithfully lived up to this promise. Mayor Eustis remarks: "Modern thought on the proper functions of a city is tending to the conclusion that it is both wise and profitable for a municipality to do its own lighting. To-day we enter upon a lighting contract which runs for five years. This contract should be carried out in good faith. In the meantime we should carefully examine into the expediency and feasibility of the city attempting this new departure, so that if it is thought best the city will be in a position at the end of that time to do its work economically and well." Mr. Eustis recommends a commission of citizens to investigate the subject and report upon it.

*Chicago in the
World's Fair
Year.*

The whole world must perforce this year feel some interest in the municipal condition of Chicago. Millions of strangers will visit the city, and by far the largest factor in the great show will be Chicago itself. Will

the city rise to the emergency? It is believed by the best authorities in Chicago that it will. Mayor Hempstead Washburne's term of office will expire May 1, and he will not be a candidate for re-election. A municipal campaign is about to open, and many indications point to the possibility that Mr. Carter Harrison will again occupy the mayor's chair. Although Mr. Washburne and the present administration will have retired, the conditions that are to prevail during the World's Fair period must largely have been fixed by the men now in office. Thus the character of the street-cleaning must depend upon appropriations made at this time. And authorita-



MAYOR HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, OF CHICAGO.

tive information from Chicago justifies our declaring the opinion that the appropriations will be adequate. Contrary to an impression that has been current elsewhere, Chicago's water supply from Lake Michigan is in quantity and quality about the best in the world. The capacity of the works is now 550,000,000 gallons a day. The sanitary services will have due attention this year, and there is no reason to apprehend unusual mortality. Even if the cholera should reach Chicago, the conditions would be favorable for a comparatively light siege. The visiting public may expect to find an efficient police service, and good order in the common meaning of that phrase. The new drainage system will not be completed for several

years, but the present one, which forces the Chicago River to flow backwards and carry the sewage into the Illinois River and thence down the Mississippi, might be worse. Reports from Chicago are encouraging as to the city's experiment in electric lighting, although by far the larger part of Chicago's streets are lit by contract with the gas companies at \$1 per thousand cubic feet of gas. The cable system gives Chicago transit facilities which are more efficient in fact than the New York elevated lines, and in addition Chicago has a new elevated line or two, which, with the local service of the large steam railways, will probably be able to transport the World's Fair crowds. Chicago's organic law does not allow it to incur any indebtedness, and its extra efforts must all be paid for out of proceeds of current taxation. This, of course, adds to the difficulties of the situation, but Chicago will not disappoint any favorable expectations.

Gambling Up to Date. Mr. Pearson, of *Pearson's Weekly* (London), has lately come into a large amount of notoriety and advertising. Mr. Pearson is an ingenious gentleman, who, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Newnes on *Tit-Bits*, thought to go one better than his instructor, and instead of offering prizes, started a little Monte Carlo on his own account, in the shape of what was called "Missing Word Competitions." A paragraph was printed with one word omitted. Any purchaser of the paper who cared to join in the gamble filled in the missing word, and sent his guess in with a shilling postal order. The money thus received was pooled and the successful guessers divided the money. Mr. Pearson acted as croupier, and found his profit in the increased circulation of his weekly miscellany. This new species of gambling "caught on." The circulation of *Pearson's* went up by the hundred thousand. The demand for shilling postal orders exhausted the supply in the Post Office. Week by week the number of guessers increased, until at last nearly half a million shillings were received in a single week. Before the evil had attained such gigantic dimensions, Mr. John Hawke and the National Anti-Gambling League instituted proceedings against one of the many other journals which had started similar competitions, and at last succeeded in securing a magisterial decision that the missing-word competitions were illegal. Pearson's £24,000, the money of the last competition, was placed in Chancery, and the dissatisfied competitors are filling the air with their complaints. *Pearson's Weekly* went up to a million in circulation. Who can wonder after this that a lottery should seem to be the natural resource of every impecunious government? After the law's interference, and the collapse of the whole business in London, it is scarcely to the credit of New York publications of good standing that they should attempt to increase their circulation by taking up with a scheme so thoroughly objectionable from every point of view.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 21.—The Nicaragua Canal bill reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Sherman.... A gold discovery in Colorado causes a large influx of diggers.... The House Committee continues its investigation of the "sweating system" in manufactures.... A new industrial school building is opened in New York City under the Children's Aid Society.... Rumors that the Orleanists are trying to incite insurrection in France, taking advantage of the Panama Canal scandals.... The French Senate concurs in the action of the Chamber of Deputies in voting to prosecute the ten legislators implicated in the Canal scandal.... The mission of the French royalists to the Pope to induce him not to favor the Republic fails.... The officers of the Chilean navy welcome the American officers in Admiral Gherardi's fleet and express regret that the visit of the latter is not prolonged.... The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 304 to 227, adopts the Liquor Reform bill.

December 22.—The Joint Committee on Immigration, unable to agree upon a measure, reports two bills—one to the House, the other to the Senate.... Frederick J. Grant, of Seattle, appointed Minister to Bolivia; Col. John P. Hawkins appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of brigadier-general.... Gen. Cæsar Canevaro appointed by the Peruvian State to be Minister at Washington.... A Bonapartist manifesto sent to Prince Victor for his approval; M. Floquet, Minister Bourgeois and M. Andrieux testify before the Panama Investigating Committee; Charles de Lesseps examined by the magistrate.... Continued reports of new cholera cases in Hamburg; the authorities taking all precautions to prevent another general outbreak.... Mgr. Satolli's plans for the



THE HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE.
Senator-elect of California, chosen January 18, 1893.



MRS. LAURA J. EISENHUTH,
Who has just entered upon her term of office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota.

adjustment of the school question and religious education reach the authorities in Rome.... The Commercial convention between France and the United States ratified by the French Chamber.

December 23.—In letters to the Joint Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House, leading New York physicians declare there is danger of an outbreak of cholera next summer in the United States, and urge national quarantine and the suspension of immigration.... A company incorporated in San Francisco to establish "common carrier" business by a line of steamers between that city and Panama points.... Mgr. Satolli declares Dr. McGlynn free from ecclesiastical censure.... After a stormy debate on M. Millevoye's interpellation regarding the alleged use of canal money in the Government service, the French Deputies vote confidence in the Cabinet, 353 to 91; Premier Ribot makes an effective reply to M. Millevoye's attack; MM. Floquet and Rouvier defend themselves.... Two more cases of cholera are reported in Hamburg; the disease increasing in Russian Poland.... Michael Davitt unseated as a Member of Parliament.... Appleton R. Hillyer and his sister, Clara F. Hillyer, give \$50,000 to Hartford Y. M. C. A. for a manual training school.

December 24.—Severe weather reported on land and sea; vessels roughly handled by storms, and trains and mails delayed by snows and washouts.... J. N. Wade presents property known as Wade Park, and valued at \$100,000, to the City of Cleveland, Ohio.... The Westinghouse Company joins the electric trust, to which it turns over its World's Fair contracts.... An attack made in the French Chamber of Deputies on M. Freycinet, the Minister of War.

December 25.—Christmas Day generally celebrated.... The Pope extends his blessing to the world for its extension of greetings to him.... Five thousand men discharged from the Chicago packing houses owing to dullness in trade; packers cannot secure enough swine for operations.

December 26.—Great suffering among the miners of Pennsylvania, said to be due to the recent Reading coal combine.... The New York and Pacific Steamship Company formed to supplant sailing vessels in the Peruvian and Chilean trade; the first of a fleet of six steamers will sail in January.... John L. Woods, a wealthy retired

merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, gives \$125,000 to the Medical College of the Western Reserve University.... Rumors of M. de Freycinet's resignation cause weakness in the Parisian Bourse.... Troops mobilized to suppress the spreading rebellion in the Argentine Province of Corrientes.... An embezzlement of 4,000,000 florins in the Department of Education and Public Instruction under the Trefort Ministry discovered at Buda-Pesth.... The French Tribune of Commerce annuls the proceedings of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Paris and New York Telegraph Company.



LOOKING BACKWARD.

They would close to the new-comers the bridge that carried them and their fathers over. From *Puck*.

December 27.—The Supreme Court of Idaho declares the Apportionment Act passed by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional.... John D. Rockefeller gives to the University of Chicago \$1,000,000 worth of gold bonds bearing five per cent. interest, making total gifts of \$3,600,000 by him to that university.... The cornerstone of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine laid by Bishop Potter in New York.... The coroner's jury having failed to fix the perpetrators of the recent dynamite explosion in Dublin, the British authorities inclined to charge it to the physical force faction of the Irish party.... Famine in Finland; many persons emigrating.... Argentine revolutionists capture two towns and cause trouble to be imminent with Uruguay.... Trouble and controversy arises between Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignor Satolli over the restoration of Dr. McGlynn.... The Russian Government orders the arrest of numerous persons at Kieff suspected of Nihilism; the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, fills the rôle of chief persecutor of the Jews.... Hundreds of the Lancashire locked-out cotton workers reported as reduced to beggary.... M. Pasteur, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, presented with the gold medal of the French Academy of Science.

December 28.—The commissioners appointed to submit to the United States for arbitration the difficulties between Brazil and the Argentine Republic arrive in Washington.... Difficulty found at Washington as to who shall distribute the \$75,000 Chilean indemnity.... The second National Conference on University Extension opens in Philadelphia.... An enormous fire in Milwaukee, followed by many incendiary fires, alarms the residents of the city.... Dr. John R. Davis of Tyrone, Penn., called to succeed Dr. Howard Crosby in the Fourth Avenue Church, New York.... The law society of Toronto, Can., decides to admit women lawyers to practice in the courts.... Letters said to incriminate a number of Senators and Deputies found in the Panama Canal Company's offices.... The official report of the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body goes to show that his death was due to natural causes.

December 29.—The fund of \$500,000 for a Woman's Medical Department at Johns Hopkins University completed by a gift of \$370,000 from Miss Mary E. Garrett.... The Mississippi river frozen over at St. Louis, Mo., and business along it is at a standstill.... The damage by flood in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Cal., will

exceed \$1,000,000.... Contraband opium valued at \$12,000 seized at San Francisco on board of the steamer *Oceanic* from Hong-Kong.... Mr. Gladstone, on his eighty-third birthday, the recipient of many congratulations by letter and telegram.... An explosion takes place in the office of the Prefecture of Police at Paris.... The Russian Minister of Justice decides to stop flogging women convicts in Siberia.... Edicts against Hebrews in Russia tyrannically enforced; thousands driven on short notice from Moscow.... Fresh developments reported from Paris in the Panama inquiry. M. Paul Dévès, an ex-Cabinet Minister, charged by M. Castelnau with having received 15,000 francs out of 20,000 francs paid by Baron de Reinach.... Baron Alphonse de Rothschild reported to have given 1,000,000 francs in charity in Paris.

December 30.—President Harrison proclaims the conclusion of a definite arrangement of commercial reciprocity with Salvador to begin December 31, 1892.... The trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, for heresy, which continued for nineteen days before the New York Presbytery, ends in his acquittal on each of the six charges made against him.... George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly and handsome art gallery to the American Fine Arts Society adjoining its new building.... Leading bankers in all parts of the country send protests to Washington against the purchase of silver under the Sherman law.... Anarchists claim they caused the explosion at the Paris Prefecture.... The Indian National Congress at Allahabad, by resolution, declares in favor of self-government in India.... Russian Jews given the alternative of conversion or expulsion.

December 31.—The Shoshones and Arapahoes at odds over the sale of Indian land in Wyoming.... The difficulties between Monsignor Satolli, Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan continue.... The Cunard steamer *Umbria* arrives after being much belated by a shaft breaking in the storm in mid-ocean.... The Count of Paris telegraphs to the Duke of Orleans to return to France to take part in the deliberations of the Orleanists.... The Italian government decides to give protection to pilgrims who are expected to visit Italy on the occasion of Pope Leo's jubilee.... The Irish National League of Great Britain issues a statement denouncing the Dublin explosion.... The Indian National Congress passes a resolution favoring elective representation in the Viceroy's Council.... Senator Muruago nominated by the Spanish government to succeed M. Dupuy de Lôme as Minister to Washington.



THE INEVITABLE RESULT TO THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN OF INDISCRIMINATE IMMIGRATION.—From *Judge*.

January 1.—The figures of Colorado's mineral output for 1892, just made public, show a total of \$41,865,114.23.... The *Vorwaerts* makes sensational threats of exposing certain high official dignitaries in the Prussian State; the majority of the Berlin editors want an investigation of the charges.... Steady decline of stocks in the Paris

Bourse since the Panama Canal excitement....Two thousand unemployed men in London attend the New Year's service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

January 2.—E. H. R. Lyman gives to the city of Northampton, Mass., the deed of an Academy of Music built by him at a cost of \$100,000....An avalanche causes disaster near Java Station, Wash., on the Great Northern road: four lives lost....King Carlos of Portugal opens in person the session of the Cortes and in his speech promises the suggestion of many reform measures from the throne....M. Loubet criticises the attitude of the French Chamber towards the Panama inquiry.

January 3.—Many State legislatures convene....A call issued for a conference in Pittsburg looking to the formation of a new political party for the suppression of the drink traffic in the United States and for other moral, economic, financial and industrial reforms....Attorney-General Rosendale renders an opinion that Erie County, N. Y., must pay the expenses of the National Guard during the Buffalo strike....An immense aerolite fell at Pozaldez, a town in the province of Valladolid, Spain....Gold to the value of \$15,000 is smelted from thirty-eight tons of rock taken from the Caribou mine, near Truro, Nova Scotia.

January 4.—Both Houses of Congress convene....President Harrison issues a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for bigamy; and nominates Gilbert A. Pierce, of Minnesota, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Portugal, and George W. Barch to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah....The weekly *Lukunft*, at Berlin, confiscated for publishing remarks insulting to Emperor William.

January 5.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill reported to the House and the Fortification bill passed....Thirteen members of the Amalgamated Association placed on trial at Pittsburg for riot at the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company....The new coast-defense vessel, the *Monterey*, just completed at San Francisco, makes a successful trial trip....Governor Russell in his annual address to the Massachusetts Legislature advises the abolition of Fast Day as a legal holiday....The last spike driven on the Great Northern Railway in the Cascade Mountains....The Pope declines to receive the recently appointed Spanish envoy, Señor Valeria, on the ground that he has written an immoral novel....MM. Baihaut, Blondin, Fontane, Cottu and Charles de Lesseps examined together by Magistrate Franqueville; Charles de Lesseps and M. Fontane make full statements to the government; stringent measures taken for repressing disorder; the Panama Investigating Committee appoints a sub-committee to inquire into charges against canal contractors....John Morley, in a speech, says he fears it will be impossible to do anything in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Irish at the coming session of Parliament.

January 6.—President Harrison extends the classification of the postal service so as to include all free-delivery offices; publishers of second-class matter meet in New York to frame resolutions asking for better mailing facilities....The breaking of an ice gorge in the Ohio river at Cincinnati causes great damage to shipping....The Senate discusses Immigration and Quarantine bills....The big West End Hotel on Coney Island destroyed by fire....The Royalists assembling in Spain....Twenty thousand bales of cotton destroyed by fire in Liverpool; three firemen killed.

January 7.—The Quarantine bill discussed and amended in the Senate; the Secretary of State reports that the suspension of immigration will not conflict with treaty obligations....The President nominates Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General....C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, gives \$100,000 to the Westchester Library, which he founded.

January 8.—More damage done in the Ohio river by the breaking of an ice gorge....Dr. McGlynn in public speech states that he was restored to his priesthood without being required to make any apologies or to retract anything he had said....A formal friendly agreement signed by France and Russia.

January 9.—The Electoral College meets in the various States and casts ballot for the President—for Harrison, 145; Cleveland, 277; Weaver, 22....The Senate discusses the McPherson bill for the suspension of silver purchasing; the Banking Committee of the House reports the Andrew bill, repealing the Sherman Silver act....Charles de Lesseps gives the authorities a pocketbook containing notes compromising many public men; M. Baihaut arrested; the trial of MM. C. de Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel begins.

January 10.—The Senate passes the Harris Quarantine bill....The House Committee decide to report two bills altering the Interstate Commerce Law so as to meet the recent decisions in the celebrated Counselman case, and also Judge Gresham's decision; Mayor Washburn, of Chicago, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, address the House Committee favoring Sunday opening of the World's Fair....A big fire in Boston destroys property to the value of \$1,600,000....Twelve of the thirteen Duquesne strikers, charged with riot and unlawful assemblage, found guilty....The Democratic members of the New York Legislature in caucus nominate Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States Senator....The Republicans and Populists do not agree in the Kansas Legislature, and separate organizations of the House are effected, the Republican speaker and the Democratic speaker standing side by side at the desk....The members of the French Cabinet resign, and M. Ribot organizes a new Ministry, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior; the Panama trial begun; M. Charles de Lesseps makes a statement of the relations of Baron Reinach and M. Baihaut with the Canal Company; M. Casimir Perier elected President of the Chamber in place of M. Floquet....Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania married in Sigmaringen, in the presence of many royal personages....Thirty miners drowned in a colliery at Penzance.

January 11.—A truce agreed upon, pending efforts at a compromise, between the rival factions of the Kansas Legislature....Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and several prominent ministers argue against the Sunday opening of the World's Fair before the House Special Committee....The Secretary of the Navy awards the contract for the building of the two armored cruisers, *Iowa* and *Brooklyn*, to Cramp, of Philadelphia....The movement of the transatlantic steamship companies to suspend steamer traffic for 1893 becomes quite general....The House Committee decides to have its chairman call up on the next suspension day the resolution providing for the direct election of Senators by vote of the people....Some sharp controversy in the Catholic prelate trouble....M. Burdeau declines to accept the Ministry of Marine in the new French Cabinet; the post offered to Admiral Gervais, who also declines; M. Eiffel and M. Fontane give evidence before the Court of Appeals in the Panama trial....Several cases of cholera at Hamburg on the steamship *Murciano*, from New Orleans; one death in Amsterdam from the disease.

January 12.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association held at Columbus; an address by Governor McKinley....The American Academy of Political and Social Science meets in Philadelphia and discusses banking methods....After brief funeral services General Butler's body taken from Washington to Lowell....Governor Lewelling recognizes the Populist House in the Kansas Legislature....The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the Ribot Cabinet by a vote of 329 to 206; Vice-Admiral Rieunier becomes Minister of Marine, completing the Cabinet; MM. Monchicourt, Rousseau, Rossignol and other witnesses testify in the Panama trial....Chancellor von Caprivi, in a speech before the Reichstag Committee, urges the passage of the Army bill without modification....The Argentine rebels lay down their arms....The Queen of Roumania, known in literary circles as "Carmen Sylva," taken seriously ill.

January 13.—The Senate passes Sherman's bill to extend seal protection to the North Pacific....In the Homestead poisoning case being prosecuted at Pittsburg the doctors testify that the deaths were positively due to poisoning....Much excitement at Topeka, Kan.; probability of a conflict over the organization of the lower

house of the Legislature....M. Carnot still being attacked by the enemies of the French Republic, who wish to force him to resign.

January 14.—The bill to purchase the Cherokee Strip passes the House of Representatives....Fusion between the Democrats and Populists declared off in the Kansas Legislature...Senator Sherman, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Ledger*, declares that Democrats were responsible for the failure of silver legislation....M. Kantacuzene appointed Russian Minister at Washington to succeed M. de Struve....The burial of Senator John E. Kenna takes place at Charleston, W. Va....Chief of Police Gaster, of New Orleans, fined \$301 for failing to enforce Sunday laws....The Pope appoints Monsignor Satolli Permanent Apostolic Delegate to the United States.. Ex-Minister Baihaut makes a full confession: fifty Republican Deputies meet and decide to urge the speedy settlement of the Panama affair...The Canadian tariff of canal tolls announced for 1893 indicates the end of discrimination against American interests.

January 15.—Private funeral services held over General Butler's body at his home in Lowell, Mass. . . An ice gorge forming at Memphis, Tenn., the second in the history of the vicinity....Royalists and Radicals trying to force President Carnot's resignation....The French authorities moving to expel certain foreign press correspondents from that country....Panama Canal stockholders favor reorganization on a purely commercial basis.

January 16.—Ex-President Hayes suddenly stricken with paralysis of the heart....The National Woman Suffragist Association begins its twenty-ninth annual session in Washington....The Behring Sea Arbitration Committee have a consultation with President Harrison: the case to be submitted in Paris by February 23....A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators passed in the House...The Swamp Land bill defeated....The German government issues a White Book containing the diplomatic correspondence of the Samoan affairs from the spring of 1890 to December, 1892...The Pope creates fourteen Cardinals: no American is in the list.

January 17.—Ex-President Hayes dies at Fremont, Ohio....A bill to repeal the purchase of silver bullion reported by Senator Sherman from the Finance Committee of the Senate; Mr. Brosius introduces a bill into the House for the issue of 2 per cent. bonds and the repeal of the silver purchase law....Edward Murphy, Jr., elected United States Senator by the New York Legislature....M. W. Stryker inaugurated as president of Hamilton College; and Dr. C. K. Adams, as president of the University of Wisconsin....A committee of the unemployed workmen in Belgium present their demands to the government....The president of the Saar Miners' Association petitions the Emperor of Germany to receive a deputation who wish to propose the formation of a committee of two miners, two mine officials and a jurist to examine the working of the mine....Advocate-General Rau speaks for the prosecution in the Panama trials; forty-nine soldiers lose their lives by the burning of a railway train in Russia....Great suffering from the cold is reported throughout Europe...The Khedive of Egypt appoints a new cabinet without consulting England, and England informs him that he must reverse his action.

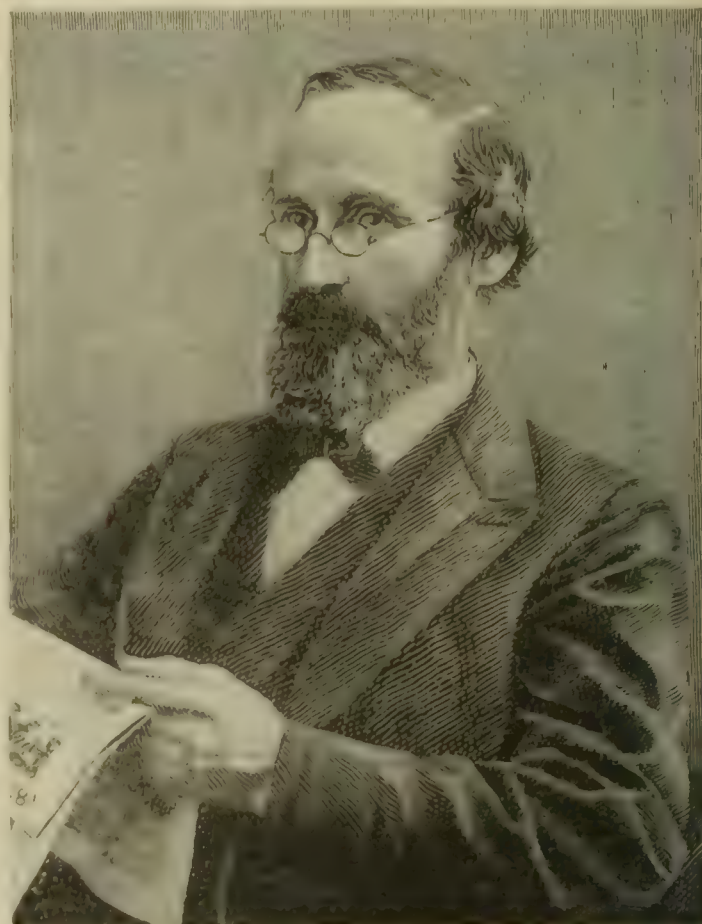
January 18.—The President issues a proclamation and both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes....The Khedive of Egypt yields to the English demand for the dismissal of his new Ministry, and promises to appoint Riaz Pasha President of the Council....M. Rau, the Advocate-General, concludes his speech against the accused Panama directors....Dr. Lieber speaks before the Reichstag Committee against the German Army bill....The Socialists hold disorderly meetings in Berlin....The debate between representatives of Harvard and Yale at Cambridge won by Harvard.

January 19.—Several amendments to the Interstate Commerce law pass the House...Tributes of respect paid to the memory of ex-President Hayes...The National Woman Suffrage Association closes its conven-

tion in Washington....The prosecuting committee in the Briggs case decides to appeal to the General Assembly....France accepts the appointment of Riaz Pasha as Premier of Egypt; two companies of British troops ordered to Egypt....M. Raboux addresses the French court for the defense in the trial of the Panama directors; Comte d'Haussonville formulates the Royalists' plan.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—John Thomas Jones, Utica, N. Y., perfecter of the modern sewing machine....E. H. Miller, Jr., first secretary of the Central Pacific Railroad, credited with having organized the entire financial system of the railroad.



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THE LATE ORANGE JUDD.

December 22.—Dr. Beriah A. Watson, of Jersey City, well known for his early studies in vivisection.

December 23.—John Morgan, better known as "Old Mexico," veteran of the Mexican and Seminole wars, Charlestown, Mass....Montague Williams, well known London barrister.

December 24.—Gen. Frederick T. Dent, Denver, Col., distinguished soldier and brother-in-law of General Grant....J. Van Dussen Reed, prominent inventor....Ex-Congressman Alonzo Nute, of New Hampshire....Señorita Maria Rubio, daughter of the well-known Mexican statesman and sister of the wife of President Diaz.

December 25.—John Minturn, philanthropist, of New York and intimate friend and associate of Peter Cooper....H. Stanley Goodwin, well-known engineer of Pennsylvania.

December 26.—Professor William Galt, prominent Virginia educator....Captain J. H. Putnam, Consul-General to Honolulu under President Cleveland

December 27.—Orange Judd, widely known senior editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, and for many years editor of the *American Agriculturist*....Professor Karge, of Princeton College.

December 28.—Dr. Richard B. Kimball, well-known writer of New York.... Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, United States Navy.... Loring Pickering, senior proprietor San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin*; pioneer newspaper man of Pacific Coast.

December 29.—Dr. Edwin E. Bliss, Boston, for nearly fifty years missionary in Turkey... Justice John R. Sharpstein, of the Supreme Court of California.... Judge Barton Bates, ex-judge of Supreme Court of Missouri.

December 30.—Philip Schuyler, descendant of General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

December 31.—Rev. Samuel Buel, S. T. D., Emeritus Professor in New York Episcopal Seminary.

January 1.—Prof. E. N. Horsford, eminent Harvard instructor in chemistry, benefactor of Wellesley College, and archaeologist.... James W. Beardsley, wealthy resident of Bridgeport, Conn., and donor of one of its largest parks.

January 2.—Martha J. Lamb, founder and editor of the *Magazine of American History*, and well-known historical writer.... Assistant Naval Constructor W. N. Van Sant.... Peter Nolan, centenarian of 103 years, of Orange County, N. Y.... Dr. W. C. Mackay, a half-breed Indian of Oregon, who rendered valuable services to the government in the Indian war in the Northwest.... Rev. John L. Burrows, of Augusta, Ga.... John O. Westwood, M. A., F. L. S., Honorary President of the British Entomological Society, London.

January 3.—Hannibal Price, Minister from Hayti to the United States.... The Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem.

January 4.—Mother Teresa (Miss Mary Mueller), for nearly a quarter of a century the head of St. Joseph's community of New York.... Gilbert Pillsbury, one of the last of the old-time Abolitionists.... Amadée Guillemin, French scientist and writer, in Paris.... Alibert Delpit, famous French novelist.... Dr. Alexander Shaw, Denver, Col., chief of Horticulture Department of the World's Fair.

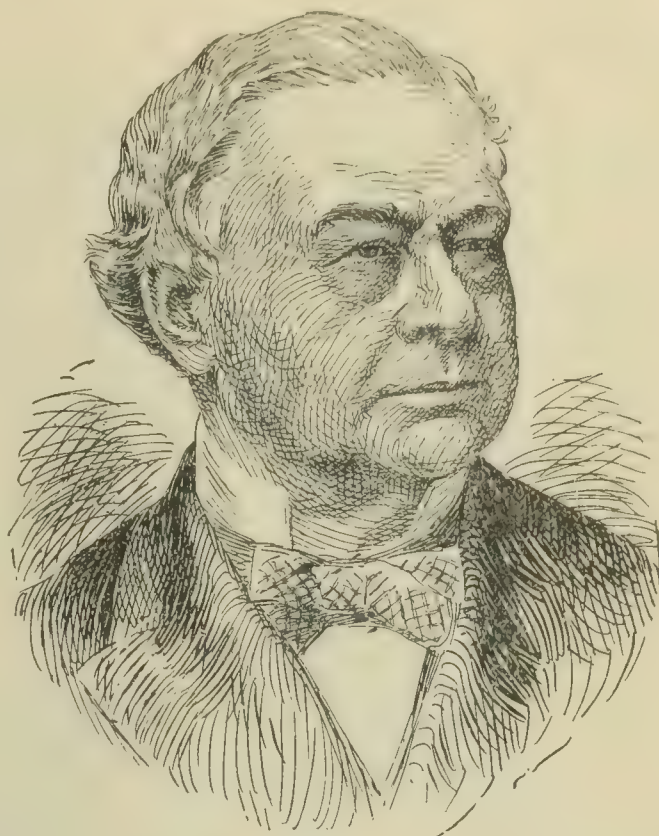
January 5.—Charles Ziegler, head of the house of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, of New York.... Edward Langworthy, one of the earliest pioneers of Dubuque, Iowa.



THE LATE SIR RICHARD OWEN.

January 6.—Bandmaster Charles A. Cappa, famous leader of the New York Seventh Regiment Band.... Major James P. Frost, financial editor of the Boston *Globe*.... Peter E. Tarp, owner, manager and editor of

the New York *Eagle*.... William S. Ladd, pioneer banker and one of the wealthiest men of the Pacific Coast.... Dr. Joseph Creamer, one of the best-known physicians of Brooklyn, N. Y.



THE LATE A. A. LOW.

January 7.—Abiel A. Low, a prominent business man and generous philanthropist of Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 9.—Commodore William F. Weld, wealthy and charitable citizen of Brookline, Mass.

January 10.—Edgar Mills, of California, pioneer and one of the most widely known and popular of the remaining "Argonauts."

January 11.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler... Samuel McLean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an old and public-spirited citizen.

January 13.—Ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, of New York.... Henry Sargent Codman, head of the landscape work at the World's Fair.... Dr. Linus P. Brockett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., physician and writer.

January 14.—General Joseph J. Bartlett, ex-army officer and Minister to Sweden under President Johnson.... Rev. Frederick Thomas Brown, well-known Presbyterian minister and ex-army chaplain.

January 15.—General Rufus Ingalls, ex-chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac.... Rev. Eleazer Phillips, well-known authority on Jewish religion.... Thomas Shaw, M. P., of England.

January 16.—Fanny Kemble, the distinguished English actress.

January 17.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.... Judge Henry Richardson, of Pueblo, Colo.... Father André, renowned Roman Catholic Priest of Calgary, N. W. T.

January 18.—Ex-Congressman Dr. John B. Rice, of Ohio.... Lord Elphinstone in Musselburg, Scotland.

January 19.—Julius Eichberg, composer and violinist, of Boston.... Dr. D. K. McDonough, one of the foremost leaders of the colored race.



THE LATE JAY GOULD.

JAY GOULD: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE greatest task which lies before Christian civilization to-day is a mission to millionaires. If that mission is not attempted, or if being attempted it fails, there will be of necessity early in the twentieth century the nationalizing of these millions. The mission to the millionaires is imperatively called for alike in the interest of the millionaires who are perishing, stifled by their millions, and of society, whose institutions languish for lack of the nutriment necessary for their sustenance. If that mission is successful, the millionaire may still be ransomed. If it fails, the millionaire is lost. He may still be a rich man; but his millions will pass from his hands into those of the nation at large. The fruits of his energy, of his industry, of his genius in the field of finance will go to the credit of the nation, which appropriates without hesitation the fruits of the energy, the industry, and the genius of her captains in the field of war. The nation will not be ungrateful. It will pension its millionaires as it pensions its Marlborough for Blenheim and Ramilies and Oudenarde and Malplaquet, or as it endows its Wolseley for his Tel-el-Kebir. But it will no more dream of allowing them to bequeath their millions than of allowing Lord Wolseley to regard Egypt as his personal property, or recognize the right of the heirs of the Duke of Wellington to the fee simple of France.

THE GILDED BUDDHAS OF THE REPUBLIC.

I referred to this subject in the Christmas extra number of the REVIEW, when I put into the mouth of Jack Compton the following remarks on approaching the city of New York:

"What is that city?" said Compton. "It is the city of millionaires—nay, of billionaires. And what is this enormous wealth to the individual who inherits it? A burden too great to be borne. Increase of wealth up to a certain point means increase of comfort, increase of power. Beyond that point it means for its possessor increase of burden without compensation. A man may spend \$500 or \$5,000 a week in luxurious living, or in lavish expenditure, but beyond the latter sum few millionaires ever go. But the revenues of many far exceed that sum, and every penny of that excess, although it may bring them the miser's sordid exultation, brings with it the miser's fears, the miser's foreboding."

"That is all very well," said the doctor; "but even if it be granted that the millionaire is of all men most miserable, I do not see how the misery of the millionaire, which, after all, most millionaires seem to support well enough, is to minister to the making of the Millennium."

"Wait a little," replied Compton. "The billionaire is a new portent of civilization. The race of millionaires by inheritance is but newly established. Can you imagine a more tragic contrast between the boundless potentialities of power and beneficence that lie glittering as a mirage

before the eyes of a young millionaire of generous enthusiasm and philanthropic instincts and the treadmill round of mere hoarding to which they are all doomed? I could point out to you millionaire after millionaire who left the university longing to do something, or at least to be somebody, who are now nothing more or less than safe keys in breeches, the whole of their life consumed in the constant worry of seeing that their enormous investments do not deteriorate, and the not less arduous task of investing, to the best advantage, their surplus revenue. What a life for an immortal soul! They are like the men-at-arms in the old wars, so laden with their own armor their strength was used up in merely conveying themselves about, and they had none left with which to fight. Their imagination is crushed by their millions. A political career is barricaded against them by their own money bags. A crowd of parasites and beggars swarm round them like mosquitoes round a weary wanderer in a Southern swamp. They can do nothing, dare nothing, risk nothing. They sit in the Republic like golden Buddhas cross-legged in an eastern temple, eternally contemplating their gilded paunch."

THE MODERN PEINE FORTE ET DURE.

The first edition was not off the press when the telegram arrived announcing the death of Jay Gould—one of the greatest millionaires of them all. Jay Gould was dead at the age of fifty-eight, leaving a fortune of \$70,000,000 to his children and making absolutely no bequests of any kind to the nation whose development had made him rich or to the society which tolerated and fostered his accumulations. And, as I turned over the files of the newspapers sent me from New York, I found that Mr. Morosini, who for the last eighteen years had been more closely associated with Mr. Gould than almost any other man, said, speaking of the cause of his death: "My opinion is that his system gave way under the great strain resulting from the consciousness of his great wealth. It was a tremendous care and he was always weighed down with the anxiety and excitement of protecting his properties." That is a significant testimony as to the possibility that nationalization may ultimately come about as the result of a bill to prevent the slow torture of millionaires. It is the *lieu peine forte et dure*. In old days, unwilling witnesses were pressed to death by a continually increasing weight upon their vitals; it is not unwilling witnesses, but only too willing millionaires, who are self-subjected to the latest variant of the old form of torture.

"Jay Gould," said Dr. Munn, his friend and physician, "had no organic trouble, but his heart had all it could do to irrigate a brain always hungry for more sustaining blood." It is the keeping of the fortune, not the making of it, that takes it out of a man. Jay Gould's private income at the time of his death must

have been close upon five million dollars a year. He probably did not spend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of it upon his castle, his yacht and conservatories. The other $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had to be invested. And the worry of investing so much each year to advantage, together with the anxiety of seeing that the original capital did not depreciate, told heavily upon Jay Gould. He was never a strong man at the best of times. He always had an ache of some kind. Chest-ache, face-ache, neuralgia and chronic indigestion played havoc with his physical happiness. The pressure of his millions finished him.

A GOULD DYNASTY?

George Gould, the son, who, not yet thirty, has succeeded to the control of the Gould interests, will probably go the same way. For the Gould fortune is not to be dissipated. It is divided among the children, but they are going to do as the Rothschilds do—found a great financial dynasty. Mr. Russell Sage, speaking of this, pointed out its possibility without venturing to predict that it would actually come to pass:

"Mr. Gould was a wise man, a very wise man, and his sons are wise young men—they are their father's sons. I know them all—George, Eddie and Howard—and I see them every day. They are business men by instinct and training. They have—that is, the older boys—familiarized themselves with every detail of their father's affairs, and they will carry out his ideas as nearly as they can. They are all boys of good habits, and fairly worshiped their father. There is no nonsense about them, as there is about some young men, sons of wealthy parents. Look at the power," continued Mr. Sage, "of accumulated wealth retained in one family. Look at the Rothschilds for an example of what one family can do by continuing a successful course in banking and by holding together. Now they are the wealthiest family in the world, and kings and emperors and vast countries have to come to them when they want to raise large loans, either to carry on a war or develop home improvement."

Mr. Sage did not predict that the Gould family would attain the power of the bankers of which he spoke, but he was certainly convinced that they could do so if they developed their enormous holdings in common, and there was one thing certain, that he was thoroughly convinced that no young Gould would ever leave business to go into this "society nonsense."

With such heirs, there is no reason why the future Goulds should not form a dynasty, which will be in America what the Rothschilds are in Europe. Jay Gould was not a Semite, although he had the Semite's nose and a more than Semitic grasp of cash. But he came of the New England stock that is Hebraic in its culture, and he had all the domestic virtues which Puritanism insists upon. The Astors have now a fortune of \$200,000,000, which will probably be \$250,000,000 before the century closes. The Astors, however, have shown some sense of the truth that underlies the doctrine of ransom. The Goulds have not. Hence, it is likely that the bill for nationalizing the estates of all millionaires and pensioning off the present holders—say with a beggarly pittance of

£25,000 per annum—is more likely to come through the Goulds than through the Astors. But come it will, and that right speedily, if the mission to millionaires does not make more headway than it has done for some time past. Of which let all millionaires at home and abroad take due note.

THE CASE FOR "DEATH DUTIES."

Mr. Jay Gould in his will was as bad as one Mr. W. H. Smith. In making testamentary disposition of their immense wealth these millionaires forgot the million and remembered only a handful of relatives; and the consequence is that the million is beginning to reflect a little as to its means of quickening the consciences and loosening the purse strings of millionaires. It is by the "death duty" that the democracy will save the living from the threatened tyranny of the plutocrat. Nothing is more significant than the attention that the papers have been paying to the operation of the inheritance tax of the State of New York. By this law all personal estate, in passing at death from testator to legatee, pays one per cent. to the State if the legatee is a near relative, or five per cent. if the legatee is no relation. Real estate is exempt. Jay Gould's property, being for the most part railway and telegraph stock, is amenable to this tax. Therefore the State of New York receives from the Gould inheritance about \$700,000. If the money had been left out of the family the State would have received \$3,500,000. Supposing that the law had been altered so that all property above a million dollars paid one per cent., above ten millions five per cent., above twenty millions ten per cent., and over fifty millions twenty per cent., the State would have profited by Jay Gould's death to the extent of \$15,000,000.

THE LIMIT OF TAXATION.

The advantages of such enforced ransom naturally present themselves to the average citizen in a very attractive light. No one can say that the fear of such an impost would have lessened the consuming energy with which Jay Gould piled up his fortune. The mania for acquiring wealth is too strong to be damped by even a drastic death duty. It may be admitted without hesitation that when taxation reaches the point of paralyzing the motive for individual exertion it goes too far. But we are a long, long way off that yet, and it is as absurd to say that a death duty will paralyze the energies of a Gould as it would be to say that Moltke would not have fought the French with all his might unless he was allowed a perpetual rent charge on the conquered provinces, all of which leads us up once more to the reflection that, if millionaires are wise, they will seek to insure their millions by timely benefactions and by providing many object lessons as to the utility of preserving the millionaire *pro bono publico*. If Jay Gould had left tithes of his enormous accumulations to public objects he would have done no more than paid a moderate insurance, for lack of which the Goulds may yet lose all. Rockefeller, Hirsch, Rhodes, Lick, Peabody, Armour and Stanford have done much to convince the most envious that even millionaires have their

uses. But one sinner destroyeth much good and wills such as those of Jay Gould and W. H. Smith show how much need there is for the prompt dispatch of another Jonah to the streets of the millionaire Nineveh.

JAY GOULD AS HE SEEMED TO HIMSELF.

It is one of the difficulties of writing a character sketch of such a man as Mr. Jay Gould that our sketches are not intended to be a Rhadamanthine summing up of the balance between good and evil in a man's character. They are avowedly intended to be a representation of the man as he seems to himself at his best moments, and not as he appears to his enemies at his worst. To describe Jay Gould as he appeared to the severe moralist would afford ample opportunity for much smart and incisive writing, but it would not be in accordance with the charitable rule which governs these sketches. Yet, to describe him as he seemed to himself at his best would simply alienate and disgust those who have been accustomed to regard him as the supreme brigand of finance.

It may, perhaps, be the easiest way out of this difficulty if I confine myself to an attempt to present the man as he represented himself, with such elucidatory comments as are necessary for the due understanding of his remarks.

I.—THE BEGINNINGS OF JAY GOULD.

An ingenious American journalist published an article after Jay Gould's decease intended to prove that the Wizard of Wall Street was a son of Israel. His name, it was asserted, was properly Gold. The "u" was introduced to disguise the Semitic origin of its owner, whose nose, it was maintained, was in itself sufficient to stamp him as a Hebrew of the Hebrews. The speculation was more ingenious than convincing; the *argumentum ad nasum* is not one upon which much reliance can be placed. Jay Gould always spelled his name with a "u," and, it is said, when barely twenty years of age he repudiated his first book because the printers refused to insert the "u" in the author's name. What seems to be clear is that the Goulds were of a sturdy Connecticut Puritan stock, who migrated late in the last century to the State of New York. One of his forebears, Captain Abram Gould, described as a "grim, earnest, honest man," had shouldered a musket in the revolt that resulted in the establishment of the American Republic. This Captain Abram was Jay Gould's grandfather. His father, John B. Gould, was born in 1792. He married three times, and Jay was his son by his first wife. His mother was a pious Methodist; she took Jay to the yellow meeting house on Sundays, and gave him that surface acquaintance with religion which he preserved to the end.

THE ANTI-RENTERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The County Delaware where the Goulds took to farming and dairying was notable as having been the scene of a memorable anti-rent war, which fore-

shadowed in many of its leading incidents the agrarian revolt in Ireland. Jay Gould, in his early youth was a stout anti-renter. The agrarian movement in Delaware had its Moonlighters, but in accordance with the fitness of things they habited themselves as Red Indians and made domiciliary visits *more Hibernico*. One of these unpleasant visits, which was made to the Gould homestead, was thus described by Jay himself:

The savage horde sprang from their hiding places and with demon-like yells rushed up and surrounded Mr. Gould, who was standing with his little son in the open air in front of the house. We were (*sic*) that son, and how bright a picture is still retained upon the memory of the frightful appearance they presented as they surrounded that parent with fifteen guns poised within a few feet of his head, while the chief stood over him with fierce gesticulations and sword drawn. Oh! the agony of my youthful mind, as I expected every moment to behold him prostrated a lifeless corpse upon the ground.

When Jay wrote that he was only twenty, and his experiences, if they had inflicted agony on his youthful mind, had at least given some melodramatic vigor to his style. His father was not killed and the boy survived to reproduce in a thousand households by financial methods the agony of dread which he experienced at the hands of the disguised Indians.

TENDING THE COWS BAREFOOTED.

The story goes that Jay Gould, about a year before his death, came to the conclusion that his end was approaching. So, following the example of the patriarch Jacob, who gathered his sons around him when the hand of death was upon him, Jay Gould sent for his four boys, and taking them into his study one night, told them the history of his life, of all the hardships and struggles of his youth, up to the time when he began to know men and to turn that knowledge to profit. It is to be regretted that no phonographic record of that remarkable autobiography was preserved. But Jay Gould has not left us without considerable autobiographic reminiscences, and those relating to his early life are much more interesting to the ordinary human than the somewhat unintelligible narrative of his financial scalpings. When a boy, he seems to have been like other American farmers' lads. He grew up anyhow, taking such schooling as he could pick up at odd times. He was the only boy in the family, and he used to help his sisters in milking the twenty cows which formed the stock-in-trade of his father. He drove the cows to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night. He went barefooted, and the thistles used to get into his feet; and although it was a healthy country life, he did not like it. He was besides nursing ambition, which first found articulate expression when he was fourteen years old.

EARNING HIS SCHOOLING.

He asked his father to be allowed to attend a select school some eleven miles off. Jay Gould thus recounted the conversation that followed:

He said, all right, but that I was too young. I said to him that if he would give me my time I would try my

fortune. He said all right ; that I was not worth much at home and I might go ahead. So next day I started off. I showed myself up at this school, and finally I found a blacksmith who consented to board me, as I wrote a pretty good hand, if I could write up his books at night. In that way I worked myself through this school.

He used to walk to school every Monday morning and walk back on Saturday night. The man in whose family young Gould worked for his board when going to school says :

"He was an excellent boy ; his habits were good and he devoted most of his evenings to study. He was always the first one up in the morning, and he had the fire burning and the tea kettle boiling by the time my wife was ready to prepare breakfast."

The father of Gould seems to have been a stern man, not given to waste compliments or to spare the rod. There is a tradition that once when Jay grew tired of going to school he was locked up one morning in the cellar by his father as a measure of correction and forgotten until his non-return in the evening caused comment. It did not need this corrective to quicken his application to his studies, especially to mathematics. When he was fifteen he left school and hired himself as boy to a country store. The early closing movement had not then been started, and Jay had to open at six in the morning and close at ten at night. He often slept beneath the counter on the floor. So indomitable was the little slip of a lad in the pursuit of knowledge that he managed to put in three hours' reading every day, getting up at three and reading till six. This devotion to books was prompted more by the consuming desire of the modern American "to get on" than by sheer love of literature.

THE STORY OF THE MOUSETRAP.

Jay Gould's first visit to New York took place when he was only seventeen. It was famous in America as the story of Dick Whittington is in London. The imagination loves to linger over the first beginnings of famous fortunes. At Newcastle it was long said of the wealthy house of the Thorntons

At the west gate came Thornton in,
With a hap, a ha'penny and a lambskin.

Dick Whittington, twice Lord Mayor of London, owed his fortune to his cat. Jay Gould, the millionaire, entered New York with a mousetrap. It was in the year 1853, New York was holding its first World's Exhibition, and young Gould came to the great town carrying with him a little mousetrap in a mahogany box, with which he said he was quite sure he would make his fortune and revolutionize the world. He left his precious trap on the seat of a horse car to look at the buildings from the rear platform, when a thief, watching his opportunity, bolted with the box. The moment Jay discovered his loss he went for the thief. Speaking of this afterwards, Jay Gould said :

I ran and caught him. He was a great, strong fellow, but I collared him. I really regretted that I had done so, and tried to let him go, but the fact is, one of my fingers caught in a buttonhole of his coat, and before I could get off there was a crowd around us and a policeman, who took us both off to a nearby court.

There is a good deal in this typical of much that followed in his after life. He was always collaring great strong fellows, and then trying to let them go without being able. He very nearly got imprisoned for lack of being able to give bail as a witness to appear when the thief came up for trial, but he escaped that tribulation, and next day he had his reward in seeing his name in print for the first time in a newspaper paragraph headed, "How a Mousetrap Caught a Thief." That was his first newspaper notice. It is said that when he died the news-cuttings agencies forwarded his heirs news clippings from the press of the world, the columns of which, placed end to end, stretched ten miles long. That was in 1892. It is doubtful whether the vision of these miles of obituary notice would have given young Jay as much pleasure as he derived from his recognition as the hero of the modest mousetrap adventure. He was always a good boy, it was said at the store—always said his prayers, and fell in love with his employer's daughter, as all good apprentices should.

THE BOY IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

His connection with the store, in which he worked hard, and where it is reported he indulged in his first young dream of love, came to an abrupt termination by a characteristically smart transaction. His employer was negotiating for the purchase of some property belonging to an estate in chancery, and Jay carried on the correspondence for him. The executor demanded \$2,500, but the would-be purchaser offered only \$2,000. Jay undertook a little investigation on private account, and became convinced that the property was bound to appreciate in value. He went to his father, got \$2,500 on a loan, bought the property at that price two hours before his employer arrived to complete the transaction, had the deed made in his father's name, and within two weeks sold out for \$4,000. The little deal made him \$1,500 net and was undoubtedly smart. It displayed Jay Gould as he was all his life—the 'cute man, who divines by instinct that property was going to appreciate; who obtains possession of that property by borrowed money, and who profits in the margin of the unearned increment. And in that early transaction, as in those which followed, the man who did not make the money was offended. Jay Gould lost both his situation and his lady-love, who was his employer's daughter.

CONVERTED.

The regular Yankee, it was once said, if shipwrecked on a desolate island at night, will be found next morning seeking orders for a new map of the locality. Jay Gould was just that kind of a man. He set up a hardware shop in Roxbury, then took to tinkering, and served a brief apprenticeship to journalism, working for nothing except experience and practice, at a country newspaper office. It was during this period that Jay professed to have got religion. The Rev. Mr. Dutcher was holding a series of revival meetings in Delaware County, and at the crowded meetings held at the Methodist Episcopal Church at

Roxbury, Jay Gould, being strongly wrought upon by the appeals of the Revivalists and the contagious enthusiasm of the crowded church, stepped out from the pew and, making his way to the altar, made public profession of his conversion. He was saved, it was said, by grace. Saved from a good many sins he undoubtedly was. But the grace seems to have stopped short of his financial conscience. As the heel of Achilles was never plunged beneath the waters of Styx, so the business brow of Jay Gould seems to have escaped Christian baptism. In all matters outside money he seems to have been, from that time, a more than good average respectable Christian. But in the realm of money he was more of a Choctaw than a Christian.

JAY GOULD, AUTHOR.

Behold him then on the verge of manhood, having written his first book, and, what is more remarkable, having got it published. Some few copies of this first published book by Jay Gould are still extant in public libraries and elsewhere, where they are jealously guarded as valuable relics of one of the most notable citizens of the Republic. The title of this book is :

HISTORY OF
DELAWARE COUNTY AND BORDER WARS OF NEW YORK,
CONTAINING A SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLE-
MENTS IN THE COUNTY AND A HISTORY
of the
LATE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES IN DELAWARE, WITH
OTHER HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.
BY JAY GOULD.
Roxbury :
Keeny & Gould, Publishers, 1856.

Gould bought up all the copies of this book that he could find, the alleged reason being the disinclination of the millionaire capitalist to read the dithyrambic ravings of his former self against the tyranny of capital and the eulogies of the anti-renters. The sentiments of the young author were just what might have been anticipated from a lad of twenty of Puritan Revolutionary upbringing, who had just passed through a Methodist revival and had graduated as amateur correspondent of a country newspaper. He rhapsodized over the love-making of Tim Murphy, collected stories of wolves and bears, and indulged in the usual quantum of spread-eagle Americanese of the 4th of July species.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A WASHINGTON?

The author thus expressed his object as "tell-tale of the past :

" 'Give honor to whom honor is due.' And if, after perusing what we have been enabled to glean of the acts and actors of the past you are enabled to discern in them anything noble, anything worthy of your admiration and emulation, then treasure up for the hardy and industrious pioneer a kind and grateful remembrance ; then cherish in sincerity, long after the author has said his say, a fond appreciation of those Spartan sires whose ashes are now mouldering in the tomb and whose tongues have become silent and speechless, palsied by death."

In the same vein he wrote :

"Such reflections as history inspire awaken within the human bosom an ardent desire to attain that which is good and shun that which is evil, an honest and laudable ambition to become both great and good ; or, as another has beautifully written, 'great only as we are good.' To illustrate more fully, 'Who would not be a Washington ?' whose name and virtues are virtually associated with that chaos of the last century from which sprung what was afterwards destined to become the mightiest republic on the globe. 'It was the hand of Washington that lit the flame'—that flame which baffled the skill and prowess of the engines of the Old World to extinguish, and which for seventy-nine years has spread as with a magic wand north, south, east and west—spreading and burning still, while kings and haughty monarchs pause, behold and tremble, as they sit upon their tottering thrones, lest a burning spark from the unquenchable fire of freedom should strike root in the stronghold of their despotism and deprive them of their titles and their power," etc.

Of a more sober and practical turn was his exhortation to all good citizens to support the common school :

"Ought we not, then, in drawing this brief chapter to a close, to impress upon all good citizens the necessity of devoting their undivided energies to the advancement and improvement of this beneficent institution—resting as it does upon their support, indebted to them for all its means of usefulness, and dependent for its continued existence upon their discriminating favor and efficient sanction ?"

It would have done Jay Gould good to have read this book over in his later years, when his undivided energies were devoted to something quite other than the advancement and improvement of the beneficent institutions of the Republic. The book contains 426 pages, and was at least a monument to the industry of the man who wrote it.

HIS DÉBUT AS A SURVEYOR.

Leaving literature, which at that time yielded but scanty profits, Jay Gould became map maker and surveyor. The story of how he earned his first money is too characteristic not to be told in his own words. He hired himself, at \$20 a month and everything found, to a man who had undertaken to make a map of Ulster County. Two other young men were joined with him in this work :

"When this man came to start me out he gave me a small pass-book and said : 'As you go along you will get trusted for your little bills—what you will eat and so on—and I will come around afterward and pay the bills.' I thought that was all right. I think it was only my second or third day out that I met a man who took a different view. I had stayed at his house one night. They charged in that part of the country at that time a shilling for supper, sixpence for lodging and a shilling for breakfast, making two shillings and sixpence in all. I took out my little book and said : 'I will enter that.' The man turned on me with an oath and said (referring to my employer) : 'Why, you don't know this man. He has failed three times. He owes everybody in the country, and you have got the money and I know it, and I want the bill paid.'

"There I was. I hadn't a cent in my pocket ; so I just

pulled my pockets out and said to him : 'You can see that I tell the truth. There are my pockets.' So finally he said he would trust me. 'I'll trust you,' said he, 'but I won't trust that man.' This incident had such an effect on me that it seemed as though the world had come to an end. This was in the morning, and I could not have the heart that day to ask anybody to give me a dinner ; so along about three o'clock in the afternoon I got faint and I sat down for a few minutes.

PRAYER AS A LAST RESOURCE.

"After this rebuff I was naturally timid. I debated with myself whether I should give up and go home, or whether I should go ahead. I came to a piece of woods, where nobody could see me, and I had a good cry. Finally I thought I would try my sister's remedy—a prayer. So I got down and prayed, and felt better after it, and I then made up my mind to go ahead. I set my lips close together, and made up my mind that I would go ahead and die in the last ditch. So I went, and the first house I came to I determined right then and there to go in and get something to eat. I went in and the woman treated me kindly, gave me some bread and milk and cold meat and one thing and another, and when I got ready to leave I said to her : 'I will enter it down.' She said, 'All right.' In the meantime her husband came in and they both said it was all right. I started and had got, I guess, about forty rods away from the house when I heard him hollooming after me."

HIS FIRST MONEY.

"Well, after the morning scene I thought he was going to finish me; but he came right on, and when he got up to me, he said: 'I want you to take your compass back and make me a noon-mark.' That, as you perhaps know, is a north and south line right through the window, marked in so that the farmers can regulate their clocks by it. When the sun strikes the line it is twelve o'clock. I took my compass back and made the noon-mark. When I had made it and was about to go away, he said: 'How much is that?' 'O,' said I, 'nothing.' 'O, yes,' said he, 'I want to pay you for it.' I thought a moment, and he went on to say: 'Our surveyor always charges a dollar for these jobs.' Said I, 'Very well; take out a shilling for my dinner.' So he paid me the seven shillings. That was the first money I made in that business, and it opened up a new field to me, so that I went on from that time and completed the surveys, and paid my expenses all that summer by making noon-marks at different places.

"When I had finished my survey, the man who employed me failed and could not pay me, but there were two other journeymen he had employed to make the surveys, and I proposed to them to go on and finish the map. They decided to do so, but they wanted their names to it alone. I said: 'Very well, I will sell out to you,' and I sold out my interest in the map for \$500.

"This was the first money I ever earned. I went on and helped them finish the map, so that I sold out my interest in the perfected map. Then I went forward with this little capital and made similar surveys of Albany and Delaware counties, and made up my mind to go alone. They yielded me very well and I soon accumulated \$5,000."

As a map maker Jay Gould was painstaking and industrious. His map of Delaware County is still in existence. When the allied armies were storming Sebastopol Jay was mapping out his native county.

This work remains on record to this day. The Delaware map is said to be a fine specimen of the engineer's skill, and is remarkable for its minuteness and detail. The residence of every citizen and his place of business are marked. Along the margin are maps of each town, and surrounding these are pictures of prominent buildings in the county. In the map of Hancock township a bear and deer appear. Jay Gould's keen idea of the value of thoroughness appeared at that day, for there is a business directory of every little town and village, tables of distances, records of births, deaths and marriages, and statistics covering other points.

None but a resident of that rough, hilly country can appreciate the difficulties which Jay Gould faced when he undertook to map it. He walked over parts of the county. Hancock township was overrun with wild animals. The young man pursued his task, however, with the resolution which distinguished him in after life, and he accomplished it.

From this time he was continuously employed as a surveyor, until a severe attack of typhoid fever compelled him to give up outdoor exposure. He had determined to make a complete survey of the entire State of New York, and he did complete maps of Albany County, the village of Cohoes, the Albany and Niscayuna plank road and Delaware County. He also surveyed Lake and Geauga counties in Ohio, Oakland County in Michigan, and a proposed railroad from Newburg to Syracuse.

II.—HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN.

Behold now Jay Gould in possession of the five thousand dollars which was to be the fulcrum of the lever with which he was to move the world. He used to say when a boy that it was not so difficult to become a millionaire, for his mind from early youth brooded over the dream of immense wealth. After map making it is said he engaged in the cattle-raising industry, and to save the expense of help he would drive his cattle to the market a distance of sixty miles. He kept at this for some time and then secured a position with an engineer to survey the Adirondack Mountains. While in these mountains he met Colonel Pratt, with whom he afterwards went into partnership.

JAY GOULD, TANNER.

His own account of this partnership, in which the historian can see as in a glass, darkly, a foreshadowing of the subsequent exploits of the hero of Erie—Mr. Gould told the Senate Committee. Speaking of this partnership, he said :

"At that time, while I was carrying on these surveys, I met a gentleman who seemed to take a fancy to me—one Zadoc Pratt, of Prattville, who owned one of the largest tanneries in the country. I had done some surveying for him. He had a beautiful place at Prattville, and he proposed to me to go into the tannery business with him. I consented, and on the next day started for Pennsylvania. I found that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

Railroad had just been completed, and had some large tracts of hemlock timber for sale. I told Mr. Pratt what I had found, and he sent me back to purchase this tract. I made all the contracts myself, and, returning, got from fifty to sixty men, and with them started the works. It was right out in the woods, and I cut down the first tree. We got up a sawmill and put up a blacksmith's shop, and I slept in that on a bed made of hemlock bark. So we went on, and it became the largest tannery in the country. I finally bought Pratt out, and afterwards sold it in New York to a firm at the head of which was a Mr. Leupp. About that time the panic of 1857 came, and of course everything was very much disturbed—confidence was gone in almost every kind of business, and money was almost impossible to get. I thought once or twice that we would fail, but we went through. Mr. Leupp afterwards committed suicide. That left the property in such a condition that litigation grew out of it."

That is a brief, a very brief, condensation of a very remarkable episode, from which Mr. Jay Gould, perhaps from modesty, left out all that is most characteristic. Mr. Pratt, of Prattville, was one of the most famous of American tanners. He had cleared 12,000 acres of wood to supply his tannery, and had tanned over one million sides of sole leather. He was an old man of seventy when he took up with the brisk, go-ahead young surveyor, whose heavy black eyes snapped with electric fire, and who, in his travels about the country, knew all about everybody and everything likely to help the business. Mr. Pratt put about \$60,000 into the new tannery which Jay Gould opened at Gouldsborough, Pa. Gould carried it on with characteristic energy, founding a bank, securing other tanneries, running the village, until Pratt took alarm. He had not the nerve to stand the racket, and he did not like Gould's method of financing. Gould went off to New York, and persuaded Mr. Leupp to advance him \$60,000 for a two-thirds interest in the tannery.

SUICIDE OF HIS PARTNER.

The next time Pratt complained Gould bought him out and installed Leupp in his place. Leupp in turn began to feel uneasy. Gould was a plunger. Leupp had made his fortune. He too took alarm at Gould's pace. The panic of 1857 which burst over the country completed his dismay. He found that Gould had not only bought all the hides in the market, but all that were to arrive in the next six months. Believing himself ruined, he committed suicide. "Who killed Leupp?" cried a voice in the crowd on Black Friday, many years later, and a hundred voices pealed back the answer, "Jay Gould." But the impartial historian must remark that this was a little unfair on Jay Gould. If an elderly wealthy man goes into partnership with a daring young speculator, it is hardly fair to hold the latter responsible if in the midst of a general panic the former commits suicide. Gould never seems to have had at any period in his career any difficulty in interesting the wealthiest and most powerful men in his schemes. He has himself said that it is just as easy to obtain the acquaintance and secure the friendship

of the most powerful as of the most insignificant, if only one will set about it in the right way.

Before Leupp shot himself Gould had arranged, with Congressman Alley to take over Leupp's interest, and when Leupp died he arranged to buy out his heirs. There was a dispute as to the payment of interest on the capital during the time it was being repaid in installments, and each party decided to seize the tannery. Lee, Leupp's partner, was first in the field, garrisoning the tannery with an armed force of thirty or forty men.

AN APPEAL TO FORCE.

Gould's own account of his method of dealing with this difficulty was as follows:

"I quietly selected fifty men, commanding the reserve to keep aloof. I divided them into two companies, one of which I despatched to the upper end of the building, directing them to take off the boards, while I headed the other to open a large front door. I burst open the door and sprang in. I was immediately saluted with a shower of balls, forcing my men to retire, and I brought them up a second and third time and pressed them into the building, and by this time the company at the upper end of the tannery had succeeded in effecting an entrance, and the firing now became general on all sides and the bullets were whistling in every direction. After a hard-contested struggle on both sides we became the victors and our opponents went flying from the tannery, some of them making fearful leaps from the second story."

The account given by his enemies was much more picturesque:

Gould, as soon as he arrived, began active operations. He interested nearly the entire population of the place in his behalf. They knew him, and Lee was a comparative stranger. Gould told every one he met that he owned the tannery, that Lee and his cut-throats were endeavoring to get the property away from him, and that if they succeeded the business would go to wreck and ruin and the place would suffer a big loss. He had soon an armed gang of about one hundred and fifty men around him prepared to fight for him. They were a tough-looking set of men. He took them to the hotel, where he gave them an oyster supper, and then mounting an empty box addressed his forces, telling them to use no unnecessary violence, but to "be sure and get the tannery." This was probably the first and only speech Gould ever made in all his life. Filled with oysters and whiskey, the men made a determined charge on the tannery, Gould directing everything, but prudently keeping in the background, for he heard that Lee had a loaded musket ready for him. The battle was fierce but short. The barricaded doors were battered in and Lee's men were driven from the tannery. Two men were badly wounded. One of Lee's party was shot through the breast. Warrants were issued for the arrest of all concerned. Many of the men fled from the place never to return. Those arrested were afterwards released on bail.

Gould was victor; but his victory did him little good. Lawsuits were instantly set on foot, and at that time Gould had not risen to the dignity of keeping his own judge. The business was ruined.

IN NEW YORK—PENILESS.

Gould made his way to New York, not having, so the story runs, even so much money as would buy a

railway ticket. He paid his fare with borrowed money and landed in New York without a cent.

The astonishing good fortune that seemed to dog his footsteps continued to befriend him. He married the daughter of a wealthy merchant under circumstances that seemed to show that Jay Gould was not incapable of romantic affection. Although they were secretly married, the marriage was an exceptionally happy one. Whatever Jay Gould may have been to the world at large, he was almost an ideal husband and father.

HIS ENTRY INTO RAILWAYDOM.

His marriage supplied him with funds, but his first step on the road to fortune was made in a successful speculation. His father-in-law, Mr. Miller, secured the employment of Mr. Gould as manager of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, connecting Troy and Saratoga. This road was under a cloud and its securities were selling for a few cents on the dollar. Here was Gould's opportunity. He managed the road well, made valuable and paying connections and brought it up to positive value. Meantime, little by little, Gould obtained possession of it all. He paid about five cents on the dollar for stock to all but Vanderbilt, who made him pay fifteen cents, and the consequence was that after selling out again he returned to New York with a clean credit of \$750,000.

His own account of the way in which he first became connected with railways is as follows:

"About that time," he said, "the panic of 1857 came on, and everything was very much disturbed. Railroad values after this time went down very low, and the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad were selling at 10 cents on the dollar. I bought all the bonds at that price, borrowing the money to pay for them. I took the entire charge of this road, and learned the business, as I may say. I was President, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, had sole control, and I formed what was known as the Saratoga consolidation. The first road was sixty-two miles long. I had gradually drawn the road up, and I kept at work until finally we made the present Rensselaer and Saratoga consolidation. Meantime the bonds became good, and my stock also.

"A friend of mine came to me one night and said that the next day he must fail. He had bought Cleveland and Pittsburgh, but could not pay for it. He bought it at 60, and it was down to about 40. I told him, 'I will take half of what you have at that figure.' He agreed to this, and that was the way I became the owner of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. As soon as it was found that there was some one there who could take care of it, the stock went up to 120. I took the road, and it was very successful. I paid dividends from the start, and finally I sold it out to the Pennsylvania road."

THE KEY TO FORTUNE.

He had found the key to his future fortune. The year before his death he is said to have explained to his sons the secret of his success.

He explained, so runs the story, the method of his great railroad operations, the keystone of which was to buy railroad stocks when the road was run down and the stock was cheap. He would then develop the road, boom the stock, and get out with a handsome profit. He gave illustrations of these methods, and urged his sons to follow in

his footsteps, keep on building up the great property that he would leave them, and thus maintain the name of Gould as a great power in the financial world.

Whether they do it or not, it will be well if it is only that feature of their father's career that they emulate.

III.—WAS GOULD A RASCAL?

George Hudson, England's railroad king, was not a pre-eminently great man. He hardly deserved to be gibbeted in Carlyle's *Latter-Day Pamphlets*. Jay Gould was a much more notable railroad king. Poor Hudson died more or less impecunious; Gould died worth \$75,000,000. Yet, of the two, Hudson was the honester man. It is exceedingly difficult for an impartial outsider to decide whether Jay Gould was a curse or a benefactor to the American railroad system. Of course, to those who assume that he was a mere pirate and wrecker, this remark will seem absurd. But it is probable that Jay Gould himself believed that he had been beneficial to railway development, and, what is more remarkable, his opinion was shared by others who have some right to be heard on the matter.

A FRIEND'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. Connor, who knew him well, declared after his death:

You will find that every man who has had intimate business relations with Mr. Gould will tell you that his word was safe for them to enter into any operation, no matter of what magnitude, and that he was never known either to break his word or attempt to alter his verbal agreements. He was perfectly loyal to the men with whom he was associated and they were perfectly loyal to him. I think you will find that most of the men who condemned Mr. Gould had really never met him, did not know him when they saw him, and had no business relations with him either directly or indirectly.

AND AN ENEMY'S.

Mr. Anderson, who all his life was hostile to Jay Gould, was one of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Union Pacific's affairs in 1887. He said:

"The developments before the Commission gave me an insight into the characteristics of Mr. Gould. Many intimate business connections with him have, as they continued, intensified interest in the man. One thing always impressed me, and it is interesting in connection with current statements and some popular impressions of the man. It is this: I have always found, even to the most trivial detail, that Mr. Gould lived up to the whole nature of his obligations. Of course he was always reticent and careful about what he promised, but that promise was invariably fulfilled."

There is no doubt that he was in many respects a magnificent man of affairs. Judge Dillon, after declaring that Gould, great as he was as a financier and railway manager, was still greater as a lawyer, thus summed up his estimate of his character:

HIS BUSINESS CAPACITY.

"Its cardinal points were courage, self-reliance, clear perception and ultimate knowledge of his business and

untiring industry. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Gould was a mere speculator in properties. He was the most consummate railway manager that the country has ever produced. He knew everything about a railway from the rails to the locomotive, and from the brakeman's duty to that of the general manager. He could sit down and write a traffic contract, which is perhaps the most supreme test for a railway manager. He was a superb executive officer. He applied the military rule to his subordinates. 'I do not want processes, but results,' was his doctrine. His great genius consisted in a knowledge of the value of corporate properties and in perception of possibilities of profitable consolidation. When he acquired properties he bent his energies to develop them, and he had both the will and the strength to defend and protect them. . . . Mr. Gould was a man of intense activity. He kept his money invested in active enterprises, which gave employment to thousands and thousands of men. In fact, I think Mr. Gould's well-founded faith in the constant and steady growth of the country and the consequent prosperity of all legitimate and well-directed enterprises—was the main cause of his almost unexampled success. Mr. Gould never seemed to be content except in directing the management of active properties requiring constant supervision and good management to make them successful. He has probably wielded more power during the last fifteen years than any other man in the country, but with all this he was destitute of the least ostentation or display."

AS RAILROAD MANAGER.

Of his capacity, Mr. Harding, who had long served under him on the Union Pacific, says :

"I was continually surprised at the exact and technical knowledge which Mr. Gould had about some of the most obscure conditions affecting the branches over which I have charge. It was not so much a knowledge of road-bed or construction, although he was observant of these things even to details, but it was of the subtler and broader conditions which combined to affect the prosperity of communities, their wants and necessities, and consequently the prosperity of his railroads. He seemed to know all about every cross road and way station, just what kind of soil the locality had, and the character of the crops raised. He seemed to know not only what branches ought to be built, but where towns ought to be placed. This question of locating towns in a new territory requires far-sighted knowledge as well as observation."

A BLESSING RATHER THAN A CURSE.

It was not only his personal friends and employees who spoke well of him. Mr. Henry Clews, who frequently opposed and criticised him in Wall street, said :

"Gould has undoubtedly been one of the wonders of the world—abnormally great among men of affairs. He had many good qualities, he was generous to a fault, and was invariably true to his friends, but bitter and unforgiving to his enemies. Much of the spread of the railroad transportation system over our vast country is due to his remarkable enterprise, sagacity and organizing ability. Thereby great distances have been narrowed, and people living at far-off points of our big acreaged land have been brought in touch for business undertakings through his telegraph and railroad schemes ; therefore, what Jay Gould has accomplished for the benefit of the country must be placed to his credit, and will be by most people, and it will, in my judgment, outweigh his shortcomings in the recollections of the man."

NOT A WRECKER, BUT A DEVELOPER.

Mr. Russell Sage spoke in the same sense :

"The Mr. Gould of 1872," he remarked, "was a different man from the Gould of 1892. He was misunderstood, misrepresented, maligned and abused. People said he was a wrecker. On the contrary, he was a developer, not only of his properties, but of the whole country. People seem to have lost sight of this. He has saved more men than any other man I ever knew. He averted more panics than any one else. He carried many a large operator through the panic of 1884 at great personal loss to himself, and I know of countless other occasions when many of us, thinking that the commercial interests of the country were jeopardized, got together and relieved the money market upon the suggestion of Mr. Gould. His judgment at such times was remarkable. He had a wonderful faculty of solving difficult problems and of extricating men and corporations from situations that seemed hopeless."

THE SOUL OF HONOR.

The most astonishing estimate of Jay Gould is, however, that of ex-Governor Cornell, who knew him for a quarter of a century, during the last half of which he met him twice or thrice every week :

"I regard Mr. Gould as one of the most remarkable men America has produced. As a business man he was the most far-sighted man I have ever known. He was the soul of honor in his personal integrity. His word passed in honor was as good as any bond he could make. He was never a stock gambler. He had no more to do with Black Friday than you had. In all his transactions he meant always to be strictly just and took care to get what belonged to him. He never pretended to be a philanthropist. Indeed, he never made any pretensions of any kind. He knew what he wanted, and if he could accomplish his purpose by honorable means he seldom failed."

THE JUDGMENT OF HIS COLLEAGUES.

The resolutions passed after his death by the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company assert the same thing in more specific terms. Disclaiming all eulogy, these directors, who had worked with him for a dozen years, placed on record the following "just and considerate estimate :

Among the many eminent men who in the history of this company have had a place in its counsels Mr. Gould was, in some respects, the most remarkable. The intellectual qualities to which he owed his almost unexampled success are not far to seek. Underlying all was his faith in the continued growth, advancement and prosperity of our country. He forecast the future with confidence, and saw in their earlier stages the coming values of such great properties as the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan Railway and Western Union. He boldly risked all on the soundness of his judgment. His judgment concerning the values of corporate properties singly and of their possibilities for profitable combination amounted to positive genius—a genius in these lines probably never surpassed, if equaled. Acquiring these properties, he gave his energies to their development. This was not the hasty work of a day, but the slow work of years, as he died in the ownership of the large interests in these properties, to the growth and development of which he had so largely contributed. He was not merely or chiefly a speculator. He was at home in every depart-

ment of the service. He knew his properties intimately. He could instantly detect anything wrong. He inspected them in person regularly. He gave to his properties the benefit not only of his genius, but of his diligence and industry, which, until his health gave out, never tired. He did not invest his wealth in lands, or buildings, or governments, or established securities, and content himself with idly receiving their income. His industries gave daily employment to more than one hundred thousand men and support to their families. His enterprise contributed more largely to the opening and development of the Western and Southwestern parts of our country than that of any other man.

Mr. Norvin Green, the chairman of the Western Union, entered into more specific details as to the extent to which Gould, to his own knowledge, made personal sacrifices to help friends to avert panics.

A MUCH-MALIGNED MAN.

Mr. Morosini, his old friend and broker, roundly denied that Gould ever wrecked anything. He declared that the Erie was in a far better state when he left it than when he came to it, and that he was responsible for neither the railroad-stock flurry of 1869 nor the panic of 1873:

"A man would hardly precipitate a panic and lose his own money, would he? The panic of 1873 left Mr. Gould comparatively a poor man. He had more reason to regret the disaster than almost any one else concerned. I doubt if any man parted with more cash and securities than did Mr. Gould by reason of that catastrophe."

Of much more value than the statements of those his personal friends and agents is the estimate of a man like Mr. Chauncey Depew, representative of the Vanderbilt interests, against which Jay Gould waged war for so many years.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S OPINION.

It will be seen that Mr. Depew attributes his fortune to an exercise of sound judgment, which was in the highest degree beneficial to the country:

"Mr. Gould's peculiar power was in his courage and wonderful coolness under the most trying circumstances. He had no faith in chance or luck in any enterprise in which he was engaged or any cause which he was fighting. He mastered not only the general conditions, but every detail.

"In determining upon a railway management which should cover a large territory he selected a field where he would not have to contest with old, well-established, thoroughly equipped and ably managed lines. Instead of taking the ordinary course of risking his fortune in fighting into the Pennsylvania, or the New York Central, or the Baltimore and Ohio systems, he took in hand the disorganized Southwest, created a combination of great strength and covering very large territory, and netted an enormous fortune from it. He possessed in a remarkable degree the genius for making money and of making it without the assistance of other people."

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

One curious thing that comes out from these interviews published in the American press is the general agreement that Jay Gould's millions are not the result of his gambling. The net result of his gambling does not seem to have been gain, but loss. Mr.

Thomas G. Shearman, who acted as his counsel during the stormiest period of Gould's career, and who does not hesitate to speak plainly enough upon what he thinks wrong in his client's actions, distinctly asserts that the enterprises which brought him so much odium brought not profit, but loss. He said:

"While his success was owing, of course, to his shrewdness and sagacity, it was because those qualities were applied to different efforts than those which the world has generally credited as the source of his success. I am satisfied that he lost money by some of those speculations, pure and simple, which gave him the widest prominence. All his gold speculations, his stock speculations—I speak of those which were purely speculative as brokers use the term—generally resulted in losses. This is the most misunderstood fact in Mr. Gould's career. His shrewdness was in foresight and execution. He possessed the art of building up, as well as pulling down, a railroad. He had an eye for the future, and measured his plans by what he thought would be its demands. It was along these lines that he made his money. One of the most important factors in his execution of a deal was in concealing from others even an intimation of what he was going to do. Manipulation, alone and unaided, of men and concerns was his forte. In these accomplishments he never professed a regard for truthfulness. He was quite indifferent to the moral question of misleading people. He did not, however, make money by wreckage and fraud. He did not make money either out of those crises of 1869, 1873, and the Erie manipulations of 1868, which have been most strongly condemned."

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Ellery Anderson, who had studied his career and methods for years, says:

"Contrary to the popular impression, I do not think that the basis of Mr. Gould's fortune was made as a constructor or operator of railroads, or as a speculator, as we generally understand the terms. In that sort of speculation I think he lost as often as he won. But his successes were in an art which makes his genius rank higher than those which are generally recognized as his successes could do. Jay Gould was the absolute master of the art of creating co-ordinate boards of directors that had complete control of adverse interests. He persuaded himself that it was just—to put it mildly—to allow his representatives in both to vote upon both sides of transactions in which interests were adverse. This characteristic was the kernel of the genius of his successes, and his manipulations, first in the Erie; then in the Wabash securities; in the consolidation of the Kansas and Denver Pacific with the Union Pacific; in the deal between the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; in the International and Great Northern, and also, but perhaps not so directly, in the transactions with Manhattan Railway stocks and bonds in this city, proved it. These great business movements created no excitement in the outside world. The climaxes were not dramatic outside of stock circles. Yet in these he made fortunes. In some of them his profits aggregated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000."

WERE THERE TWO JAY GOULDS?

Of course, it will be said in reply to this that there were two Jay Goulds—the Jay Gould of twenty-five years ago and the Jay Gould of the last ten years; and that the latter was as reputable a personage as the former was disreputable. That suggestion is helpful, no doubt, to a certain extent; but it will be

noticed that several of the men who speak most warmly of Jay Gould, notably ex-Governor Cornell and Mr. Morosini, roundly declare that he had nothing whatever to do with the wrecking of the Erie Railway. It will, however, simplify matters greatly if it is admitted that Jay Gould made his money, for the most part, by the exercise of a supreme capacity for railroad management and a keen instinct for discerning what properties were likely to improve in value, an almost unrivaled mastery of all the complicated legal considerations which have to be studied, not as in England in one court, but in all the courts of all the States through which the railway passed. As a gambler on the Stock Exchange he cannot be said to have held a very high rank; at least, it is not a very good certificate of character for a gambler that he lost money on all his great strokes. If Jay Gould had not been anything but a thimble-rigger, an ally of pirates—for that even his most intimate friends cannot deny—he would never have accumulated so many millions. The nearest analogy to his case would have been if the late Thomas Brassey had gone heavily to plunging on the racecourse and had lost a little more than he made by his bets. The capacity of the man as a great railway contractor and captain of industry would not be the least affected on that account.

IV.—THE STORY OF ERIE AND SOME OTHERS.

Jay Gould's dealings with the Erie Company constitute a chapter in the history of America that has often been told more or less in detail, but which in its totality is but imperfectly appreciated even by those who suffered by it. The campaign was not fought out with bayonet and rifle, but it was nevertheless one which absorbed a large portion of the energies and nervous excitement of the nation. The conflict was not between States, but between rival railway boards and rival magnates. For some years there was almost as much excitement generated in the struggles of the Vanderbilts and the Jay Goulds to control the rival railway systems as there was in the marching and countermarching of Lee and Grant. Sometimes this war was carried on by operators who cared as little for the welfare of the country through which the railway passed as any buccaneer for the prosperity of the region which he raided. But at other times the operator identified himself with the interests of the community, and devoted himself to the development of the territory, knowing that he would have the first charge upon every dollar which was earned by its inhabitants. There is little doubt that in some regions Gould was an operator of the latter class.

HIS ASSOCIATES.

It is difficult for any one who has access only to the public documents in connection with the Erie struggle to say that in the great campaign for the control of this railway Gould was not an operator of the buccaneer class. Ex-Governor Cornell is bold enough to declare that Mr. Gould improved the posi-

tion of the Erie Railway, but even he cannot deny that Gould was associated for several years with James Fisk, a man who, ex-Governor Cornell being judge, deserved to be shot three times over. It is impossible to dis sever Gould from Fisk, or Fisk from Gould. Fisk, by common consent, was a ruffianly scoundrel of the first water, and yet it was with this man that Gould went into some of the greatest enterprises of his life. He has only himself to blame if some of the tar sticks to his own fingers, even if Gould were not, as Fisk's friends assert he was, the leading conspirator of the band. W. M. Tweed, another crony of his, was equally disreputable.

THE ATTACK ON ERIE.

At the time when the great struggle for the Erie began there were two through railways connecting New York and the Western States. One was the New York Central and the other was the Erie. The New York Central was controlled by Vanderbilt, and the Erie had been under the control of Daniel Drew for fourteen years. Gould, although a successful operator in one or two small lines, was a young and comparatively unknown man. Few enterprises have seemed more hopeless than that on which he entered when he began his campaign against the Erie Railroad. Yet, in a very few weeks, with the expenditure of only \$72,000, he succeeded in buying sufficient shares on option, and obtaining possession of the proxies to vote Drew out of the presidency and establish his own man in his place. The votes which he had thus acquired for \$72,000 would have cost him \$4,000,000 if he had acquired them in the old way. The first thing Gould did after getting control of the railway was to charge it with the \$72,000 which he had spent in acquiring it.

THE CAPTURE, AND AFTERWARDS.

Gould and Fisk having thus recouped themselves for the outlay which they had made in order to get command of one of the leading lines of America, proceeded to utilize their vantage ground in order to make the Erie the foundation for a fortune. They decided to sell a great deal of the stock on speculation for a fall. Vanderbilt was then eagerly buying up stock in order to get the control of the Erie so as to terminate the competition which at that time was of the most cut-throat description between the Erie and the New York Central. Drew, while ostensibly going with Gould and Fisk, joined forces with Vanderbilt and assisted him in buying up the stock which Gould and Fisk were selling for a fall. The result was that the stock, instead of falling, kept going up. It rose from 68 to over 80. Unless the price could be brought down, Gould and his confederate stood in a fair way to be ruined. Gould thereupon issued \$5,000,000 worth of fraudulent stock, selling largely to Vanderbilt's people for \$4,000,000. The inevitable result followed. As soon as the facts were discovered, the Erie stock went down with a run. The Gould-Fisk speculation for a fall was brilliantly successful and Gould and Fisk had, besides, \$4,000,000 in hand as the proceeds of the sale of the fraudulent stock.

THE BATTLE IN THE LAW COURTS.

Legal proceedings were at once begun, and Gould and Fisk crossed the river to New Jersey, carrying with them their plunder. Endless injunctions and counter-injunctions were issued by different judges, and different courts issued contradictory orders with a recklessness which did much to bring American jurisprudence into disrepute; while some of them laid themselves open to the accusation that they were the kept judges of the parties concerned.

A prolonged period of litigation and of legislation followed. The interested parties had endeavored first to buy judges and then to buy the Legislature. Jay Gould unhesitatingly resorted to corruption to defend what he had acquired by fraud. He was elected president of the Erie Railway in 1868, and he remained president until 1870. During these years, as he told the committee that he had contributed large sums to carry on the elections, a million dollars were admitted spent in one year for "extra and legal services." Everything was charged on the india-rubber accounts. The committee commented in strong terms upon the reckless and prodigal use of money wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. Jay Gould did not publicly own to the bribery, but he owned up without hesitation to the payment of money during the elections.

THE BUYING UP OF LEGISLATORS.

The following extract from his evidence is characteristic :

The legal account was of an india-rubber character. I gave large amounts in 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 in the Senatorial and Assembly districts. It was what they said would be necessary to carry the day in addition to the amount forwarded by the committee, and contributed more or less to all the districts along the line of the road. We had to look after four States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It was the custom when men received nominations to come to me for contributions, and I made them and considered them good paying investments for the company. In a Republican district I was a strong Republican; in a Democratic district I was Democratic, and in doubtful districts I was doubtful. In politics I was an Erie Railroad man all the time. We had friends on both sides—friends in a business way. The amounts contributed for the elections were large, but I could not give any definite estimate. No names occur to me at the moment. I am a poor hand to remember names. I had relations in several States. I did not keep separate what I paid out in New Jersey from what I paid out in New York. We had the same ground to go over there, and there has been so much of it—it has been so extensive—that I have no details now to refresh my mind. You might as well go back and ask me how many cars of freight were moved on a particular day.

At that time Gould was said to have three Supreme Court Judges in his pay. The money all came from the luckless Eries.

THE NET RESULT OF HIS OPERATIONS.

He was ousted at last by a combination of English shareholders, but not until he had swelled the indebt-

edness of the railway by \$64,000,000. The capital when he took command being only \$51,000,000, it is not very surprising that the stock paid no dividend until 1891. One of the witnesses before the committee declared that Gould had stolen \$12,000,000. He had issued stock whenever he wanted money. A curious parallel may be drawn between Jay Gould and Ismail Pasha. They both had properties which they used only as means for raising cash. They over-loaded the markets with their depreciated paper. Eries which were once 125 went down to 25 under Jay Gould, and Ismail alone twice played almost as great havoc with Egyptians. At last both were overthrown, and their depreciated property has, under different management, resumed its position as dividend-paying stock. During all this fraudulent over-issue of Erie stock Gould was hand-in-glove with Jim Fisk, a depraved and dissolute ruffian who kept a harem at the Opera House, and delighted in driving about the streets in a chariot full of loose women, drawn by six prancing steeds. Gould's Presbyterian instincts—he had always been Presbyterian notwithstanding his conversion among the Methodists—must have been rudely shocked by his companion's manners and morals, but he found him useful, and the partnership lasted for years.

THE GOLD CORNER AND BLACK FRIDAY.

It was with Fisk that Gould entered into the famous attempt to corner gold which brought about the Black Friday panic of 1869. The scheme was a daring one and came near success. President Grant's brother-in-law was bribed, the Government was believed to be compromised, when suddenly the bubble burst and prices fell as rapidly as they had risen, and most of the conspirators were ruined. Not so Jay Gould, who, having timely notice, succeeded in covering himself at the expense of his associates. His treachery to Fisk on this occasion is usually referred to as the most cold-blooded act of villainy of which he was ever guilty. He could hardly have chosen a more fitting object. Fisk was a scoundrel, whose death soon after by the bullet of a man jealous of one of his harlot actresses rid America of a hideous scandal. But Gould, who had planned everything, betrayed Fisk without hesitation when the luck turned. General Garfield afterward drew up a Congressional report in which, speaking of this Black Friday, he says :

"Gould, the guilty plotter of these criminal proceedings, determined to betray his own associates, and, silent and imperturbable, by nods and whispers, directed all."

Of Fisk the same report makes the following remarks :

"The malign influence which Cataline wielded over the reckless and abandoned youth of Rome finds a fitting parallel in the power which Fisk held in Wall street when, followed by the thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the opera, he swept into the gold-room and defied both the street and the Treasury."

A THEME FOR ZOLA.

Some day there will be an adequate picture painted of the saturnalia of New York during this period.

Zola, and only Zola, could do it. Mr. C. F. Adams wrote of the Erie wars in these earlier stages severely enough, but he gave no picture of that wonderful pandemonium. He said:

"Yet freebooters are not extinct, they have only transferred their operations to the land, and have conducted them in more or less accordance with the forms of law, until at last so great a proficiency have they attained that the commerce of the world is more equally but far more heavily taxed in their behalf than would ever have entered into their wildest hopes, while outside the law they simply make all comers stand and deliver. . . . Gambling is a business now, where formerly it was a disreputable excitement. Cheating at cards was always disgraceful. Transactions of a similar character under the euphemistic names of 'operating,' 'cornering' and the like are not so regarded. . . . No better illustration of the fantastic disguises which the worst and most familiar evils of history assume as they meet us in the actual movement of our own day could be afforded than was seen in the events attending what are known as the Erie wars of the year 1868."

What a theme for a great serial is supplied by "Panama" in Paris and "Erie" in New York! But, unfortunately, the story of neither has ever been written in such a way as to enable the actors to live and move visibly before us.

THE SUPREME SMART MAN.

In mitigation of "Jay Gould's machinations it may be said that he did with supreme ability what most financial people try to do without his capacity and without his success. It is also to be remembered that he did not artificially force up the price of the food of the poor. Other men have done that, and live to tell the tale with faces brazen and unashamed. Jay Gould, when he went scalping, went for rich men and capitalists like himself. He made war upon the stockholder, not upon the workman and the widow. Such, at least, was the plea which an eminent American made for him the other day—a plea which I confess seems a little far-fetched. But it is interesting to see the kind of abhorrence which Jay Gould excites even among men of his own class. As a rule those who achieve supreme success are admired by those who have sought in vain to emulate their exploits. But how few seem to admire Jay Gould! He succeeded in doing what all bulls and bears spend their time in trying to do. Anon bulls and bears unite in denouncing him. How odd a thing is money making on the Stock Exchange, when even the most complete success only seems to render the victor more utterly detestable!

THE UNION PACIFIC.

After Jay Gould passed through Black Friday he took hold of the Union Pacific, managing and developing it from 1873 to 1883. He told the Senate Committee:

I learned that it was saddled with a large floating debt, and that there were \$10,000,000 of bonds coming due within a month. It was in rather a blue condition. The directors were consulting who should be the receiver. I made up my mind that I would carry it through, and I told them that if they would furnish half of the money to pay

the debt I would furnish the other half. The stock went down to fifteen. It was a large loss, but still I kept right on buying, so when the turn came there did not seem to be any top to it. It went up to seventy-five, and I immediately went to work to bring the road up. I went out over it, started coal mines, and to the surprise of everybody it soon began to pay dividends and has never passed a dividend since. The Thurman Act closed my connection with the Union Pacific Road.

His successor, Mr. C. F. Adams, thought he had been more than free to the company, but the Pacific Railroad Commission reported in terms which all but charged Jay Gould with wrecking the railway. His own account was that he saved it, bringing up the value from fifteen to seventy-five, and establishing it as a dividend-paying concern.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

His connection with the Wabash line resembles his connection with Erie, and was terminated by the intervention of Judge Gresham. Then he took the Missouri Pacific, which he bought for a plaything.

"The next great enterprise, if I may call it great," said Mr. Gould, in his testimony before the Senate Labor and Education Committee, "that I engaged in was the Missouri Pacific. I bought it one day of Commodore Garrison, or rather the control of it. I had a very short negotiation with him; he gave me his price, just as we are talking here, and I said: 'All right, I will take it,' and I gave him a check for it that day. At that time I did not care about the money made; it was a mere plaything to see what I could do. I had passed the point where I cared about the mere making of money; it was more to show that I could make a combination and make it a success. I took this road and began developing it, bringing in other lines which should be tributary to it. I developed new parts of the country, opened up coal mines, etc., and continued until, I think, we have now ten thousand miles of road.

"When I took the property it was earning \$70,000 a week. I have just got the gross earnings for the last month, and they amount to \$5,100,000, and we have accomplished that result by developing the country, and while we have been doing this we have made the country rich, developing coal mines and cattle-raising, as well as the production of cotton. We have created this earning power by developing the system. All this ten thousand miles is fully built; the roads pass through the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and the Indian Territory, and we go into Mexico."

THE CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

But this is not a history of American railways, nor even a biography of Jay Gould. I must therefore hurry on, merely mentioning that he controlled the Elevated Railroads of New York and acquired the chief interest in the Western Union Telegraph. This was early in 1881. His version of the story is given in this testimony to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education:

"I am interested in the telegraph," he told the committee, "for the railroad and telegraph systems go hand in hand, as it were, integral parts of a great civilization. I naturally became acquainted with the telegraph business, and gradually became interested in it. I thought well of it as an investment, and I kept increasing my in-

terests. When the Union Pacific was built I had an interest in a company called the Atlantic and Pacific, and I endeavored to make that a rival to the Western Union. We extended it considerably but found it rather up-hill work. We saw that our interest lay more with the Western Union. Through that we could reach every part of the country and through a small company we could not, so we made an offer to sell to Western Union the control of the Atlantic and Pacific. At that time a very dear friend of mine was the manager and I supposed that he would be made the manager of the Western Union, but after the consolidation was perfected it was not done, and I made up my mind that he should be at the head of as good a company as I had taken him from. The friend was General Eckert, and for him I started another company—the American Union—and we carried it forward until a proposition was made to merge it also into the Western Union. As the stock of the latter went down I bought a large interest in it, and found that the only way out was to put the two companies together. General Eckert became general manager of the whole system. Meantime I bought so much of its property and its earning power that I have kept increasing my interest. I thought it better to let my income go into the things that I was in myself, and I have never sold any of my interests, but have devoted my income to increasing them. This is the whole history of it."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Questioned by the committee on the possibility of the government buying the telegraph, Jay Gould replied :

"I think the control by the government is contrary to our institutions. The telegraph system, of all other business, wants to be managed by skilled experts, while the government is founded on the idea that the party in power shall control the patronage. If the government controlled it the general managers' heads would come off every four years, and you would not have any such efficient service as at present. The very dividend of the Western Union is based upon doing business well, keeping her customers and developing her business. If the Democrats were in power there would be a Democratic telegraph; if the Republicans came into power there would be a Republican telegraph, and if the Reformers came in I don't know what there would be. (Laughter.) I think it would be a mere political machine. I would be perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to allow the government to try it, to sell out our property, but it would be very unjust to take it away, the property of our own citizens, and make it valueless."

"Have you any idea what the government ought to pay?"

"I think that it ought to pay what it is worth, and no more. I think that the method that was provided in the law is a very just one, and I would be perfectly willing to let the government take it on those terms."

"What, in your opinion, is the Western Union property worth?"

"Well, I judge of property myself by its net earning power; that is the only rule I have been able to get. If you show me a property that is paying no more than the taxes, I don't want it. I want property that earns money. You might say that there is water in Western Union, and so there is. There is water in all this property along Broadway. This whole island was once bought for a few strings of beads. But now you will find this property valued by its earning power, by its rent power, and that

is the way to value a railroad or a telegraph. So it is worth what it earns now, a capital that pays 7 per cent."

"That would be \$100,000,000?"

"Yes, and it is worth much more than that, because there are a great many assets."

ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Mr. Gould's opinions were the reverse of socialistic. Mr. Gould said to the Senate Committee on Labor and Education:

"I have been all my life a laborer or an employer of laborers. Strikes come from various causes, but are principally brought about by the poorest and therefore the dissatisfied element. The best workers generally look forward to advancement in the ranks or save money enough to go into business on their own account. Though there may be few advanced positions to be filled, there is a large number of men trying to get them. They get better pay here than in any other country, and that is why they come here. My idea is, that if capital and labor are let alone they will mutually regulate each other. People who think they can regulate all mankind and get wrong ideas which they believe to be panaceas for every ill, cause much trouble to both employers and employees by their interference."

He was not, however, absolutely opposed to all intervention. To the Congressional Committee which investigated the Missouri Pacific strike, he said:

"I am in favor of arbitration as an easy way of settling differences between corporations and their employees."

ON TRUSTS.

Of course, he was in favor of trusts and corporations. In an interview with the *New York Herald* in 1881:

"Corporations," he said, "are going, we are told, to destroy the country. But what would this country be but for corporations? Who have developed it? Corporations. Who transact the most marvelous business the world has ever seen? Corporations." Again: "My theory of investments is this: To go into everything that promises a profit. For me, business possesses a very great fascination. I believe in this country—in its future. Unfortunately, I do not always succeed. I have been in a score, a hundred speculations from which I would gladly have withdrawn. But once in an enterprise it is very hard to leave it. We are all slaves, and the man who owns \$1,000,000 is the greatest slave of all, except he who owns \$2,000,000." Still again: "I am a mere passenger in all my undertakings. I am interested, not with one or a dozen men, but with thousands. No man can control Wall Street. Wall Street is like the ocean. No man can govern it. It is too vast. Wall Street is full of eddies and currents. The thing to do is to watch them, to exercise a little common sense, and on the wane of speculation, or whatever you please to call it, to come in on top."

NARROW ESCAPES.

"To come in on the top," that was always his ambition, and very frequently he succeeded. Sometimes, however, he was within an ace of being ruined. At least three or four times he was uncertain whether he would get through the day. In 1876, being short of Western Union, he was expecting to be obliged to put his shutters up any day. The Jay Cooke failure in 1873 found him long of stocks, and

he was practically gone. Only the closing of the Exchange saved him. In 1884, when the Western Union dropped to below \$50 a share, he again had a narrow squeak for his life. His thrilling hairbreadth escapes were numerous.

V.—PERSONALIA.

The personality of Jay Gould is well defined. He was one of the many small men who have made more history than the great. About 5 feet 6 inches in height and of slender figure, he was not an imposing personage. His complexion was swarthy, his eyes dark and piercing, his closely-trimmed whiskers black and streaked with gray, his forehead dome-shaped and his hair rather thin—such was Jay Gould. His voice was very low and mild. He weighed not more than 120 pounds.

PERSONAL HABITS.

He was more or less an invalid all his life. It has been said that he scarcely knew what it was to be without an ache. Certainly he was afflicted with dyspepsia and neuralgia for many years. He was of a very nervous temperament. His face had a faded yellow hue, looking at times waxy, yet few men took better care of themselves than Mr. Gould. It has sometimes been said that he occasionally overate, but this probably arises from the fact that the slightest intemperance in eating affected him more than most men. He was seldom out of bed later than eleven o'clock at night, except on those evenings when he would take his children and grandchildren to the theatre or circus.

He abstained absolutely from spirituous liquors and never used tobacco. His doctor told him a number of years ago that it wouldn't do him any harm to smoke a little, because it might divert his mind from the cares of business. He laid in a great supply of the most expensive Turkish cigarettes and essayed the feat. But it was a dismal failure and the office boys in the Western Union building reveled in the Turkish cigarettes which Mr. Gould threw away. A modest cup of claret was all he ever took at dinner and he cared nothing especially about the brand or quality.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

He was not a good sleeper. Mr. Shearman says: "In times of financial excitement or uneasiness he was at his desk by 8 o'clock each morning and often remained until 11 o'clock or midnight. I have frequently known him to go with no more than four or five hours' sleep." "Sometimes," says another authority, "at night it was almost impossible for him to sleep. It was necessary for some one to read to him by the hour. It would not do to let Wall Street know of his condition and nurses were not to be trusted. Night after night his confidential man, Belden, or some other trusted friend, would sit by his bedside reading him to sleep. It will interest Mark Twain, perhaps, to know that his works were Gould's favorite soporifics."

A DOMESTIC MAN.

Talking to Mr. J. G. Moore once about his own character, he said, on being told that he was the most unpopular man in the United States:

"I never notice what is said about me. I am credited with things I have never done, and abused for them. It would be idle to attempt to contradict newspaper talk and street rumors. As to enemies, any man in my position is likely to have them. With me the bitterest enemies have always proved to be men to whom I had rendered services. As a general thing, I do my best to be on good terms with everybody I come in contact with. I am not of a quarrelsome disposition. But, on the other hand, I have the disadvantage of not being sociable. Wall Street men are fond of company and sport. A man makes one hundred thousand dollars there and immediately buys a yacht, begins to drive fast horses, and becomes a sport generally. My tastes lie in a different direction. When business hours are over I go home and spend the remainder of the day with my wife, my children and the books of my library. Every man has natural inclinations of his own. Mine are domestic. They are not calculated to make me particularly popular in Wall street, and I cannot help that."

"THE MOST LOVABLE MAN I EVER KNEW.

Mr. Morosini said: "Mr. Gould was one of the most lovable men I ever knew. It was a pleasure to serve him. He was very appreciative, and never imposed a needless task upon any one. In the office he always took things easily and coolly. There was never any hurry or confusion. In his family he was the best of husbands, and I never knew a man who loved his children with such intensity as he did. He seemed to worship them all. He was a very companionable man, and there was a great deal of humor in his disposition. While he was not given to telling stories or cracking jokes himself, he enjoyed hearing others do so, and would laugh as heartily as the rest. He was very abstemious in his habits, but was exceptionally fond of coffee. Now and then he would sip a little wine, but he rarely took more than a spoonful at any time."

"There were many distinct characteristics about Mr. Gould," said Mr. Dillon. "I never knew him to utter a profane word, and he was as delicate and sensitive in temperament as a woman. Mr. Gould wrote and spoke capital English, but he never wrote a word that was not necessary."

NOT VERY RELIGIOUS.

He was never a communicant, but he frequently attended the Presbyterian church in his own country seat. The nearest approach to a religious sentiment he is ever known to have uttered was reported by his minister, Mr. Paxton, who said that Mr. Gould had told him that the Presbyterian Church was the best and truest religious organization in the country, and that its work of church extension was wise and hopeful for humanity. He was superstitious in some things. If he bought a certain number of shares on a deal and it turned out unfavorably he would take good care on the next deal not to buy that exact number. With all his mild ways, says a correspondent,

Mr. Gould was a first-class hater. It has been said that he got thoroughly angry once in six years, and when this period came around no power on earth could control him. Even against the advice of his lawyers he has precipitated discussions and adopted policies which were dangerously violent and needless. A case in point was when, in defiance of his lawyers, he raked up all the scandal against James Gordon Bennett and published it in his wrath against the Mackay-Bennett cable.

DANGER OF LIFE AND LIMB.

One result of the fierce animosity he excited was that he was constantly threatened with murder. One day he showed Mr. Moreton Frewen one of the letters he had just received. It was brief and to the point. It ran thus: "Jay Gould, on the day that my children are penniless your children shall be fatherless." Threatened men, however, seldom are killed. Jay Gould took precautions. Mr. Herkomer, who painted his portrait in London, says that "his expression always conveyed the idea of deep-seated trouble. I felt," said the artist, "that the true index of his power was the fine fibre of his sensitive nerve structure." He was at one time rather afraid of being kidnapped, and did not like to read articles in the papers pointing out how easily it might be effected. He was twice assaulted, but the only serious damage done was when Mr. Selover in 1877 struck him in the face in Broadway and then dropped him over an area railing some eight or nine feet deep. Selover declared that he had attacked Gould because Gould had been guilty of fraud, lying and duplicity.

HIS ABILITY TO HOLD HIS TONGUE.

Gould was extremely secretive. He employed several brokers, who never met in his presence. No one of them ever knew what instructions were given to any of the others.

In regard to Mr. Gould's business methods, Mr. Morosini said:

"Of course, he was very reserved. He never let the left hand know what the right hand did. His motto was never to say 'eat' until you had him in the bag. For instance, he asked me one day to call in about \$8,000,000—which we had loaned out. I followed his instructions; the money was collected; he said nothing to anybody about why he had called it in. I kept the money for nearly a month, when one day he told me that I might loan it out again, as he had no more use for it; that he had intended it for use in buying the Reading road, but the deal had fallen through, and therefore it might as well be drawing interest. That was the first I knew of what he had in contemplation when he called the money in. Then, again, when he bought the Missouri Pacific. His negotiations with Commodore Garrison were carried on for three months, and it was only when he asked me to draw checks and told me to whom they should be drawn that the whole thing came out."

THE HUMORS OF WALL STREET.

There is not much humor in the history of Gould, but there is one familiar joke which is of old standing:

One day, although his office in the Street was filled with

customers and friends, business was dull and Mr. Travers strolled over to the window and looked out. Of a sudden he yelled loudly and excitedly, "C-come h-h-here, b-b-boys! L-look, l-look!"

Every one rushed to the window, falling over each other in their eager hurry. They looked and saw nothing but Jay Gould on the opposite side of the street, whispering in the ear of one of his brokers. But that did not explain Travers' excitement.

"Well, what is it?" everybody asked; "what are you raising such a deuce of a row about?"

"L-look, l-look!" returned Travers; "did-don't you see? There's Je-Jay Ge-Gould with h-his h-hands in h-his o-o-own per-per-pockets."

Another good story relates to the fierce rate-cutting war that raged between Vanderbilt of the New York Central and Gould of the Erie. Mr. Morosini tells the story as follows:

"At the time cattle were brought from Buffalo to this city at \$125 a carload. The Commodore reduced the rate to \$100. Fisk and Gould made a cut of \$25 less. The Commodore went to \$50. Erie then offered to bring cattle here at \$25 per carload, and when the Erie put the rate still lower Vanderbilt issued an order to bring cattle over the Central at \$1 a carload. The Commodore thought this would ruin the Erie's freight traffic. He waited to see what card Fisk and Gould would next play. Just as he was congratulating himself that not a steer was being carried over the Erie, while the Central was compelled to refuse business, he discovered that as in previous contests he had been outwitted. When the Commodore reduced the rate to \$1 per carload, Fisk and Gould purchased every cow and steer to be had west of Buffalo. They shipped them, not by the Erie, but by the Central, at the Commodore's own rate. They had sold enough in the city to make a fortune before Vanderbilt found out 'where he was at.'"

AS NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Gould was at one time a newspaper proprietor. The chronicler of the *New York World* says:

From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Gould owned the *World*. We have his own word (in an interview in the *World* in June, 1883) that he purchased the control of the paper from Col. Tom Scott, the famous Pennsylvania Railroad king, as a part of a negotiation which included also the purchase of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Gould said that Col. Scott appealed to him at Berne, Switzerland, in 1879, to take the road and the paper off his hands.

The *World* did not thrive under the ownership of Gould. It did not possess public confidence; its circulation had shrunk to 15,000 when Mr. Joseph Pulitzer purchased it in May, 1883. It then became a new paper.

PERIPATETIC LUXURIES.

In addition to the costly luxury of a paper, Gould owned a yacht, the *Atalanta*, which is now for sale for \$250,000. It is one of the swiftest steam yachts afloat, and is furnished like a palace. Mr. Gould also owned a private railroad car, especially constructed for his use by the Pullman Company. It is the longest car ever constructed by that company, being seventy feet in length, and containing an observation room, a parlor, a dining hall and sleeping rooms, besides the porter's quarters and the kitchen.

He naturally groaned over the shortcomings of European railways. Interviewed one day when at Marseilles, he said:

"We have got some things yet to learn from the Old World," when speaking of the splendid docks at Marseilles, "but in all essential respects in the form of government, of national character, resources and opportunities, we have the great country of the future, and the more I see of foreign countries the better American I am."

He had three acres of greenhouses, with the finest collection of flowers and plants in the New World. One of them was an eighth of a mile long. He was like Mr. Chamberlain, whom he resembled in many other respects, in being passionately fond of orchids, and he was never so happy as when wandering about under the palms and roses.

STRIKES.

It was Gould who first taught the Knights of Labor that capital also could fight. In 1886, when there was a great strike on the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould put down his foot, and he said he would crush that strike. His friends begged him to compromise. Under no circumstances would he do so. He crushed the strikers, and it was the first great blow the Knights received. Mr. Gould was a fighter always.

Some of Mr. Gould's sayings were:

The best men are always looking upward to something better. They don't care how long they have to wait to attain it.

It has been my experience that men who are industrious will succeed. You can almost always find something behind the failure of a man.

There is no part of the map of the United States upon which you can lay your hands and not find the classes who have in them the elements of success succeeding. As for the others, they would fail in Eldorado.

I believe that men should be so educated that if they found no room in a certain industry they could turn their hand to something else.

Nothing is so easily frightened as capital.

HIS TOMB.

This article would be incomplete without some account of the mausoleum which the millionaire built as his last resting place, at a cost, including the site, of \$130,000. It is in shape and architecture a Greek temple. It has often been compared to the Parthenon, but while it does somewhat resemble that famous structure, it is of a different style of architecture, the Parthenon being Doric and the mausoleum Ionic. It is what is technically called a Greek hexastyle peripteral temple. It has six columns in front and eleven on each side. It more nearly resembles the temple of Theseus than any other ancient building. The appearance of the front of the tomb is as if one column were missing and back of the open space one can see the great doors of bronze, paneled and decorated, which open into the mausoleum. The upper parts of the doors are composed of a network of interlacing vines and cherubs' heads. The outer part of the building is of granite, but the interior is of pink and cream-colored Tennessee marble, highly polished. A stained glass window, six feet high and seven feet wide, admits light into the tomb. The window is at the rear, facing the great doors. There are twenty catacombs, ten on each side. The roof of the hall is a

solid slab of granite weighing six tons. The sloping roof outside, over this, is composed of slabs of granite thirty-two feet long. The border of the ceiling is paneled with egg and dart molding. The floor is one plain marble slab. Each catacomb is seven and one-half feet long and two and one-half feet wide. Between the lower end of the catacombs and the outside of the wall of the tomb is a thickness of eighteen inches. The outer part of this thickness is, of course, granite, but facing the interior the walls are of light pink and cream-colored Tennessee marble, highly polished. The light enters the crypt through a stained glass window in the back. This window, which is six feet high and three feet wide, pictures a choir of angels. The whole temple weighs about three hundred tons and rests on a solid concrete foundation eight feet thick.

VI.—A MORAL FOR MILLIONAIRES.

If we judge Jay Gould according to the impress which his character seems to have made upon the men of his own generation not personally acquainted with him, we would have to rank him very low in the scale of created beings.

"He was a broker," says Henry Adams in his history of the gold conspiracy, "and a broker is almost by nature a gambler, perhaps the very last profession suitable for a railway manager. In character he was strongly marked by his disposition for silent intrigue. He preferred, as a rule, to operate on his own account without admitting other persons into his confidence, and he seemed never to be satisfied except when deceiving every one as to his intentions. There was a reminiscence of the spider in his nature. It is scarcely necessary to say that he had not a conception of a moral principle."

That may be said to represent, not unfairly, the moderate view of his critics. The "reminiscence of a spider" is good, distinctly good. But the whole carnivora has been ransacked to find analogies for Jay Gould. He has been a vulture, a viper, a wolf, a fox, a bear, and no one knows what other animals of prey. There is little doubt that Jay Gould did not shed crocodile tears over his victims any more than Napoleon did over the Prussians and Austrians whom he crushed at Jena and Austerlitz. But, just as it is possible for great warriors to be very humane, so it is possible for eminent financial operators to preserve their "bird in their breast," and, as a matter of fact, many of the kings of Wall street and of the Bourse have in the midst of their acquisition preserved a love of their fellow men as well as for their fellow men's cash.

A GOOD MAN OUTSIDE FINANCE.

Jay Gould was faithful to his wife, devoted to his children, and his character outside his all-absorbing devotion to money-making seems to have been tolerably simple and exceptionally good. He loved his friends and hated his enemies; there was no Phariseism about him, and neither was there any of the ordinary vices. Calumny itself never attached any

scandal to his name—other than financial. He seems to have paid his men well, to have rewarded liberally those who served him. He never went into society, being shunned rather than courted by the first families of New York. He was singularly free from affectation, and if there was a man diligent in business it was he. His taste in art seems to have been by no means bad. He was fond of reading. His one passion beyond that of getting money was the cultivation of flowers.

BUT WAS HE A GOOD MILLIONAIRE?

All this, it may be said, is beside the mark. As an individual, as a husband, as a father, and as a florist, he may have been ideal. But it is as a millionaire he must be judged, and as a millionaire he must be condemned or acquitted. That is to say, the judgment will go for or against Jay Gould, not upon the method in which he utilized the faculties and opportunities which are common to the whole human family, but as to the use he made of the exceptional faculties and opportunities that lay within his reach. In the plutocratic democracy, such as the United States, the millionaire is the king. His friends have again and again asserted that no man in the whole country was more powerful than Jay Gould. What use did he make of his millions? They say that he employed them to develop the resources of the great Southwest, to extend the telegraph system, and to generally promote the material welfare of the country. Well and good; that may be true, but of course there is another side to all this, and there are many who maintain that, even from a material progress point of view, the United States would have got on better if Jay Gould had never come out of the cellar in which his father locked him the first time he played truant. Those who take this view have a curious confirmation in the fact that within a week of Jay Gould's death the value of the stocks in which his fortune was locked up increased greatly. It was estimated at no less than \$4,000,000.

But is that all? His friends reply that he used his wealth not merely for the promotion of the material development of the United States, but for the prevention of panics, and in many cases for the saving of his friends from imminent ruin.

It may be so; the millionaire, with all his money-bags round about him, is driven by the instinct of self-preservation to endeavor to prevent catastrophes which would certainly impair the value of his securities.

Then, as to the saving of his friends, that is quite possible. All those who were in the inner circle declare that he was kindly dispositioned and inclined to help where he could.

HIS CHARITIES.

Then they say further that, despite the evidence afforded by his will, in which \$70,000,000 were left to his heirs, without a single cent being devoted to public charities or works of beneficence, that he had been extremely generous during his lifetime. But in strict accordance with the evangelical precept, he had not let his left hand know what his right hand did. It

may be so, but it is to be regretted that he did not carry out other evangelical precepts, for nothing could be greater than the secrecy with which he covered all such beneficence. The secrecy is, indeed, so great that most people believe that no such beneficence existed. On one occasion it is said that he gave \$10,000 to a Presbyterian building fund, and that stands out as almost the only gift of any importance that he is said to have made. Dr. Green declares that his noble impulse and generous benefactions are known only to those who were intimately acquainted with him. The directors of the Missouri also lay stress upon these personal qualities of which the world knows nothing:

"Of the personal qualities of Mr. Gould we may record the just estimate of those who, by long and intimate association with him, have been made, as we believe, fit judges. Mr. Gould was a man of tried personal and moral courage, a kind, considerate and generous friend, modest and gentle in demeanor, moderate in speech, judicial and just in his judgments. To those whose business and personal relationship to him had been longest and closest he was most endeared."

According to Mr. Morosini:

"Mr. Gould gave away many fortunes in his lifetime. He always concealed his generous deeds, because rich men are besieged by beggars all the time. In one instance I was made the agent in a gift of \$65,000 to one man out West whom Mr. Gould wished to befriend. No one ever heard of it. Several years ago it was telegraphed from Richmond that some unknown Northern man had responded to the appeal of those in charge at Mount Vernon and had purchased additional acres of land to be added to the old Washington estate. It turned out that Mr. Gould had bought the property and turned it over to the Mount Vernon people."

THURLOW WEED'S TESTIMONY.

The most remarkable statement, however, is that of the well-known philanthropist, the late Mr. Thurlow Weed, who in 1879 spoke as follows on this subject:

"I am Mr. Gould's philanthropic adviser. Whenever a really deserving charity is brought to my attention, I explain it to Mr. Gould. He always takes my word as to when and how much to contribute. I have never known him to disregard my advice in such matters. His only condition is that there shall be no public blazonry of his benefactions. He is a constant and liberal giver, but doesn't let his right hand know what his left hand is doing. Oh, there will be a full page to his credit when the record is opened above."

If so, it is to be sincerely hoped that it will be to his credit hereafter, for it certainly has not been put to his credit at present. As an illustration of this, take the following extract from the sermon preached by the Rev. G. Inglehart, in Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the Sunday after his death:

Gould, with his seventy millions, was one of the colossal failures of our time. He was a purely selfish man. His greed consumed his charity. He was like death and hell—gathering in all, giving back nothing. To build up an immense fortune for one's self by fraud is a disgrace to the age, a mockery to virtue, a menace to public welfare. The love of money was the root of all evil in him. The motive that softens the footsteps of the burglar, that

nerves the arm of the highwayman, was the same that prompted Gould to break his neighbor up to build himself up.

THE SECRECY OF HIS BENEFACCTIONS.

In contrast to this sweeping denunciation of Gould's conduct, take the following story from an American paper of the way in which Gould disposed of his charity :

A pretty story is told of the charity organization society that existed in Mr. Gould's own household. Its sessions were held each morning after breakfast. Like other rich men he was assailed constantly with showers of begging letters. These were regularly sorted out every morning and each member of the family chose as many from the pile as desired until none were left. If a letter appeared to describe a case of real need it was placed in the centre of the table. The others were burned.

Then ensued quiet investigation, conducted as secretly as the operations of the closest detective bureau. People in want were given aid commensurate with the needs of the particular case, but were never able to thank the donor, for the identity of the giver was never disclosed. In this way, it is said, many hundreds of poor people were relieved.

Another method employed was to look up cases of distress independent of the petitions poured in by mail. To just what extent this charitable work was carried on will never be known, for those conversant with it will not speak of it.

It is, of course, an open question as to how far it is right and proper for a man of immense wealth to perform his charities in such a way that no one knows that they are being performed. No doubt the letter of the commandment might be pleaded in favor of the practice. But when the use of the wealth in every other direction is open and above-board, to conceal its employment in charitable and public service is to practically destroy the whole force of example.

GRANTING ALL THAT—THEN ?

But when all that is admitted, even if we grant that Jay Gould used his fortune for the purposes of development and not for purposes of wrecking railroads, if we admit that he used his immense wealth for steadying and not for disturbing the market, if we admit that he frequently saved private friends from imminent catastrophe threatening ruin, and that his personal beneficence was as great as Mr. Morosini claims, that does not answer the question whether Jay Gould as a millionaire has fulfilled the functions for which millionaires were created or were permitted to exist. It cannot be said to be a very happy result of the exercise of his stewardship that he is held by nine out of every ten men to have denied altogether the existence of any such stewardship. If he recognized it he has caused his good to be evil spoken of by the way in which he openly used the money power. No doubt a good deal may be said in defense of using money to buy votes in a Legislature which is universally corrupt. That is the defense which Mr. Morosini makes for Gould's purchase of Senators and Assemblymen at Albany :

Mr. Gould was at Albany a good deal. He had to be,

for no one even of his ability could have protected Erie against the legislative assaults continually made upon it. I know that when Tweed was in the Senate members of the Legislature were bought like so many cattle. It was perhaps the most corrupt Legislature we ever had. In order to preserve a railroad you had to light fire with fire, as the saying is.

But it cannot be said that a millionaire who uses his millions in order to bribe deputies in corrupt constituencies, and who further employs his wealth to induce judges to prostitute the judgment seat, has justified the possession of his millions to the consciences of his fellow-countrymen. It is true that Jay Gould did not spend his money over kept mistresses, but he spent it over kept judges, which is at least as bad.

THE MONEY POWER IN POLITICS.

But that is not the only offense which is alleged against him for the misuse of his money. It is asserted, with much detail, in a recent number of the *New York World*, that the presidential election which placed Hayes in power in the presidential chair, was decided by the corrupt use of Gould's money. Tilden had a majority of votes, but Gould, who had committed himself to the support of Hayes, hearing that the members of the Electoral College in Louisiana and the Carolinas were amenable to influence, he dispatched astute emissaries to those States with power to draw upon his money, with the result that Mr. Hayes, although he was in a minority, was declared elected. Here we have an instance of the money power polluting the very arcanum of national life. When we hear of corrupt State legislatures and venal municipalities, we console ourselves by reflecting that the National Congress is free from such reproach, and that especially in the choice of a President we have an intelligent democracy exercising its highest functions in the full light of day without fear or favor, and with entire freedom from all the tyrannies and corrupting influences that infest older civilizations. But what can we make of a story such as this of Gould thrusting Tilden out of the Presidential chair, to which he would otherwise have succeeded, and installing therein a nominee of his own. Surely this is the abomination which maketh desolate, set up in the Holy of Holies.

HIS SINS OF OMISSION.

But, after all, it is not so much by the direct abuse of the power which money gives that the millionaire of to-day will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is not so much the sins of commission as those of omission which lie piled at his door. The wealth of such men as Jay Gould is a sceptre of power. The failure to exert that power in the promotion of the great causes which mark the progress of humanity is an offense which cannot be atoned for by any amount of the tithing of mint, anise and cumin. Private beneficence, even on the most lavish scale and conducted in the most secret way, can no more compensate for the failure to exert the authority and influence that a millionaire possesses in stemming the

tide of vice, ignorance and savagery, and in promoting the advent of a higher and nobler life. The regular attendance at a parish church does not justify a monarch in allowing his frontier to lie open to the incursions of the foe. Of the millionaire, more than of other men, may it be said, in "getting and spending we lay waste our powers;" but in the case of the millionaire it should be "getting and hoarding we lay waste our powers." It was computed that a round the bier of Jay Gould were gathered some dozen men whose united fortunes amounted to one hundred millions sterling.

WHAT MILLIONAIRES MIGHT DO.

What could not these men do if they were to band themselves together in a sacred league to make war upon all those things which they themselves would unanimously agree were evils afflicting mankind? They will reply, no doubt, that they have not so much as a moment to think of the disposition of such vast questions. The task that absorbs their time and consumes their energies is that of seeing that their investments are safe, and that their constantly accruing millions are profitably invested. Mr. Russell Sage, in September, 1890, said: "Mr. Gould cannot begin to use even a small portion for his own personal use—even a small part of the interest which his dividend money alone would yield. He must reinvest it, and he does reinvest it. It is safe to say that he takes this money as the dividend period comes around and buys other securities." In other words, they have got so much to do in the getting and hoarding that they have neither inclination nor time, or they have no time even if they have the inclination to concern themselves about its disposition. Such a position is a dangerous one for them to take up. Great wealth, unless greatly used, will not be left long in the administration of individual men. If it be true that the getting and hoarding absorbs the whole of the gray matter in the millionaire's brain, then we

shall not have long to wait before we shall see the crystallizing of the inarticulate unrest of the suffering multitude in the conviction that there should be a division of labor, and that while the millionaire should be allowed to get his millions, the elected representatives of the democracy should decide the way in which it should be spent and distributed. The millionaire would thus be relieved of the burden of looking after his millions, and could devote the whole of his time and energy to the more congenial task of amassing them.

WHAT DEMOS WILL DO IF IT IS NOT DONE.

No necessary work can long be left neglected, and if millionaires will not distribute their own wealth and use their great position with great souls and hearts, they will find that they will come to be regarded by the hungry and thirsty Demos much as compensation reservoirs are regarded by the inhabitants of the cities who have constructed them to replenish the stream which their thirst would otherwise drink dry. These great fortunes of 70 millions and 100 millions and 300 millions of dollars will come to be regarded as the storage service upon which mankind draw in seasons of scarcity and drought. That is the use which society will make of its millionaires if millionaires do not anticipate the inevitable by utilizing their millions. Some people imagine that the progress of democratic socialism will tend to discourage the accumulation of these huge fortunes; it is more likely that Demos will regard his millionaires as the cottager regards his bees. These useful insects spend the livelong summer day in collecting and hoarding up in their combs the golden plunder of a thousand flowers, but when the autumn comes the bee wishes to take its rest and to enjoy the fruits of its summer toil. But the result does not altogether correspond with the expectations of the bee. A few more Jay Goulds and the autumn of the millionaires will be near at hand.



THE GOULD MILLIONS AND THE INHERITANCE TAX.

BY MAX WEST.

THE announcement that the State of New York will receive an inheritance tax of about \$700,000 from the estate of Jay Gould has called forth a sharp discussion of this mode of taxation in the newspapers. While some writers maintain that the share of the State should be much larger, others condemn the tax as unjust and pernicious. Lawyers and laymen have pronounced it unconstitutional; it has been styled "an infamous measure of taxation," "a penalty on death," "stealing from the estate by legislative authority," "an outrage that can only find precedent in Oriental autocratic governments." It has been objected to as double taxation, which will be sure to drive away capital. "Tax the property of the people all that is necessary," writes a clergyman, "but don't step in between father and son in an unrighteous manner." "Never since the obnoxious Stamp act was passed by England," declares another New Yorker, "has any statute found its way into our books which was more invidious and hateful."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Yet nearly every civilized country in the world has an inheritance tax as part of its fiscal system; and in many countries Mr. Gould's estate would have paid much more than \$700,000. In France or Italy the share of the State would have been about a million dollars; in England, nearly three millions; in Ontario or Victoria, more than three and a half millions. In most of the American commonwealths, on the other hand, there would have been no tax whatever, though in a few States the comparatively small bequests to the brother and sisters would have been taxable, and if Mr. Gould had lived in Chicago his estate would have paid some \$72,000 toward the support of the Cook County probate court. If he had died two years ago his estate would have paid no tax in New York, for it was only in 1891 that the Legislature imposed the one per cent. tax on direct inheritances of personal property, in the case of estates exceeding \$10,000 in value. Yet the estates of two or three other rich New Yorkers who died after the introduction of the five per cent. collateral inheritance tax in 1885 have contributed very respectable amounts to the State Treasury. The estate of Mrs. A. T. Stewart has paid more than \$300,000 and that of Henrietta A. Lenox more than \$200,000, while the collateral bequests of William H. Vanderbilt have yielded taxes amounting to \$81,000. The Gould estate will certainly pay much more than any of these, though the amount cannot be accurately stated until the property has been appraised. The heirs will probably take advantage of the five per cent. discount for payment of the tax within six months, and something like \$10,000 will be retained by the Comptroller of New York City as his compensation for representing the State in the appraisal and for collecting the tax.

THE TAX IN OTHER STATES.

Collateral inheritances alone are now taxed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey, and they have at various times been taxable in several other States. The tax has existed in Pennsylvania since 1826, in Maryland since 1844 and in Delaware since 1869. In the other States it is of more recent date; Massachusetts adopted it in 1891 and New Jersey only last spring. The rate is in most cases five per cent., but in Maryland and West Virginia it is two and one-half per cent., and in Delaware it varies from one per cent. for brothers and sisters to five per cent. for distant relatives. Bequests for charitable and educational purposes are generally exempt, as well as small amounts in other cases. Cook County, Illinois (including Chicago), has a system of probate fees which amounts to an inheritance tax of one mill in the dollar and which applies to direct as well as collateral heirs when the estate exceeds \$2,000. At the recent session of the Vermont Legislature a bill for a five per cent. collateral inheritance tax was rejected after passing one house; but Vermont has a system of probate fees amounting to two-fifths of a mill in the dollar.

A NEW CANADIAN TAX.

Last spring an inheritance tax with many interesting features was adopted in the province of Ontario. It is noteworthy alike for its generous exemptions and for its high rates on estates which are not exempt. The tax applies only to estates of more than \$100,000 where the property goes to direct heirs, and only to estates of more than \$10,000 in other cases. The rates are two and one-half per cent. for direct heirs when the value of the estate is between \$100,000 and \$200,000; five per cent. for direct heirs when the estate exceeds \$200,000 in value, and for the grandparents, brothers and sisters and their descendants; and uncles and aunts and their descendants, and ten per cent. for other persons. The purpose of the tax, as set forth in the preamble of the act imposing it, is to defray a part of the cost of the asylums, hospitals and other charities maintained by the province.

IN AUSTRALASIA.

The "duties on estates of deceased persons" form one of the chief sources of revenue in Australasia. The rates are progressive in most of the colonies; in Victoria the maximum is 10 per cent., applying to estates of more than £100,000. The widow and children pay one-half the schedule rates. In New South Wales the maximum is 5 per cent. and no favor is shown the direct heirs. In South Australia, on the other hand, the succession duty is graduated from 1 to 10 per cent., according to relationship alone; and there is a probate duty in addition. Until recently the highest rate in Australasia has been the 13 per cent. maximum of New Zealand; but by an act of

last October Queensland now takes 20 per cent. of large amounts bequeathed to persons not related to the testator. Tasmania has a slightly progressive tax, levied on personalty alone.

At the Cape of Good Hope the inheritance tax was introduced nearly thirty years ago. The rates are from 1 to 5 per cent., according to relationship.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The United Kingdom has a complicated system of "death duties," as Mr. Gladstone has named them, known separately as the probate, account, legacy, succession and estate duties. The probate duty, which must be paid before the estate can be settled, and the account duty on gifts, which, strictly speaking, is not a death duty at all, apply to personalty alone, and the rates approximate 3 per cent. The legacy duty on personal property and the succession duty on realty and settled personalty are graduated according to relationship. The estate duty is an additional 1 per cent. tax on property amounting to £10,000 or more; so that its effect is to make the death duties slightly progressive. There is an annual tax in lieu of death duties on corporations. A municipal death duty for London is a possibility of the future.

IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The heaviest inheritance taxes on the Continent are levied in Switzerland. In Geneva distant relatives pay 15 per cent. In six cantons the rates are progressive. When there is no will, the little canton of Uri taxes distant relatives 25 per cent., and even more on the excess above 10,000 francs.

In Germany the *Erbschaftssteuer* nowhere applies to direct heirs except in Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Miquel tried to extend the Prussian tax to direct heirs in 1890, but failed. The rates in Prussia are from 1 to 8 per cent., according to relationship.

The French law taxes the gross value of the property, without allowing deduction for debts—an unusual feature, which has caused much dissatisfaction. The maximum rate is $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Monaco, all have inheritance taxes.

WHAT THE COURTS HAVE HELD.

The constitutionality of the American statutes has repeatedly been tested in the courts, and has nearly always been upheld. It has been sustained by the highest courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina; but similar laws have been declared unconstitutional by the supreme courts of New Hampshire and Minnesota. In both of these States the tax was established for the purpose of defraying the cost of the probate courts. The Minnesota law required the tax to be paid before the estate could be settled, and the court therefore held that it was a tax upon the obtaining of justice, in violation of the provision that every one "ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase." In New Hampshire the tax was held to violate the constitutional requirement of proportionality of taxation, by

the exemption of direct heirs. Said the Court: "It is plainly founded upon pure inequality, and is simply extortion in the name of taxation; and it can therefore never be sustained in this jurisdiction so long as equality and justice continue to be the basis of constitutional taxation." The court made a distinction between the constitution of New Hampshire and those of Virginia and Maryland, under which the tax had been sustained, saying that the latter required only taxes on property to be uniform, and that the inheritance tax had been held not to be a tax on property. This distinction, however, existed only in the mind of the New Hampshire judge; it was only by the interpretation of the courts that the rule of uniformity and equality had been limited to the property tax in Virginia and Maryland. The Virginia court expressly stated that the language used in the constitution was broad enough to cover everything; yet it was held not to invalidate the inheritance tax. The United States Supreme Court has sustained both the tax which Louisiana formerly imposed upon foreign heirs and the federal inheritance tax which formed a part of the internal revenue system during the Civil War. In the former case Chief Justice Taney decided that the tax was simply an exercise of the power of the State to regulate inheritance; but the federal tax was held to be imposed by virtue of the taxing power of the government.

THE JUSTICE OF THE TAX.

From the standpoint of political economy, as well as of law, the inheritance tax may be regarded either as a tax or as a limitation of inheritance. For at least a century, economists and statesmen have been pointing out glaring anachronisms in the existing law of inheritance. Jeremy Bentham proposed to abolish intestate inheritance except in the case of immediate relatives, and to limit the power of bequest of childless testators. John Stuart Mill went further, and proposed to limit absolutely the amount which any one should be allowed to take either by inheritance or bequest. The existing laws make it easy to forget that inheritance and bequest are not natural rights, nor even necessary consequences of the right of private property; and to many these proposals of Bentham and Mill seem almost communistic utterances. Yet no one has ever been able to give a good reason for the operation of intestate inheritance in modern times between distant relatives—relatives so distant that they know and care nothing of one another. As for Mill's proposal to set a limit to the amount of inheritances and bequests, it has within a few years been revived in so conservative a body as the Illinois Bar Association, and a bill for the purpose was introduced in the Illinois legislature in 1887.

WHAT MESSRS. CARNEGIE AND BELLAMY THINK.

The limitation of inheritance by means of a progressive inheritance tax is advocated alike in the writings of one of America's most talked-of millionaires on the one hand and in the platform of the Knights of Labor and the organ of the Nationalists on the other. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Edward Bel-

lamy agree perfectly in this matter ; both would like to see an inheritance tax rising as high as fifty per cent. in the case of multi-millionaires. Four years ago Mr. Carnegie wrote as follows : "Of all forms of taxation, this seems the wisest. Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community, in the form of the State, cannot be deprived of its just share. By taxing estates heavily at death the State marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life."

SOME LESS RADICAL VIEWS.

But it is not necessary to be so radical as Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bellamy in order to uphold the inheritance tax. It has been defended simply on the ground that as inheritance and bequest are institutions of positive law, by which the orderly transfer of property from the dead to the living is made possible, the State should receive a premium for permitting and carrying out the transfer. It certainly seems no more than fair that the cost of probate courts should be defrayed, in large part at least, by those who receive the chief benefit from their existence ; and in several of the American commonwealths the adoption of a moderate inheritance tax has been due to this consideration.

Again, the inheritance tax may be regarded as a property tax paid once in a lifetime instead of once a year. The collection of this tax makes it possible to diminish other taxes, and each estate simply pays once for all, and at the most convenient time possible, what it would otherwise have paid in annual installments. Or, the payment may be regarded as in lieu of taxes which have been evaded when lawfully due. It is notorious that vast amounts of personal property escape taxation ; and it seems to have been this fact which led the New York legislature to tax direct inheritances of personal property alone.

From the standpoint of the heir, an inheritance is a sudden increase of wealth without labor on his part ; a sort of accidental income, which manifestly increases his ability to contribute to the support of the government. The death of the head of a family may be a positive economic loss to the wife and minor children who depended upon his exertions for their support ; but in any case where property goes to collateral relatives, or even to self-supporting adult sons, there is a distinct increase of tax-paying ability. Hence, so long as moderate amounts going to wife and children are exempt, the inheritance tax can be oppressive to no one.

SOME OBJECTIONS.

It is sometimes urged against the tax that it will be evaded by gifts *inter vivos*. On the other hand, one of the arguments advanced in its favor is that by encouraging such gifts it will tend to break up great accumulations of wealth. As a matter of fact, men do not give away large amounts of property during life for the purpose of evading taxation ; and the tax is usually made applicable to death-bed gifts.

Nor is the inheritance tax a dangerous step toward communism. The most socialistic of all the arguments in its behalf is that advanced by Mr. Carnegie, yet no one will accuse Mr. Carnegie of dangerous communistic tendencies. And from every other point of view from which it can be considered it is no more confiscation, or extortion, or a step toward communism, than is a tax upon property or income or imports. Rather is its tendency away from too radical changes, for it enforces in a conservative but effective way some part of the obligation which men of wealth owe to society.

HOW IT WORKS.

The tax has been found to be quite satisfactory in its practical operation and productive of very considerable revenues. It has not driven away capital, because men would rather pay their taxes after death than at any other time. It is difficult to evade, and the cost of collection is not heavy. In New York especially it has become one of the principal modes of taxation. For the three years before the New York tax was extended to direct inheritances, the average yield was more than a million dollars—far more than the State tax on personal property and nearly as much as the corporation tax ; and in the fiscal year 1892, with the new law partly in operation, the payments amounted to nearly two million dollars. In Pennsylvania the collateral inheritance tax yields about a million dollars annually.

SHOULD IT BE PROGRESSIVE?

State Comptroller Campbell, of New York, has recently proposed making the direct inheritance tax progressive, increasing the rate by degrees to five per cent. on the estates of millionaires. Inheritances have been recognized by many economists as a peculiarly fit subject for progressive taxation. The accidental nature of acquisition, the ease with which large properties escape ordinary taxation, and the danger attending the accumulation of immense fortunes all point to the desirability of progression. Progressive inheritance taxes are no discouragement to industry or enterprise. The inheritance of property is a purely artificial advantage in the struggle for existence, and a progressive inheritance tax is nothing more than a step toward equality of opportunities.

The inheritance tax seems to be an institution of democracy. It is in the most democratic countries of the world—England, Switzerland, the Australasian colonies—that this form of taxation finds its highest development. The United States seems thus far to be an exception to the rule, but the rapid extension of the tax in recent years indicates that it may at no distant day become quite general in America. Certainly no tax is less oppressive or paid with less reluctance. No tax is better adapted to replace the outgrown, antiquated personal property tax. With an inheritance tax and an adequate system of corporation taxes, most of our State governments could pay all their expenses, leaving all property taxes to the local political divisions and avoiding the necessity of any attempt at State equalization.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR PUBLIC GIFTS.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

SEVERAL months ago there was compiled and published by the New York *Tribune* a directory of American millionaires. The list fills nearly a hundred large pages, and includes a grand total of 4,047 names. It is an extremely interesting publication, and the student of our social economics a hundred years hence will find it invaluable as a part of his material for the study of our condition in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

It would be instructive to have for comparison with this one a catalogue of the American millionaires of forty years ago. The list at that time could probably have been put into one or two pages of the kind of which the present directory requires nearly a hundred. At the outbreak of the war not only were great fortunes few in number, but the amount of property which in those days was accounted great wealth would now be deemed a very moderate fortune.

GREAT FORTUNES ARISE FROM GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

The stupendous development of the country has given opportunities never known in the history of the world before for the accumulation of immense private holdings, and our social life, our political methods, and our democratic institutions are all profoundly affected by the existence among us to-day of a recognized class of great capitalists who command congeries of agencies and forces which had no practical existence among us as recently as the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United

States. The career of the late Jay Gould, so graphically recounted by Mr. Stead elsewhere in the *REVIEW*, is representative of the circumstances under which these colossal fortunes have been amassed by men who had the energy and the discernment to take advantage of their opportunities. The story of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, like Mr. Gould, began life as a poor boy not so very long ago, and whose wealth is now counted by the tens of millions, is in its own way not less typical. Even more remarkable than Mr. Gould's or Mr. Carnegie's, as measured by results, is the career of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who is said to be so rich that he might transform a hundred paupers into a hundred millionaires and still remain the master of tens or scores of millions.

Mr. Rockefeller's accumulations are thoroughly typical of the fortunes made by hundreds of men listed in the *Tribune's* catalogue, in the fact that they represent the relentless, aggressive, irresistible seizure of a particular opportunity, the magnitude of which opportunity was due simply to the magnitude of this country and the immensity of the stream of its prosperous industrial life. The magnificent creative faculties and business abilities of Mr. George M. Pullman must perforce have brought profit to himself and to others, even if his sphere of operations had been restricted to some pent-up Utica. But the vastness of the fortune he has won is due to the vastness of the railroad system of the United States upon which his palace car service is employed. Mr. Pullman's hotels on wheels are to-day in motion over more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railways. The same tremendous development of the nation in the past quarter century which has peopled the wilderness, doubled the number of States in the Union, doubled the population of the country and created a series of magnificent new cities, has given us, along with a large increase in the average wealth of all those who belong to the property-holding classes, an immense increase also in the number of the men who are very rich.

SHOULD THE STATE LIMIT PRIVATE WEALTH?

The large fortunes, for the most part, have been won through the same kind of honorable and legitimate adaptation of means to ends that has produced the smaller fortunes. As a matter of theory, it is perfectly legitimate to discuss the advantages and disadvantages that would arise from a legal limitation of the size of men's fortunes. As a matter of practice, moreover, the State may, whenever it chooses, arrange any system that in its sovereignty it may please to try, for the better equalization of wealth by progressive inheritance taxes, or by any of the other methods that statesmen, economists and socialist writers have suggested. But the phenomenon of the

multi-millionaire is in fact too new to be ripe for any special legal treatment as yet.

In the nature of the case, there seems no logical reason why a man who is permitted to own one hundred thousand dollars should not also be permitted to own one hundred millions. There may, however, be good and sufficient reasons why the man who owns one hundred millions may be debarred from saying who shall hold and enjoy that vast accumulation of wealth when he himself is dead and gone. There is, indeed, much reason to believe that we shall, within a quarter of a century, witness some new and radical experiments in the direction of laws regulating the transmission of property.

"SOCIAL WEALTH" MAKES MILLIONAIRES.

One thing about millionaires is sufficiently clear. Those very conditions which have made the accumulation of wealth in a rapidly expanding country comparatively easy, afford the most inviting opportunities for the expenditure of wealth in behalf of social objects. This proposition is too obvious to be gainsaid. Our great American fortunes are the product of social opportunities rather than of the mere creative power of their holders; and, while the possession of any superior gift or power entails responsibilities towards those less richly gifted which every true and thoughtful man must realize, it would seem especially true and plain that these new American millionaires, with fortunes amassed out of wealth produced by the sturdy and hopeful toil of men who have gathered here from all countries, should be keenly alive to the duty of holding themselves at the liberal service of their communities.

The time may come when our system of production and our system of taxation may be so arranged that what we term "social wealth"—the unearned increment in expanding land values, the productive value of railway and other franchises, and the other forms of wealth that arise out of conditions which society itself creates—will all accrue to the State for the benefit of the whole people. But thus far, while individual men have toiled at good wages for what their individual efforts could directly produce, the large bulk of the social wealth which they were unconsciously creating by the very fact of their living and working in communities has gone to make up the fortunes of the rich.

AND THEREFORE SOCIETY HAS CLAIMS.

This social wealth—accruing from the control of mines, of lands, of patented monopolies, of railway and local franchises, and so on—is the wealth which, if it could have been diverted into the treasury of the state or the municipality, would have provided our young nation with the libraries, the hospitals, the provisions for the aged and helpless, the kindergartens, the practical training schools, the universities, the parks and gardens, the art galleries, the public baths, the statues and fountains, the music halls and endowed places of refined and instructive entertainment, and the various other common possessions,

accessible to poor and rich alike, which ought to exist throughout the entire land to minister to the progress of the nation.

It should not be as a work of charity or supererogation arising from good will, but rather from the sense of obligation, that these public institutions should be provided out of the surplus accumulation of our millionaires. As we have already said, it is the wealth created by the whole people, and not by themselves, which our conditions of production and industrial development have diverted into the coffers of the millionaires. It is, therefore, perfectly sound and demonstrable as an economic proposition that the people of the United States have a right to look to these millions for the provision of the class of institutions we have specified.

THE PUBLIC DEBTS OF PRIVATE RICHES.

The socialists demand that our modes of taxation shall be so radically changed that the State shall turn the stream of social wealth directly into its own coffers, without the intervention of the millionaire at all. Certain tax reformers, on the other hand, would not interfere with the operations of the millionaire, whom they regard as highly beneficial in his ability to seize and utilize wealth-yielding opportunities which might otherwise lie undeveloped. They would allow the bee to gather the honey, and subsequently they would lay hands upon a considerable part of the accumulated sweetness for the general benefit.

But whatever may come in the future from the demands of the socialist or the arguments of the progressive inheritance-tax reformer, it would be well if every millionaire should of his own accord begin to make use of his wealth as a fund which he is under heavy moral obligation to draw upon for the welfare of his fellow-men in general, and for the welfare in particular of those in his own community whose efforts have furnished the groundwork upon which his fortune was built up.

THE CASE OF MR. YERKES.

Thus Mr. Yerkes, in Chicago, has just recognized this principle by giving half a million dollars to the Chicago University for an observatory with the largest telescope in the world. Mr. Yerkes has made a great fortune by the operation of street railways in Chicago. He paid little or nothing for franchises which are worth many millions. If the municipality of Chicago had chosen to own and conduct its own street railway system, the wealth which these franchises earn would have accrued to the public treasury, and would have been available for educational and other social objects. Since these great values, created by the people themselves, have for the most part been absorbed into great private fortunes, it is only right that a community like Chicago should look to the holders of such fortunes for the public institutions without which, though seemingly rich, it would really be a poor and mean and unworthy community.

A CATALOGUE OF CONVERTED MILLIONAIRES.

It would be highly interesting if the *Tribune* catalogue of millionaires could be checked off from beginning to end, in order to separate those who have shown some considerable measure of recognition of their obligation to use their wealth for the social well-being from those unfortunate and unpatriotic men who hold to the doctrine that what they have is theirs, to use as selfishly and narrowly as if they had no neighbors. The *Tribune's* lists have been compiled with very great pains; and while they cannot, in the nature of the case, be free from errors, including, doubtless, some fortunes which are not worth as much as one million dollars and omitting others which would be justly entitled to a place, they are sufficiently correct and representative for all practical purposes.

JAY GOULD AS ONE TYPE.

It would be a difficult task that would confront a suppositious "Mission for the Conversion of Millionaires to a Sense of their Social Obligations," if it should attempt a reclassification of this catalogue with a view to dividing the redeemed from the unregenerate. Yet, in a tentative way, such a classification might be accomplished. Mr. Stead, in his character sketch, while not disposed to sit as a judge upon Mr. Gould's motives, has clearly chosen to use Mr. Gould as a type of the millionaires who do not recognize their obligation to use their wealth for the good of the community which created that wealth. If Mr. Gould's opportunities to gather for himself scores of millions—through the telegraph monopoly of North America, through the elevated railway monopoly of New York and through several great railway systems which were in a position to exact tribute from Western producers—were of the most extraordinary magnitude, so were also his opportunities to use his wealth for the benefit of the people of New York City, of St. Louis, of Texas and of the nation at large no less magnificent. And these opportunities entailed obligations, but apparently he did not recognize them.

COOPER, PEARBODY AND PRATT AS OTHER TYPES.

On the other hand, we have in this country men who for years have recognized this obligation fully and have acted upon it systematically, with results so useful that no words can do them justice. The value of Peter Cooper's ministrations to the people of New York can never be fully appreciated, because there is no measuring rule that can be applied to meet the case. Long before his death the various agencies—the night schools, the art schools, the great reading room, the public meeting places and the other facilities for popular instruction—that are gathered under the roof of the Cooper Union, had repaid the cost a hundredfold. But now that the noble philanthropist has gone to his rest, his work lives on; and thousands of young people every year are the gainers for what one man saw fit to do with his wealth in the

city where he had obtained it. In Brooklyn, the great Institute for popular instruction, founded and developed by the late Charles Pratt, will in like manner live on to testify to the wisdom and true sense of social obligation of the lamented citizen whose name it bears. The history of our earlier philanthropy is enriched by the name of Peabody, whose great library in Baltimore, with its accompaniment of endowed lecture courses, music schools and art classes, is an



THE LATE CHARLES PRATT, OF BROOKLYN.

essential part of the life of that city; while his fund for the aid of education in the South and his fund for the building of tenement houses in London are accomplishing good results, the volume of which is increased from year to year.

MR. CARNEGIE AND HIS GOSPEL.

Among the men of colossal fortune who are now practical exponents of the doctrine that great wealth imposes imperative obligations, no man has taken a more pronounced position than Mr. Andrew Carnegie. There has been an attempt in some quarters to disparage Mr. Carnegie's benefactions because the manufacturing establishments of which he is the largest owner have had serious disagreements with the labor unions. But the two matters have no necessary connection. The organization of industry and the adjustment of disputes between capital and labor present distinct problems, which cannot be discussed to good advantage in connection with the question of a millionaire's responsibility for the use of his realized wealth. Mr. Carnegie recognizes that responsibility in the fullest measure; and the methods he has chosen have been altogether admirable. His example cannot be too strongly commended. Public libraries, music halls, art galleries and similar institutions should be regarded as among the necessities rather than the luxuries of modern enlightened towns and cities, and



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

it should be deemed the business of men of wealth to provide such institutions.

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

No rich man's recognition of his opportunity to serve society in his own lifetime has ever produced results so mature and so extensive in so very short a time as Mr. John D. Rockefeller's recent gifts to the Chicago University. Upon the new seal adopted within a month or two by the institution are engraved the words "The University of Chicago, founded by John D. Rockefeller." It was certainly not longer ago than 1886 when it was announced that Mr. Rockefeller would give \$600,000 towards the resuscitation of the defunct Chicago University, if others, under the auspices of the Baptist Educational Society of the United States, would bring the sum up to a million. The task was undertaken and the million was in due time secured, chiefly through the gifts of citizens of Chicago.

By this time Mr. Rockefeller's ideas about the University had considerably expanded, as had those of the people of Chicago. Prof. William R. Harper was not the man to assume charge of an institution that should begin with small things and feel its way to larger ones. He had seen the Johns Hopkins University created and placed in fully as high a rank as Harvard and Yale in a shorter time than has usually been thought necessary for the development of an ordi-

nary business enterprise. Moreover, he had witnessed the seeming audacity of the proposal of Mr. Leland Stanford to create a vast university in California in the same business-like fashion that Mr. Stanford had created the great stock farm, where his fast horses are bred. There was contagion in President Harper's large views, and there was a good staying quality in Mr. Rockefeller's sense of social obligation. Possibly he had in mind the fact that his Standard Oil interests had gone steadily on increasing his wealth, and that the gaps made by his benevolences from time to time were quickly filled up by those accretions which every great fortune in active use almost inevitably gathers. In September, 1890, Mr. Rockefeller gave another million in cash; in February, 1892, he gave still another million, and his recent Christmas present to the University was yet another million in gold bonds.

THE INFECTION OF LIBERALITY.

Such giving has had an infectious quality, so that around Mr. Rockefeller's original offer of six hundred thousand dollars, there has accumulated like magic a total of seven millions, and there is now in full operation, with a body of more than one hundred professors and instructors gathered from all parts of America and Europe, a university doing work of the highest character and instructing six hundred students. Mr. Marshall Field gave the University grounds, worth a quarter of a million dollars, and joined with other Chicago citizens in giving a million dollars in cash for the new buildings. About a half million dollars has been given by the estate of William B. Ogden for the School of Science, the Reynolds estate has given a quarter of a million, Mr. C. T. Yerkes has, within a few months, given half a million for the telescope and observatory, and President Harper announces that the funds will soon reach ten million dollars, which he declares to be only the beginning of what the University will need and will expect.

The creation of this institution has a deep significance. It is to be made the centre for university extension work which shall to the largest possible extent distribute some degree of acquaintance with the higher education among as many as possible of the people of Chicago and vicinity. At the same time, it will minister to the most advanced learning and scientific research. And all this magnificent plant for the popular diffusion of learning and for the making of individual scholars and thinkers, has been evolved in an incredibly short space, through a slight levy upon the surplus millions of men who are no more conscious of the lack of the money they have given than they are conscious of being poorer when they pay a five-cent car fare. The Chicago University will have done more, perchance, to educate millionaires to an appreciation of what they might easily do for their communities than it will ever have accomplished in any other way. The gentlemen who have contributed the seven million dollars now in hand have merely made a beginning. They will go on from year to year

to add to the equipment of this institution, and to provide other means for the public instruction and benefit which their increasing power of discernment will show them to be sadly needed. Mr. Rockefeller certainly can be relied upon, in his own ways, to continue thus to administer upon his own wealth in his lifetime.

PHILIP ARMOUR'S GIFT TO CHICAGO.

Chicago has been announced also as the recipient of another princely benefaction from a millionaire still in the vigor of business life. Some years ago one of the Armour Brothers left at his death one hundred thousand dollars to be used for erecting a building for mission purposes to benefit the poor children of Chicago. It devolved upon Mr. Philip D. Armour to carry out the idea, and it has grown upon his hands into an institution of diversified purposes adapted precisely to the needs of the young people of the



MR. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

poorer and working classes. The Armour Institute is not simply a mission Sunday school, although a huge Sunday school is connected with it. There has been developed the plan of a series of trade schools; and the Armour Institute will do for Chicago a work similar to that so nobly done by the Polytechnic in London—a work like that of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Cooper Union in New York, and Mr. Drexel's magnificent new institution in Philadelphia, only that it will be still broader and more diversified, and will rest upon a basis distinctly religious, although undenominational. It is said that the carrying out of the full idea, including the new building for the manual training and practical classes, just completed, will have involved an expenditure by Mr. Armour of about three millions of dollars, including the large amount of productive property surrounding

the institution which Mr. Armour has wisely given for purposes of perpetual endowment.

With the new University, the Armour Institute and the two magnificent libraries—the Newbury and the Crerar—which private beneficence has endowed, Chicago millionaires will have some good examples before their eyes. So much of the nation's wealth has been diverted into the coffers of rich men whose prosperity is identified with the development of Chicago, that the city ought within the coming decade or two to be the recipient of scores of splendid establishments for the public use and behoof, freely given and well endowed by millionaires.

GIVING IN LIFE VERSUS GIVING AT DEATH.

We have had numerous enough warnings, in the breaking of wills and the disregard of accurate instructions left behind them by dying millionaires, to make it clear that, whenever their circumstances will permit, these gentlemen of wealth should themselves give practical effect to their benefactions while in the enjoyment of health and strength. A more lamentable miscarriage of justice, and a more pedantic perversion of law to work wrong, has seldom occurred than the defeat of Mr. Tilden's intention to give New York a great free library endowed with all his millions. Mr. Tilden fully recognized the obligations of wealth, and proposed most completely and nobly to meet those obligations; but he chose to have his trusted friends carry out his plans of beneficence after his death. Rather than be parties to so deep an offense as to prevent this money from reaching the ends it was designed to serve, the judges who were responsible for its diversion should have resigned their seats in order to make room for men whose legal consciences would have permitted them to render simple justice.

It does not follow when a man of wealth holds on to his millions through his lifetime and gives them to public uses after he can himself use them no longer, that his social obligations are less fully recognized by him than if he had built hospitals or colleges while alive. But he misses much of the satisfaction he might have found in life if he leaves his beneficences to be carried out by executors.

Thus Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, who has built and endowed a great free library, has found infinite pleasure and satisfaction in giving his thought and energy to the working out of that noble enterprise. The late Johns Hopkins, on the other hand, bore the reputation of a man of limited benevolence and comparatively small public spirit during his lifetime, leaving his whole fortune of some seven millions of dollars for the creation of the famous university and the magnificent hospital which will make his name immortal. But after all Mr. Hopkins was no miser who at the close of life as a mere whim devised his wealth to public objects because it must of necessity go somewhere. He had deliberately, through long years, accumulated money with the intention that it should be used for the advance of learning and the relief of suffering. It was his judgment that his per-

sonal function was to accumulate the property rather than to attend to the details of its use for these public ends, and that it could be used to better effect after his death than before.

CLASSIFYING THE GIVERS AND NON-GIVERS.

To revert once more to the idea of a checking off from the *Tribune's* lists of those millionaires who recognize wealth's responsibilities and account themselves as in some sense stewards to administer what is not their own for selfish uses—some such classification is practically made from time to time in almost every one of our large communities. The promoters of local charities thus classify their wealthy neighbors. The anxious managers of struggling colleges, and the leaders in movements designed to supply to any given city the public establishments which testify to Christian humanity or liberal culture or æsthetic development—all such workers make their lists, classifying their neighbors, and separating the givers from the non-givers.

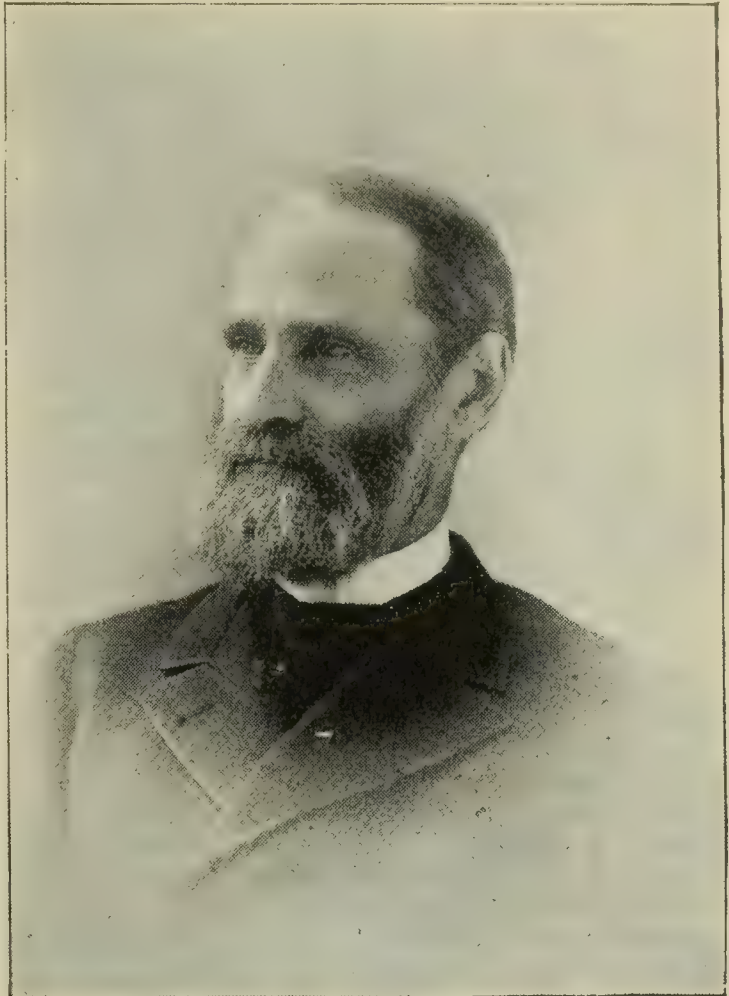
Of course, many of the most truly liberal benefactors of their respective communities are not to be found in the *Tribune's* list, for the simple reason that their fortunes may be adjudged less than one million dollars. It need hardly be said that the half-millionaires are many times as numerous as the whole millionaires. But, making allowances for the fact that the larger part of the volume of benefaction that flows from rich men's purses comes from those whose wealth lies somewhere between one hundred thousand and one million dollars, it is none the less true that some very interesting conclusions might be drawn from even a casual checking off of the *Tribune's* millionaire list if the checking were done for each community by persons well informed as to the principal public benefactions and the general reputation for liberality of their wealthiest neighbors.

HOW THE CLEVELAND LIST CHECKS UP.

As a matter of experiment—not for statistical purposes but in order to gather up certain impressions—such a checking off has been attempted for a selected list of cities within the past month, for the use of this magazine. Let us, for example, turn to the list for the city of Cleveland. Sixty-eight fortunes are listed by the *Tribune's* compilers as making up the total of Cleveland's millionaires. The lists are returned to us checked in such fashion as to show that the persons who passed upon them considered twenty-eight of the sixty-eight fortunes as in the hands of owners who were, to a moderate extent at least, mindful of their public opportunities and duties.

It is interesting to observe how many of these have rallied about Cleveland's principal educational institution, the Western Reserve University, which includes Adelbert College, the Case Scientific School and other departments. Mr. Leonard Case was a representative Cleveland philanthropist, whose name is perpetuated by the Case Library and the Case School of Applied Science. Mr. James F. Clark gave one hundred thousand dollars to the Woman's College of the

Western Reserve University. Mr. W. J. Gordon will also be remembered as the giver to his city of the Gordon Park, valued at one million dollars. Mrs. Samuel Mather and her late husband have been large givers to local institutions. Mr. John L. Wood has within a few weeks given one-quarter of a million dollars for the medical college of the Western Reserve University, this bringing his total offerings to that institution up to some four hundred thousand dollars. Doubtless Cleveland's millionaires have done



MR. JOHN L. WOOD, OF CLEVELAND.

very meagre things for their city compared with what they might easily have done if fully alive to their obligations. But it is evident from a glance at the notes on the margin of the lists returned from Cleveland that very much which ministers to the best welfare of the people of the city would be blotted out if the gifts made by people of wealth were to be annihilated.

CINCINNATI'S BENEFACTORS.

The Cincinnati list enumerates some seventy fortunes worth one million dollars, and is returned with twenty-one checked as belonging to comparatively liberal givers for beneficent public purposes. It is well worth while to note in connection with Cincinnati the extent to which a few generous and broad-minded men of wealth may affect, by the character of their benefactions, the nature of the social and

educational development of their community and the distinctiveness of its reputation. Thus Cincinnati has come to be famous as a musical and an art centre, and its advancement in these directions is largely due to the gifts that its public-spirited citizens have made. Mr. Charles West, of Cincinnati, during his lifetime gave three hundred thousand dollars to found the Art Museum, and this has been largely supplemented by the well-known Longworth family and their descendants.

The largest gifts ever made to the city, perhaps, were those of Reuben Springer, who gave Cincinnati its famous Music Hall, its College of Music, and the allied enterprises, which include schools of practical art. The Cincinnati Exposition, opened two decades ago, and continuing from year to year, was a most fruitful factor in the industrial and artistic development of the city, and was an enterprise closely allied with the development of the College of Music, the Art Museum and other beneficent institutions. The Cincinnati University was the gift of Mr. McMicken, who left it nearly a million dollars. Henry Probasco's gift of the magnificent "Tyler Davidson Fountain" gave a distinct impulse to public spirit among the rich men of Cincinnati. To Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecker, another generous millionaire, is due Cincinnati's famous Zoological Garden. Mr. Groesbeck has given a large endowment to secure free music of a high order in the Burnett Woods Park. Mr. Emory has built and endowed a hospital for children. And so the specifications might be continued.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is credited in the *Tribune's* list with some forty-five millionaires, and only ten of these are checked off by our correspondent as men of pronounced and well-known liberality. But St. Louis, nevertheless, owes much to the gifts of its men of wealth. The most conspicuous philanthropist of St. Louis was the late Henry Shaw, who twenty years before his death gave to the city the beautiful Tower Grove Park, which he himself laid out and cared for. He founded the world-famed "Shaw's Garden"—undoubtedly the finest botanical garden in America—which, upon his death at the age of eighty-six, two years ago, he left to the city together with his fortune of two or three million dollars for its maintenance. He founded a chair of botany in the Washington University at St. Louis, the incumbent of which is the superintendent of the garden. Nowhere else in the world is there such a university foundation for work in the field of botanical study. The beneficence of St. Louis has rallied largely about the Washington University, and Mr. George E. Leighton, President of the Board of Trustees, has done noble work in his efforts, personal and financial, for that institution.

DETROIT'S GOOD MILLIONAIRES.

Detroit is credited with forty-two millionaires, of whom at least a dozen are counted by our Detroit informant as men who are making public-spirited use of their wealth. At the head of the Detroit list is

General R. A. Alger, who is reported as having just now completed his annual distribution of gifts to city institutions and hospitals and other worthy objects of charity. It is said that ever since his business has been at all profitable he has annually devoted at least 20 per cent. of his entire income to worthy benefactions. Mr. D. M. Ferry is accounted a very large and generous giver, and his name is ranked with that of General Alger among the benevolent millionaires of Detroit. Senator James McMillan is also credited with having made several large endowments to educational and charitable institutions within the past few years. Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, whose husband is President of the World's Fair Commission, is a Detroit lady of large benefactions, and her husband has recently given very valuable property to the city for park purposes, and is said to be about to build and endow, at a cost of at least half a million dollars, an Industrial Home for Women.

Late in January, Mr. Hiram Walker's gift of \$125,000 to the Children's Free Hospital of Detroit is announced, and Colonel Hecker, another millionaire, makes a liberal gift to the Harper Hospital.

Among Detroit men worth less than a million, though very rich, was ex-Senator Baldwin, of Detroit, who died a few years ago and whose practice it had been to give away large sums in charity each year. Another Detroit man who gives with an unstinted hand is Mr. James E. Scripps, the well-known owner of newspapers, who is proprietor of the *Detroit Trib-*

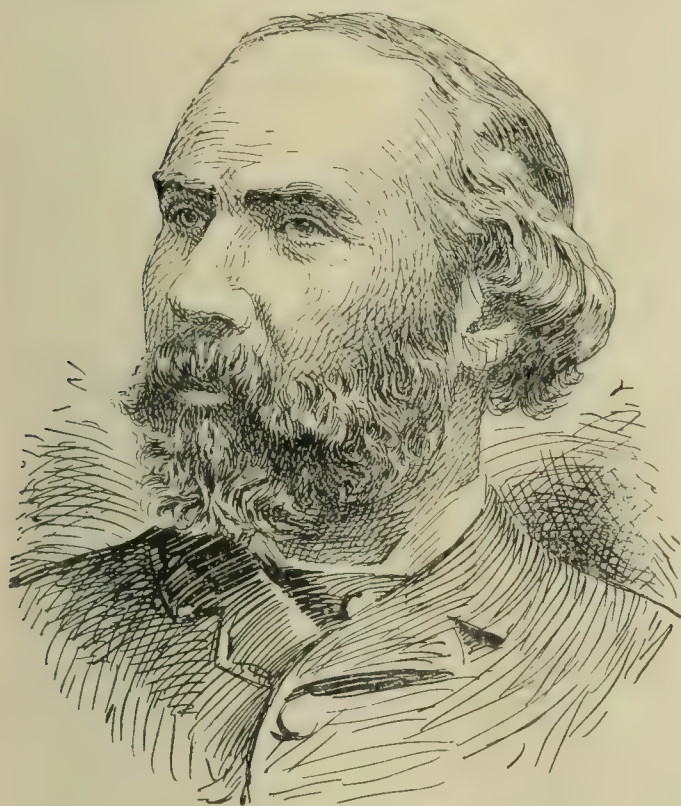


JAMES E. SCRIPPS, OF DETROIT.

une and the *Detroit Evening News*, and of afternoon newspapers in Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis. He has just completed Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church in Detroit entirely at his own expense, and it cost him not less than one hundred thousand dollars. He gave seventy-five thousand dollars towards the establishment of the Detroit Museum of Art, and it is known that he has in hand other public benefactions in the nature of parks and various institutions. Detroit evidently has benefited very materially from the gifts of her millionaire citizens, and probably even more from her rich citizens who rank below the million line.

ST. PAUL AT LEAST HAS JAMES J. HILL.

"Our millionaire record," says the fully competent correspondent who checked off the St. Paul list, "is



JAMES J. HILL, OF ST. PAUL.

not good. Those I have checked and have not specially noted are simply less stingy than the rest." The *Tribune* list credits St. Paul with twenty-eight millionaires, and our correspondent checks nine names as distinctly better than the remaining nineteen. It is only fair to say as regards the young cities of the West that their rich men are so deeply involved in enterprises upon which they have not as yet fully "realized," that their largest benefactions must necessarily be somewhat deferred. St. Paul, however, has several millionaires of long standing whose lack of public spirit is a deplorable misfortune for the community in which they live.

Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is probably the richest man in the Northwest. His means have, however, been largely ab-

sorbed in the development of his vast undertakings. Nevertheless, he has managed to make his liberal disposition fully manifest, his largest gift being approximately one million dollars for a Catholic Theological Seminary now in process of erection under the eye and auspices of his warm friend, Archbishop Ireland. Mr. Hill has also been a liberal giver to Protestant institutions, and he has shown his good will towards the neighboring city of Minneapolis by placing in its public library a number of very valuable paintings by modern European masters, at a cost of perhaps fifty thousand dollars. Such a graceful act has value, as an example to other rich men, far beyond the amount of money actually involved. Mr. Hill is a man from whom the "Twin Cities" and the Northwest may yet expect much well placed benefaction.

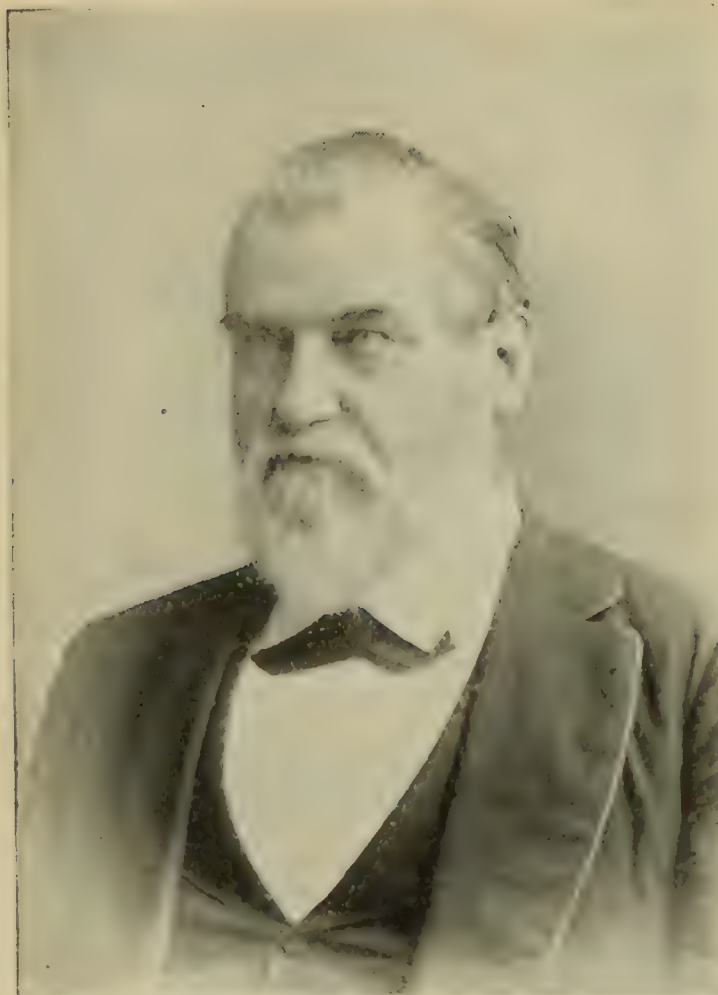
HOW MINNEAPOLIS MEN PULL TOGETHER.

Minneapolis carries in the *Tribune's* directory the names of forty-four men who are credited with having accumulated more than a million dollars. Our Minneapolis correspondent checks off fourteen names. In Minneapolis there has been a marked disposition on the part of men of wealth to contribute from their private pockets to the promotion of official or semi-official institutions for the welfare of the community. Thus the State University has, among the group of buildings erected with the tax-payers' money, its handsome Pillsbury Science Hall, which is the gift of ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, and which



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN S. PILLSBURY, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The State University has been the recipient of some other gifts, and has reason to expect that the rich men of Minneapolis will, in the future, do still more for it. The Pillsbury family have shown a strong benevolent impulse, Mr. George A. Pillsbury having contributed to the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna (Minn.) gifts



(Photographed by Bell.)

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD, OF CALIFORNIA.

aggregating perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides his gift of a soldiers' monument to South Sutton, New Hampshire, the Free Library he built and endowed at his old home, Warren, New Hampshire, and the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital at Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury is a general and constant contributor to various deserving objects, his large-mindedness being well shown by the profit-sharing plan which he pursues in his great milling enterprises.

The Minneapolis Public Library building, which represents an investment of about half a million dollars, well illustrates the good Minneapolis practice of joining public and private contributions. Thus the Library building has been paid for in about equal parts by local taxation and by the large gifts of men of wealth, conspicuous among whom are Mr. T. B. Walker, Mr. Thomas Lowry and Mr. Samuel C. Gale. The Harrison family of Minneapolis have been large givers, and Hamline University, the Methodist college of the vicinity, has received from them probably more than two hundred thousand dollars. The late Richard Martin left half a million dollars to the Sheltering Arms Hospital and some other benevolent institutions. Mr. L. F. Manage, some two years ago, sent, at his own expense, an elaborately equipped exploring expedition to the Philippine Islands. The

late C. C. Washburn, who built the astronomical observatory at Madison, Wisconsin, during his lifetime, and made many other public gifts of large amount in that State, left some four hundred thousand dollars for the Washburn Memorial Home for Orphan Children in Minneapolis. Generally speaking, the Minneapolis men of wealth nearly all expect, sooner or later, to even their accounts with their fellow-men by some generous public gift.

CALIFORNIA'S MILLIONAIRE PHILANTHROPISTS.

California not only has a long list of men whose wealth is counted by millions, but its rich men are, in an unusually high proportion, the multi-millionaires. Most of them are accredited to San Francisco; although their possessions are scattered lavishly up and down the Pacific Coast, and many of them live as much in New York or Europe as in California. In view of the ease with which most of their fortunes were made by the appropriation of the gifts and wealth of nature, and in further view of the necessity of public institutions in that new region which has attracted population so rapidly, the California millionaires have not been reasonably mindful of their clear obligations. Some notable exceptions, however, are to be recorded.

The name of James Lick is known and honored wherever Knowledge and Charity are valued. He gave away his entire great fortune upon works of public benefit for his fellow Californians. His gifts included, besides various smaller ones, the world-famed Lick Observatory with its mammoth telescope on Mount Hamilton, and its great endowments; the Lick Public Baths of San Francisco, and the Academy of Science building, which forms the centre for the cultivation of scientific tastes in that city.

In Mr. Adolph Sutro, also, San Francisco possesses a millionaire of the type for whose multiplication the whole country might well make prayer and supplication. Mr. Sutro, among other things, built the famous Sutro Heights, a public garden containing statuary and many artistic adornments, besides a fine building which houses an art gallery and a marine museum. His philanthropy is systematic and thorough-going.

THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

The largest and now the most widely-famed of California millionaires' gifts to the public is the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which a few short years ago was a mere conception, but which to-day is a working reality. The value of Senator Stanford's gifts and endowments for this University is variously estimated at from ten millions to twenty millions of dollars. The power of wealth has perhaps never been so vividly illustrated in all the history of mankind as in this magical creation of a great university on the broad California fruit-ranch. The wise men declared that the thing could not be done. Some were sure that money could never make a true University at that distance from Oxford and Harvard, short of a

hundred years for the development of the country. Leland Stanford, the plain and unpretentious man of affairs, thought otherwise. He has created an institution which will minister in countless ways to the civilization of the Pacific Coast. Far from injuring the University of California by its nearness and its superior wealth, the Stanford University will be of the greatest benefit to its neighbor—stimulating, as it is sure to do, a more generous public and private support for the older institution at Berkeley, and joining with it to give a greater prominence to California as a new world's centre for the higher education.

GIFTS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Among the benefactors of California should be mentioned Dr. Cogswell, who has given San Francisco a school for polytechnic teaching at a cost for building and endowments of perhaps a million dollars, the whole of which he has deeded in trust to the City of San Francisco. Dr. Cogswell has also erected public drinking fountains in San Francisco and in other large cities.

The State University at Berkeley has been so fortunate as to have received a number of important gifts from San Francisco millionaires, among them Mr. Michel Reese, who gave \$50,000 to the University Library, and has given much other money to public charities and institutions. Mr. D. O. Mills, a well-known Californian, gave \$75,000 to found a Chair of Philosophy in the University, and has spent several hundred thousands of dollars in founding an art gallery in the City of Sacramento, the capital of the State.

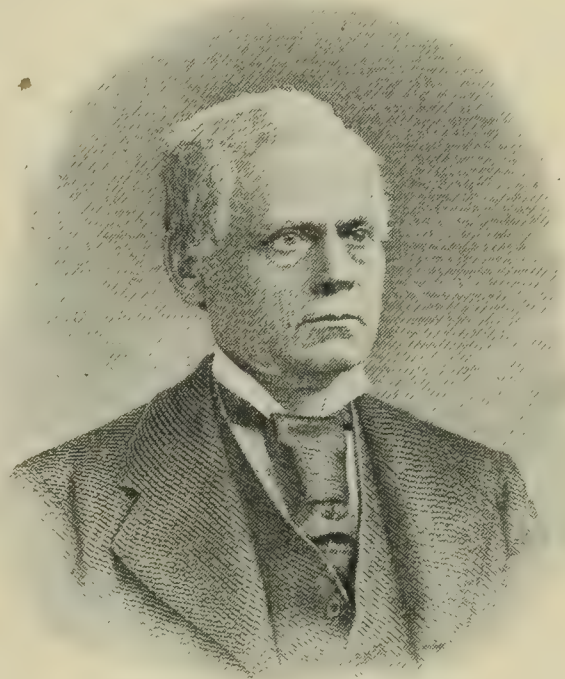
One of the most important recent gifts is that of Mr. Edwin F. Searles of one million dollars to the San Francisco Art Association for a new building, which, while serving the æsthetic interests of the metropolis, will also be an adjunct to the State University in the neighboring town of Berkeley. The location of several departments of the State University in San Francisco may in the course of time have the result of placing the larger half of the institution there rather than at Berkeley. Thus Mr. S. C. Hastings has given \$100,000 to found the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, as an adjunct department to the State University. Mrs. Phoebe Hurst has recently made large provisions in the form of scholarships for women in the State University; and, in short, the disposition to maintain that prominent institution at a high point of efficiency has never manifested itself so strongly as since Mr. Stanford made his endowment at Palo Alto.

OTHER CALIFORNIA BENEFACTIONS.

The City of Oakland, San Francisco's great residence suburb, owes much to the benefactions of Mr. Anthony Chabot, who has given it the Chabot Observatory at the cost of a quarter of a million, the Fabiola Hospital, some free kindergartens and a Home for Incurables, all of which he has freely endowed, and who has also given generously to many religious and philanthropic causes. Mr. Henry D. Bacon and Mr. A.

K. P. Harmon are San Francisco men who have made large gifts to the State University. Dr. R. H. McDonald has given large sums for the promotion of temperance and various religious interests. Capt. Chas. Goodall has made extensive endowments of minor California educational institutions. Mr. Samuel Merritt has not only given about half a million dollars to an Eastern college, but has bestowed a similar sum upon the Samuel Merritt Hospital in Oakland. Miss Virginia Fair has endowed hospitals and Catholic institutions. The late Michael J. Kelley gave large bequests also to the Catholic Church and to orphan asylums both Protestant and Catholic. There are doubtless other large and generous gifts which might readily be added to those here specifically mentioned.

Thus if the institutions which the gifts of Californian millionaires have created for the benefit of the



ENOCH PRATT, OF BALTIMORE.

people of California were to be eliminated, there would disappear a great aggregation of admirable public establishments, beginning with the notable free kindergartens so generously maintained by the rich women of San Francisco, and including manual training schools, art schools and galleries, scientific museums, hospitals and orphanages, and practically all the college and university facilities that exist in the State. Where so much has been accomplished so easily, what might not California possess and become if all her millionaires should show the disposition of a Lick, a Sutro or a Stanford?

WHAT BALTIMORE'S RICH MEN HAVE DONE.

To return from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, we find about fifty-five large Baltimore fortunes

list as equal to a million or more. The Baltimore millionaires, generally speaking, are not multi-millionaires, and their wealth has been accumulated slowly by old-fashioned business care and sagacity. The large endowments at Baltimore of a Peabody, a Johns Hopkins and an Enoch Pratt, have already been mentioned. The Baltimore list is returned from competent advisers in that city with just one-half of the names checked off as belonging to men of a recognized disposition to be generous, whether they have actually made very large gifts or not. The most noteworthy of recent benefactions at Baltimore is Miss Mary E. Garrett's check for \$350,000 to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, to complete the sum which was stipulated as necessary to open the Medical College of the University to women. The Garrett family have made other public gifts in the line of hospitals, public monuments and education.

One of the most beautiful public gifts ever made to Baltimore came from Mr. W. T. Walters, the famous art collector, who gave the Barye bronzes in Mount Vernon place, and whose magnificent collection of paintings—the finest private collection in America, it is commonly said—may not improbably be made over by him, either in his lifetime or at his death, to the city of which he is a foremost citizen.

It is not, in the long run, the money value of a public gift which precisely measures its usefulness. The spirit, purpose, and timeliness of a gift count for much. Thus the Baltimore merchants, who came to the relief of the Johns Hopkins University to tide it over the period when the Baltimore and Ohio railway's financial troubles cut off the University's income, rendered to the cause of the higher education in America a service which, at some other time, ten or twenty times the amount they paid could not have equaled in value. A few men of the spirit of Mr. Eugene Levering, of Baltimore, would suffice to save the credit of the rich contingent in any community.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF "BROTHERLY LOVE."

The City of Brotherly Love has much wealth, more of which is in family estates which have been steadily accumulating for a long time than in the form of very recent acquisitions, made by speculation or the rapid expansion of values. Philadelphia's quiet, unostentatious character is reflected in the forms of its philanthropy. A strong and steady stream of systematic benevolence for public causes in all parts of the world has always flown from the pockets of the rich people of the Quaker City. The large gifts for the relief of the famine-stricken Russians last year which emanated from Philadelphia were characteristic of the place, while it was equally characteristic that Philadelphia should have desired to send along with these gifts a protest to the Czar against the persecution of the Jews. Philadelphia is the home of the Indian Rights Association, and Mr. Herbert Welsh, possessing a large inherited fortune, gives his whole time and much of his money to the cause of the

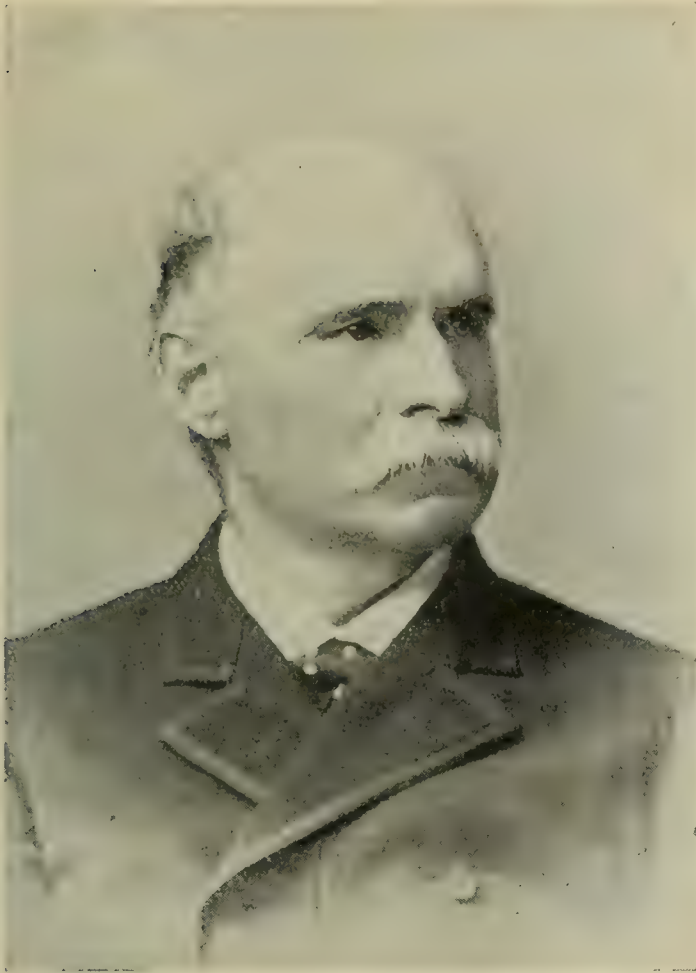
red man on the frontier. Great sums have also gone out of Philadelphia for the education of the colored race in the South. It was Philadelphia money that equipped the recent Peary Arctic Expedition.

Thus Philadelphia's bounty loves to search out the dark and hidden places of the earth, and the more remote these places are, the stronger is their hold upon the sympathy of the professional and traditional philanthropy of William Penn's descendants and successors. But next to Indians, Africans, Esquimaux and starving Russian Jews beyond the Volga, Philadelphians love their own city and they do not altogether neglect it. The best and wisest of the Philadelphia philanthropies is the noble Drexel Institute, which will afford a centre of instruction for the sons and daughters of the plain people of Philadelphia. Other Philadelphians besides Mr. Drexel have given much for local educational purposes, and the various departments of the University of Pennsylvania have a long list of benefactors on their roll of honor. Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the University, is particularly to be commended for his gifts of money and of effort. Mr. Wharton, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of the University, should not be overlooked. Mr. Lenning's three-quarters of a million for the scientific department of the University was a notable gift. Mr. Henry C. Lea is another representative Philadelphian who has given largely for local library and University purposes. The late George Pepper left more than a million dollars to libraries, schools and charities, as also did the late Calvin Pardee. Mr. John B. Stetson has founded the useful Stetson Institute; another rich man has built the Wagner Institute. Mr. I. Z. Williamson founded the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades and numerous rich Philadelphians have built up and are generously adding to the endowment of such local institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Philadelphia Library, the Apprentices' Library and the Franklin Institute. The Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia Library has an estate of about one million dollars, the bequest of the late John Rush.

As Baltimore has, in the Abell family, its millionaire newspaper proprietors of generous proclivities, so Philadelphia has in its best-known citizen, Mr. George W. Childs, a wealthy philanthropist who is honored everywhere, and in William M. Singerly, another newspaper millionaire of pronounced public spirit. It must suffice merely to mention Mrs. Matthew Baird's gifts to the Academy of Fine Arts, Colonel Bennett's to the Women's College of the University and to the Methodist Hospital, Mr. George Burnham's large gifts for religious objects, Mr. Bucknell's endowment of the institution which bears his name, Mr. Coxe's gifts to Lehigh and to various schools and churches, Mr. Clothier's to Swarthmore College, and Mr. Wanamaker's to various local objects. When these names are mentioned, there remain others probably as well entitled to a place in the roll of honor for philanthropy and public spirit.

HAS BOSTON NOT ONE GREAT PUBLIC BENEFACTOR?

Our Boston correspondent is not complimentary to the rich men who breathe the atmosphere of that favored and superior locality. "This city," he de-



A. J. DREXEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

clares, "will never sustain your thesis as to the generally liberal disposition of American millionaires of the present day. Our Boston millionaires give money when it is solicited (properly), and they all include in their wills some bequests to Harvard and to the Massachusetts General Hospital. That is all. Of great public benefactions we have none in Boston. The only large public gift in this vicinity has been made by a millionaire citizen of Cambridge, Mr. Rindge, who gave that city a magnificent city hall, a public library complete, and an industrial school."

This correspondent does not fail, however, to mention with warmth the gratitude that is due to Mrs. Hemmenway for her almost countless charities and broad and wise benefactions for the encouragement of science and the promotion of diverse public enterprises. He commends Mr. H. L. Higginson for having instituted the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but adds that the orchestra is now a very lucrative investment rather than a public benefaction. There was once a generous man named Lowell in Boston who endowed the Lowell Institute with a great scheme of free courses and lectures. His good work still lives

on. Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw has founded and maintains a number of free kindergartens, and Mr. Daniel S. Forbes, who publishes the *Youth's Companion*, is very generous to Baptist churches and causes. Our correspondent mentions as a typical case a Bostonian who "occasionally gives his distinguished ancestor's autograph to the Massachusetts Historical Society."

ELSEWHERE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is charged with a long list of millionaires in the *Tribune's* catalogue—some three hundred in all—and considerably more than two hundred of them are in the Boston list. It is to be regretted that they cannot give a better account of themselves. The rich men of the smaller Massachusetts cities would doubtless make a more commendable showing for philanthropy. Thus the newspapers of January 19, reporting the death of Mr. Horace Smith, of Springfield, add that his entire great fortune has been left to a class of charitable and philanthropic objects which he fostered in his lifetime. Mr. Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, several years ago founded, and now maintains unaided, the Clark University; and other Worcester millionaires have made creditable gifts. However badly the millionaire list of Massachusetts may seem to check off, it is not to be forgotten that among people of smaller means there is in New England a constant, systematic appropriation of money out of current income for educational, religious and benevolent causes, at home and abroad, such as no other part of the world can equal.

GOTHAM'S ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONAIRES.

The State of New York, exclusive of New York City, is credited with 405 millionaires, of whom about one hundred and seventy-five are assigned to the Brooklyn list. The New York City list is compiled separately and contains 1103 names. Manifestly it would not be an easy task, nor indeed would it be either encouraging or advantageous, to attempt a sifting of the liberal from the selfish millionaires of Gotham. A few names stand out in brilliant contrast with the great majority by reason of unfailing philanthropy.

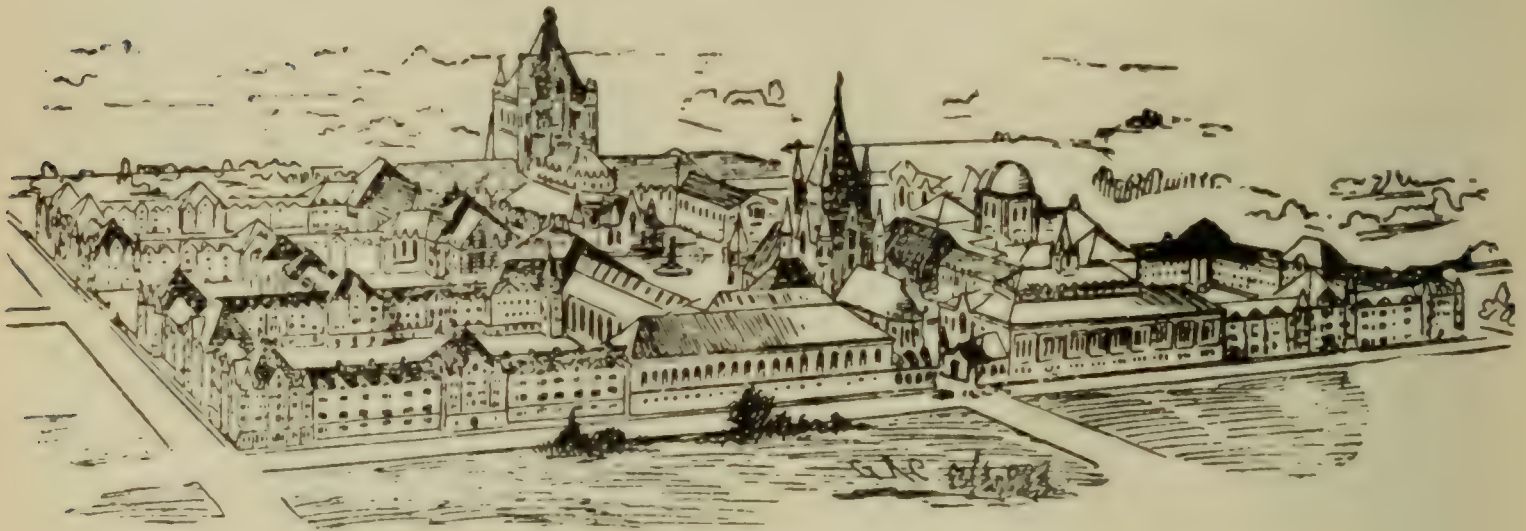
Of the largest New York fortunes it can only be hoped that ultimately they may fall into the hands of men who will have both the purpose and the intelligence to use them as levers for the development and the progress of the country, and particularly of New York City. For of all the great world-centres of our age, New York City is at once the richest as regards private purses and the meanest and poorest in its educational and æsthetic facilities and its possession of notable and serviceable institutions for the popular benefit. There are in New York colossal estates, accumulated by the simple process of sitting still and permitting the toilers of the metropolis to enhance the value of real property. Obviously, of all the great fortunes of America, these are the ones which morally owe most to the promotion of public causes. The Vanderbilt fortunes have in different directions

exercised a large and intelligent beneficence, and there is reason for the hope that they will, with more and more system and purpose, be devoted to the service of the metropolis and the country. Mr. George Vanderbilt, than whom perhaps no man could be less desirous to pose as a philanthropist, is in quiet ways exercising extensive and wise beneficences.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's great gift to Yale has been announced within the past month. Vanderbilt University in Tennessee has been largely endowed by the family.

The rapid development of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the point where it is really a magnificent and instructive collection of art objects shows how easily the rich men and women of New York can provide an institution for the instruction and delight of the people when once the disposition is aroused. The Natural History Museum is another such object lesson. The beneficence which has recently given enlargement to Colonel Auchmuty's Trade Schools ought to incite fifty rich men to found as many educational institutions of a similar kind for the boys and girls of the metropolis. If only the millionaires of New York would give back to their city and country a small fraction of the wealth which the city and the country have poured into their inflated coffers, many of the darkest problems that now confront and alarm thoughtful and observing men and women would already be half solved.

When, at the day of judgment, these multi-millionaires of Gotham stand up to be questioned as to what use their lives ever were to their fellow-men, it is just possible that some cross-questioning archangel may remark to each one in turn: "There were more than ten thousand liquor saloons in New York City in the days when you lived there, and there were many hundreds of still more harmful places of resort. Why did you not see to it that there were at least as many free kindergartens as drinking saloons in your city?" There ought, within the next five years, to be established in New York not a few dozen more kindergartens, but ten thousand of them—free as the air to every child whose parents can be induced to send it. And these kindergartens ought not to be established by the taxation of the people, but out of the surplus holdings of New York's thousand millionaires. They possess an aggregate of perhaps ten thousand millions of dollars. This sum has been taken from the social wealth produced by the united efforts of the mechanics, the farmers, the laborers and the toilers of every calling in all parts of the country, of which New York is the commercial metropolis. And when the ten thousand free kindergartens are established and fully endowed, there will be thousands of other institutions and objects of public benefit, which the millionaires of New York ought to find it their pleasure and privilege, as well as their duty, to provide



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY AS PLANNED.

RECENT RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL GAS-MAKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, PH.D.

THE object of the present article is to give the actual results of the last fiscal year of city-owned gas works in this country, as obtained in nearly every case by recent personal visits of the writer to the ten places so owning, and in every instance from official records and other reliable data. The facts presented seem to answer the challenge of a writer in the *August Forum*: "To point out any American city where any municipal work is done so economically or so well as similar work is done by private individuals."

The first fact to be noted, is that there was much dissatisfaction with the quality or price of the gas furnished by the private companies in Danville, Fredericksburg and Charlottesville, Va., Henderson, Ky., Hamilton, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va., before the city purchased and improved the works. In these same cities now, and in the other four that built their works, Philadelphia, Richmond, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Alexandria, Va., there is very hearty approval of city ownership on the part of fully four-fifths and apparently nine-tenths of the people. In several cities of late, flattering offers for purchase by private companies have been rejected without hesitation. So well pleased are Danville, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Wheeling with public ownership of their gas works that they have recently constructed electric light works, and great success has attended the two cities, Danville and Alexandria, which have completed a year of public management of such works.

The price of gas in Henderson is \$1.25. Only one of the twenty private companies in Kentucky charges as little. The price in the two Ohio cities, neither of them large, owning their works is \$1, but as this goes to press I notice in one of the leading gas journals that in one of these, Bellefontaine, the price has just fallen to 80 cents. Of the 74 cities having private works which report to Brown's Directory of American Gas Companies for 1892, only six get all their illuminating gas as low as \$1. Four charge just \$1. Cleveland has just been forced by the city council to reduce its charge to 80 cents, and the sixth, New Lisbon, sells an oil or water gas for 40 cents. The only city of any size known to the writer, besides Cleveland, which gets its gas as low as Wheeling, where the public works sell at a profit for 75 cents, is Terre Haute, Ind., where a fierce but seemingly temporary war between two companies has reduced the price of water gas, in the case of one company, and of a combined water and oil gas in that of the other, to 35 cents. In a similar gas war at Kokomo, Ind., one company was

even, according to the *Progressive Age*, giving away its gas during the last quarter of 1892. No instance is on record of where such competition has not been followed by consolidation and a rise of prices.

Of the five cities that own their works in Virginia, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg charge \$1.50, Alexandria \$1.44, Richmond and Danville \$1.25. Of the seven cities which have private works, of which five are larger than any of the cities, save Richmond, having public works, only one city enjoys a lower price than \$1.60. Norfolk charges \$1.40.

From a careful examination of the charges for gas throughout the country I think it can safely be said that, with the exception of Philadelphia, for whose high price of \$1.50 special reasons exist, the price in these public companies is lower than in most private ones similarly circumstanced in amount of population, cost of coal and price obtainable for coke and tar.

The candle power of the gas—hitherto entirely coal gas save in Philadelphia, where 40 per cent. is water gas—ranges from 17 to 18, except in Philadelphia and Wheeling, where it is 19. The introduction of a supplementary water-gas plant, owned by the city, in Hamilton and Bellefontaine last year, and the increased use of water gas in Philadelphia, is likely to raise the candle power in these places soon to 21 or 22. The average candle power of the Massachusetts companies in 1891 was 18.13.

While giving low prices, the public companies are yearly increasing their efficiency out of their earnings, and, in addition to such taxes as a private company would have to pay, they are earning a good profit on the cost of duplication. This profit varies from 10 to 20 per cent. in six cities, and from 6 to 8 per cent. in three others, as follows: Philadelphia, 20; Charlottesville, 17 (average of last two years); Richmond, 18; Henderson, 12; Wheeling, 11.6; Alexandria, 9.8; Hamilton, 7.7; Danville, 7; Bellefontaine, 6.2, and Fredericksburg, 1.2. In reaching these figures the gas used by the city and not directly paid for, save in part in Hamilton and wholly in Fredericksburg, is reckoned at the same price as if sold to private consumers. Fredericksburg, after the thorough overhauling which she is giving her newly purchased works, will doubtless show a fair profit in two or three years. As it is, her purchase of the works in September, 1891, resulted in an immediate reduction in price from \$3 to \$1.50. Similarly the construction of works by Hamilton in April, 1890, led to an immediate reduction of price there from \$2 to \$1.

One good test of the relative efficiency of works is the percentage of leakage. Now, the average rate per cent. of leakage in the 58 private Massachusetts companies that deliver to the consumer was 11.66 in 1891, and in the public companies precisely the same, if the small town of Fredericksburg be omitted. This place bought out private works that had a leakage of over 30 per cent., and in its first year has reduced the leakage nearly one-half, but has not yet, of course, gotten it down to what it should be. Including Fredericksburg the average rate was 12.3.

Such excellent financial results have been accompanied by a decrease rather than, as many who have not investigated the facts believe, an increase of political corruption. Superintendent W. C. Adams, of Richmond, Va., has held his place since 1886, and before that was assistant superintendent for sixteen years. Supt. Wm. Cannings, at Henderson, Ky., has held his office ever since the city changed from leasing to operating its works in 1882. In 1891 the superintendent of the Alexandria, Va., works died after thirty years' service. Capt. C. A. Ballou had been city engineer and superintendent of the Danville, Va., gas and water works for eighteen years. In Charlottesville, Supt. J. T. Williams has had charge since the city bought the works in 1876, and had been serving in a similar capacity under the private company for 21 years before. When Fredericksburg, Va., recently bought out the private gas plant, the old and capable superintendent, Mr. David E. Fleming, was retained, though unfortunately at somewhat reduced salary. The trustees of the Hamilton works are non-partisan, and men of both parties are employed, as in the other works. At Bellefontaine, Ohio, the superintendent has held office for many years, and the entire management is non-partisan. At Wheeling, Va., Mr. S. M. Darrah has been superintendent since 1884, except 1886 to 1888, when the former superintendent, Mr. Dillon, was tried again.

Politics seem to have cut no figure in Philadelphia since 1887 in the appointment of the chief men of the gas department, while civil-service rules have been pretty effectually applied to the subordinates. It was not always so in Philadelphia. For 46 years prior to 1887 the city was legally unable to shake off a most unfortunate form of government, in which the gas management was in the hands of a body of trustees elected by the council, but subject to no control or investigation by them. By the terms of the charter, this form of government could not be changed until certain portions of the debt were paid. Naturally great misgovernment followed, yet as great political corruption, probably, was exposed in connection with the private gas companies of New York by an investigating committee of the New York Senate in 1885 (Senate Document 41). In all but six years of the time 1841-86 the price of gas was higher in New York than in Philadelphia. Since 1887 the entire system has been changed for the better in the latter city. There are still some employees, I found, not by any means all, who suppose it to be their personal interest to keep the present parties in power by work at the

primaries. This is also true to some extent at Wheeling, and possibly Richmond, but the heads of the departments in each of these places declared that there was a steady growth of sentiment in favor of making the employees perfectly secure in their places on good behavior, as is undoubtedly the case to-day in most of the ten cities under discussion.

When one of the best-informed citizens of the Quaker City was recently asked by me which now exerted the greatest political influence, the public-owned gas works or the private street-car lines, he replied at once: "Oh, the street-car lines, undoubtedly; they own the city, body and soul." The fact seems to be that the general public realizes that the work of gas manufacture is too technical and important to be intrusted to new, green hands every time there is a change in politics, and city ownership has been put to a fair, if not very extensive, test in this matter; for, though only one of the great parties usually controls the Virginia cities and some of the others that own gas works, yet there are often in these cities bitter contests of rival factions and great temptations for using the gas works politically. That the sentiment against it has been so successful and is so rapidly growing is very encouraging. One reason for the poor quality of administrative material is the little power given an official. Increase it, and stronger characters are willing to accept place and are able to command it.

Then, too, it must not be forgotten that political corruption is not confined to public-owned companies. The extent to which quasi-public monopolies in private hands are tempted—and sometimes by the raids of unscrupulous politicians almost forced—to bribe and control councils and the press, is one of the most potent and widespread evils of our political system. Yet how few really grasp the magnitude of the evil!

City ownership saves many illegitimate expenses of this kind and many high salaries and dividends on new capitalization, while sometimes, but by no means in the majority of cases, it slightly increases the labor cost.

Only two of the ten superintendents of public companies say that they are hampered in getting any improvements really needed. More than one gas engineer of experience, working now for large private companies, expresses the belief that the public companies average as well as the private in introducing improvements. This point is, of course, difficult to settle, because of too little accessible evidence. It would appear, however, that whether or not public companies can, by reason of lower rates of interest, fewer large salaries and expenditures for politics and "influence," manufacture as cheaply as private companies, certainly the public generally get more benefit from city-managed companies in the way of lower charges or more net revenue, or both, than from the private companies.

Only one of the public companies seems now resting under any suspicion—namely, Hamilton, Ohio. Although information gathered on a visit to the city August, 1892, from well-informed, disinterested par-

ties leads the writer to believe that five out of six of the people of Hamilton believe in the city management of its gas works, yet a few critics, urged on, it is charged, by private gas companies, who generally fight city ownership, instituted an examination last spring, by a Cincinnati engineer. He criticised the method of bookkeeping of the clerk of the works, Mr. Willard Smyers, who seems to be, on the whole, doing excellently, but brought no charge of corruption or mismanagement against any one. Only by large allowance for depreciation does the investigator make it appear that the works at \$1 a thousand feet are not fully paying interest and such taxes as a private company would have to pay. While the report institutes no comparison between the first and second year, just closed, of city ownership, it contains material for so doing, which is very favorable to Hamilton and most promising for the future.

From the statements of this expert or from simple computations based on them, it appears that the cost of putting gas in the burner, aside from interest, taxes and depreciation, was 74.6 cents per M the first fiscal year, April 29, 1890, to February 28, 1891, and 42.5 cents the last fiscal year, March 1, 1891, to February 29, 1892. During the past year the cost in the holder was 42.2 cents. The interest at 5 per cent., which the city pays, on \$173,408, the cost of construction, amounted to 41 cents per M the first year, and 22.1 cents the second. The taxes a private company would have had to pay were 5.8 cents the first year, and 4.3 cents the second. The total cost, thus, aside from depreciation was 121.4 cents the first year, and 80.7 cents the second. The gas used increased from 22,409,700 feet the first fiscal year of ten months to 35,388,700 feet the second, while the leakage fell from 16.8 per cent. to 8.1 per cent. Inasmuch as the output of gas increased 27.5 per cent. March 1 to August 31, 1892, over the corresponding six months the previous year, without corresponding increase in cost, the figures for 1892-93 are not likely to exceed 70 cents for the above items. The Cincinnati investigator added for depreciation about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital. To be precise, he added 2 per cent. on the cost of the buildings, 7 per cent on the mains, 10 per cent. on "sundry expenses for construction," 8 per cent. on salaries, 5 per cent. on street lamps (which are no part of a gas plant proper), and 10 per cent. on meters. Where the works are well kept up and the real estate is increasing in value, as at Hamilton, the above allowance for depreciation is thought by some engineers excessive. But, even if admitted, it only adds to the first year's cost 27.4 cents, and to the second year 20.8 cents, making the total cost the first year 148.8 cents, and the second year 101.5 cents, which will surely be below 90 cents, and probably below 85 cents, in 1892-93. After a couple of years, new construction can be charged to running expenses at Hamilton, as at the other places. No allowance need then be made for depreciation, as long as the efficiency of the works gradually increases.

Much is expected at Hamilton from the new water-gas plant there, which was to be ready for use by De-

cember, 1892. It has a capacity of 360,000 feet daily, and in the hands of two private companies north of the Ohio river is said, on good authority, to be putting gas in the holder for 20 to 22 cents per thousand feet.

Hamilton is the only one of the ten gas-owning cities where the original private company, if there were one, was not bought out by the city. The refusal of the private company at Hamilton to place a fair value upon its plant is said to have been the cause, but serious embarrassments have come to the city in consequence of a competing private company. The price of gas has been reduced from \$2 to \$1, and the private company has been led to seek most of its revenue from electric light and gas engines, but the city has been subjected to tedious and costly litigation. Then, too, competition in the gas business increases the expense of gas manufacture. There is a waste of capital and labor in keeping up two plants where one would do better if properly managed. Despite these difficulties Hamilton has already, in the first one and one-half years of city ownership, achieved great success.

Although the far greater area of Philadelphia than of New York renders the cost of distribution much greater in the former, and although the Quaker City has not yet wholly recovered from the blight of the gas trust prior to 1887, yet the city gains more from public management than does New York from private, and with probably less political corruption. In 1891, with the price of gas at \$1.50, coal averaging \$3.56 per short ton, and coke $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, the net receipts in Philadelphia were \$947,797.39. If to this we add the 587,398,328 feet of gas used in the streets and public buildings at \$1.50, we have \$881,097.49 more, or a total of \$1,828,894.88. This is 24 per cent. of the \$7,600,000 which, as near as can be estimated, would duplicate the entire coal-gas plant. A deduction of 2 per cent. for taxes, and 4 per cent. for interest (though the city pays no taxes, and the works are nearly out of debt) would leave 18 per cent. net profit.

In New York the price to private consumers is \$1.25, and to the city a little less, but more, if I am correctly informed, than \$1. Besides this, and taxes, the city gets nothing. Now suppose we estimate the net profits in Philadelphia, if the gas to private consumers has been sold at \$1.25 and to the city at \$1. The profit would then have been \$965,832.61, or 12.7 per cent. Deducting 6 per cent. for interest and taxes, there would have been 6.7 per cent., or \$509,200, net profit. With as large a population and gas consumption as New York, the net profit would easily be twice as great, on the somewhat higher candle power there. Right here it should be added that this profit is only estimated after including the cost of gas, the \$274,124.31 spent for extensions, as well as liberal amounts spent for repairs. The cost in the holder at Philadelphia, of the coal gas made by the city, is 48 cents.

The city buys a large amount of water gas (about 40 per cent. of all the gas used) from a private company for 37 cents in the holder. The cost of making each gas, and especially water gas, is rapidly falling,

and the Philadelphia authorities are urgent for city ownership of the water-gas plant: for water gas is of late becoming so perfected as to be much cheaper than coal gas, and quite as good. The illuminating power is better. Complaints were raised a year ago in Philadelphia against the water-gas plant in a part of the city where, according to ex-Superintendent Wagner, none was used. Better street mains and more of the latest improved retorts are the great need, and are being gradually supplied. The cost of putting gas in the burner, including extensions, but not interest or taxes, has fallen from \$1.17 to 85½ cents from 1886 to 1891, and should soon be down to 60 cents.

The price of gas is kept at \$1.50 because the unusually large numbers of small house owners in Philadelphia, on whom the burden of local taxation now falls, in the absence of any fair taxation of the rich, desire relief from taxes. Were it not for the income from the gas and water works, the rate of taxation would have to be 60 cents higher on the \$1. The price is kept nearer the cost in the other nine gas-owning cities.

A more favorable showing is presented at Wheeling, which has not been handicapped like Philadelphia by an inheritance of a long early period of mismanagement under an irresponsible gas trust. If all new construction and extension be included under cost of gas in the burner, the total cost, irrespective of any interest or taxes, which Wheeling does not have to pay, was 40 cents in 1889 to '90; 46 cents in 1890 to '91 and 35.3 cents in 1891 to '92. The cost, aside from extension, was 34.3 cents the first of these years, 29.7 cents the second and 29.5 cents the last year. Even an allowance of 7 per cent. on the cost of duplication, for interest and taxes, would only raise the cost to about 61 cents in 1889 to '90, 67 cents in 1890 to '91, and 57 cents in 1891 to '92. Selling gas to private consumers at 75 cents and furnishing free all gas used by the city (worth at 75 cents \$23,129), the city in 1891 and '92 made about \$28,000 in cash.

It should be noted that coal, in this city of 35,000 (1890) population, costs only \$1.45 per ton, or 16.9 cents per thousand feet in the holder. This, however, is only 20 cents to 30 cents less than in most cities east of the Mississippi, and less than 10 cents per thousand feet below the cost in most cities in Ohio or Western Pennsylvania and near the lakes and Ohio river. The value of coke, tar and ammoniacal liquor was from 16 to 18 cents per thousand feet in the burner in each of the last three years, which is not larger than in many cities. The works under the able management of Mr. S. M. Darrah, who has charge since 1884, excepting the years 1886-88, when a former superintendent was again tried, appear in excellent condition.

Cleveland, a much larger city, is happy over securing gas for 80 cents from a private company with 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, making the net cost about 72 cents. But it was only on condition of ten years' contract, during which time the cost of gas may be expected to fall over one-half. Even to-day,

Wheeling could sell at 72 cents and make, on the basis of the average cost of the last three years, 11 per cent. without taxes, and 9 per cent. with them.

Bellefontaine, Ohio. This town of about 5,000 population, which has managed its gas works successfully since 1873, furnishes a striking example of the possibilities of cheap gas and of the fact that progressiveness is not by any means confined to private owned works. After full trial, the town has paid \$10,000 for a new plant, known as the Askins gas plant, which has a capacity of 126,000 feet per day of 22 candle power, or 46,000,000 feet a year, if the daily consumption were uniform, at a cost per thousand feet in the holder of less than 20 cents. Interest and taxes even at 10 per cent. would not add 10 cents to this. The cost of distribution varies from 10 to 30 cents in different places. Competent engineers who have examined the plant confirm the claims of the inventor.

It is a somewhat similar plant, known as the Kendall process, which is now being introduced in the city owned works at Hamilton, Ohio. The results in these two places, being open to public investigation, will be watched with interest. At Lakewood, N. Y., on Lake Chautauqua, excellent gas has been made out of benzine for four years by passing steam and oil through very hot firebrick, first heated by steam and a little oil forced through by a draft. The cost of putting the gas in the holder, even with the very small holder and output there, has not exceeded 30 cents. In the Askins process at Bellefontaine there are two generators. In the first generator crude Lima oil (about five gallons at 1¼ cents a gallon for every thousand feet) is fed into a bed of incandescent coke, underlying heated soft coal, which feeds it. Steam is admitted at the bottom of the generator. The result is a hydrocarbon vapor, which passes into the second generator, where it meets water gas resulting from the passage of steam through incandescent coke. The mingled vapors and gases are then converted into good illuminating gas in intensely hot retorts. This, after some purification, is delivered into the holder.

An interesting comparison is that between Richmond, Va., under public ownership, and Nashville, Tenn., under private. Richmond (census of 1890) had 81,388 population; Nashville only about 5,000 less. Practically the same proportion of colored and others not likely to use gas exists in the two. Coal in Richmond in 1891 was \$4.60 a ton, or a third higher than in Nashville, and coke six cents a bushel, or one-third less, while, owing to leaks in the holder, which for some time could not be repaired, the cost of gas in the Virginia city was over five cents higher than it will be this year. Despite all this, Richmond selling gas at \$1.50 as in Nashville, made above all expenses, including extensions, but not interest or taxes, the cash sum of \$44,646.46. Besides this the city obtained free 51,122,600 feet for public use, which at \$1.50 per thousand feet was worth \$76,683.96. The total profit thus was \$121,330.36, or equivalent to all

TABLE I.

Place.	1. Date of beginning of ownership.	2. Population in 1890.	3. Fiscal year from which returns are given.	4. Cost of coal per long ton.	5. Price of coke per bushel.	6. Price of tar per barrel of 50 gallons.
Philadelphia...	1841	1,046,964	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891.	\$4.00	5½ to 6 cts.	*
Richmond, Va.....	1852	81,388	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	4.60	6	\$1.32
Alexandria, Va.....	1853	14,330	June 1, 1891-May 31, 1892	3.82	6¼	2.00
Henderson, Ky.....	1867	8,835	June 1, 1891-May 31, 1892	2.61	8.6	2.03
Wheeling, W. Va.....	1870	35,013	Apr. 1, 1891-Mar. 31, 1892	1.64	3.5	3.00
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	1873	4,238	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	3.34	8.5 to 10	3.00
Danville, Va.....	1876	10,305	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1891.	4.39	10	2.35
Charlottesville, Va.....	1876	5,562	July 1, 1891-June 31, 1892	3.75	10	2.00
Hamilton, Ohio.....	1890	17,565	Mar. 1, 1891-Feb. 29, 1892	2.59	6	3.90
Fredericksburg, Va.....	1891	4,528	Sept. 1, 1891-June 31, 1892	4.25	8	3.00

* Tar in Philadelphia sells for 37 cents a ton of coal carbonized.

Tar reduced in 1892 to \$1.70 in Hamilton.

the taxes paid by the Nashville company (\$18,847.30 in 1891) and 17 per cent. on \$600,000, the cost, according to Superintendent Adams, of the Richmond Gas Works, of duplicating his plant. Fully 10 per cent., or \$60,000, represents the net advantage of city ownership every year to Richmond as compared with Nashville. The price of gas was reduced in February at Richmond to \$1.25, which is still 25 cents above all costs, including in costs interest and taxes, which Richmond does not have to pay. If the city council grants Mr. Adams the \$25,000 he has requested for a water-gas plant the cost of manufacture will be further reduced.

In Table I is given a list of the ten cities owning their gas works, with their population, date of beginning ownership, the fiscal year for which the further figures are given, the cost of coal per long ton, the price of coke per bushel and tar per barrel.

It thus appears that Philadelphia has owned her works 51 years, Richmond 40, Alexandria 39, Henderson 25, Wheeling 22, Bellefontaine 19, Danville and Charlottesville 16 years, Hamilton 2 years and Fredericksburg 1.

In Table II are given very important items, the cost of coal and receipts for residuals per thousand feet in the holder, the leakage and the cost of gas per thousand feet in the burner, save extensions, interest, taxes and depreciation.

The figures for leakage, which include the amount used at the gas offices and works, will be 5 to 12 per cent. less this year in Richmond and Danville, and probably Fredericksburg, by the improvements already completed in holders and mains. In Philadelphia the published report gives the amount of leakage as 12.73 per cent., but this is the percentage of all the gas in the holders at the end of the year as well as of the gas sent out from them. Since the holders had also much gas at the beginning of the year, the percentage of leakage has been reckoned as in the other cities only on the gas made and in the holder at the end of the year, after subtracting that in holders at the beginning. Calculated on the same

basis, the leakage in Philadelphia has fallen 1 per cent. the last year, and is likely to fall below 12 as soon as improvements now in contemplation are finished, but the great diffusion of the population of the city makes the length of pipe enormous for the gas used, and prevents a very low percentage of leakage being attained.

It will be noted that the residuals are from 11 to 15.4 cents in every city save Hamilton (23 cents), while coal costs from 28 to 45 cents per thousand feet in the holder, save in Wheeling, where the cost (15.2 cents) is a trifle below the price of the residuals.

TABLE II.

Place.	Cost of coal per thousand feet in holder.	Value of all residuals per thousand feet in holder.	Leakage.	Net cost per 1,000 feet in burner, save improvements, extensions, interest and taxes.
Philadelphia...	40.	14.6	14.72	76.
Richmond.....	28.1	11.	16.	79.5
Alexandria....	32.8	11.2	12.4	82.8
Henderson ..	29.1	14.6	12.	58.1
Wheeling.....	15.2	15.4	10.25	29.5
Bellefontaine..	36.1	15.1	6.42	57.7
Danville.....	45.	11.8	19.	92.5
Charlottesville .....	.....	11.	6.07	46.5
Hamilton.....	31.	23.	8.08	52.4
Fredericksburg.....	44.2	11.4	18.	127.1

The cost in the holder was 42.2 cents in Hamilton, and 48 cents in Philadelphia, in the case of the coal gas. A separation of costs in the holder from those of distribution has not been made in the other cities. The cost in the burner, with no allowance for extensions, depreciation, interest or taxes, was 29.5 cents in Wheeling, 46.5 cents in Charlottesville, from 52 to 58 cents in Hamilton, Bellefontaine and Henderson, and from 76 to 83 cents in Philadelphia, Richmond and Alexandria. In Danville the cost was 92.5 cents, and in Fredericksburg \$1.27. The high price in the latter city is chiefly due to the small amount of gas

used and the large leakage, heritage of the private company which was bought out a year ago. Since then the leakage has fallen about one-half, and the cost of gas making is sure to be further reduced there this year. In Danville, too, the large reduction in leakage now secured will reduce the cost of gas perhaps seven cents this year. As has already been said, the cost will also be materially less in most of the other cities.

In Table III are given the cost per thousand feet in the burner of the extensions or new construction, and of the total cost when extensions, but not interest or taxes, are included. There is also given the yearly consumption of gas, the cost of duplication of the plant or legitimate capital, and the amount of this for every thousand feet of gas used.

The value of the plant aside from the land is under \$2 per thousand feet in the burner. The cost before improvements are added, as given in column 4 of Table II, was much less in the year given than in the year before. It had fallen 12 cents in Alexandria, 16.5 cents in Henderson, 7.2 cents in Wheeling, in Danville 22 cents, in Charlottesville 25.5 cents. The cost in Philadelphia and Richmond remained about the same. The cost of extensions, as given in column 2 of Table III, was about the same as the year before, save that it was then 26.2 cents in Alexandria, 13 cents in Henderson, 16.3 cents in Wheeling and 12 cents in Charlottesville.

The increase in consumption was 3 per cent. in Philadelphia and 9 per cent. in the other cities. A somewhat similar yearly increase is taking place everywhere, and should be kept in mind by those who believe that electricity is destined to displace gas. The fact is that the illuminating power of gas and its cheapness of manufacture are keeping pace with the development of electric lighting. For every ten feet of gas displaced by electric light on streets, and in halls, stores and some residences, eleven or more feet of gas are used in other residences or for fuel. People accustomed to brighter streets at night turn up the gas higher when they come home.

Very remarkable is the low cost of duplicating the various city works as given in column 4 of Table III.

The figures are, in nearly all cases, computed from the estimates of the gas superintendents. Usually the estimates were made by items, as, for example, the land, buildings, mains, meters and services, and the manufacturing apparatus. The works, of course, would be placed at a much higher price for purposes of sale, because of the large monopoly earnings, but reference is now made to cost of duplication in the present state of efficiency. Because of frequent additions to the works, the cost of a given size of street main, of a holder of any size, of retorts, purifying apparatus, meters, services, &c., can be pretty closely estimated. It appears that in the cities of over 20,000 inhabitants the cost of duplication runs from \$2.91 to \$3.30, and in all the other cities, save the small town of Fredericksburg (\$8), it is below \$5.

In competitive business where no very rare business talent is embodied, the value of the plant is, in the long run, the cost of duplication. If a person or corporation is earning more than the average profits on the cost of duplication in a competitive business where no great risks are run, or no very high order of ability is required, others will construct rival works and, by competition in selling the product, force down the profit to the normal rate on this cost of duplication. The value of the plant will then fall to the cost of duplication. In a monopoly like gas, where no very high order of ability is needed, and where there are no very great risks, the excess of capital over cost of duplication, which in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants is likely to range from \$2.50 to \$3.50, is a pretty good test of the monopoly profits. Very interesting it is, then, to note, in Table IV, the high capital of most of the following large cities. While the stock and bonds of some are not at par, there are other companies whose stock and bonds are above par, and the deduction to be made on the average for depreciation of the stock is probably in most cases covered by the fact that the capital has apparently, save in Boston, been reckoned on the basis of the output, instead of the consumption in the burner, a difference, of say, ten per cent. in favor of the companies. The figures in the table are taken

TABLE III.

Place.	1. Cost per burner of extensions.	2. Cost including extensions.	3. Gas consumed in burner.	4. Cost of duplication.	5. Capital per thou- sand ft. in burner.
		Cents.			
Philadelphia	9.5	85.5	2,857,994.228	\$8,400,000	\$2.94
Richmond	4.8	84.3	184,320,000	600,000	3.30
Alexandria	11.5	94.3	19,111,157	76,000	4.18
Henderson	0	58.1	13,004,900	60,000	4.62
Wheeling	5.8	35.4	138,598,140	400,000	2.91
Bellefontaine	7	63.7	9,541,100	45,000	4.40
Danville	17.2	107.7	11,908,300	57,000	4.67
Charlottesville	0	46.5	7,625,974	34,000	4.46
Hamilton	{ or cost of duplication included in capital. }		35,388,700	173,400	4.90
Fredericksburg	{ Extension omitted. 52.4 }		10 months 2,065,730	25,000	On a year's output about \$8.00

The cost of duplicating the Philadelphia plant is based on most liberal estimates, and covers an allowance of \$800,000 for the private water-gas plant with a maximum daily capacity of 11,000,000 feet. Over \$3,000,000 is the value of the land.

from Brown's Directory of American Gas Companies for 1892, save in the case of Boston. The figures there are taken from the Massachusetts Gas Commission's Seventh Annual Report. The bonds therein reported for the Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston companies, which are controlled by the Bay State Gas Company, of Delaware, are \$4,560,000. In an argument by Henry M. Cross before the Committee on Manufactures of the Massachusetts Senate and House, February 18, 1892, the bonds are given as \$7,000,000 first mortgage fives, \$3,000,000 second mortgage fives, and \$2,000,000 income sevens. Such figures would double the capitalization per thousand feet for Boston, given in the table.

Returns are not at hand for Minneapolis, Cleveland, Syracuse, Albany and New Haven. The average capital of the twenty-two large cities given is \$7.72. The capital of the eighteen having more than \$3.99 capital each which embraces all the largest cities, is \$8.78 on the output of 1891. On this over-capitalization the private companies, through their monopoly, are on the whole successful in paying good interest or dividends.

TABLE IV.

Place.	Par value of stock and bonds per thousand feet of output of gas.	Remarks.
New York.....	\$5.80	As one company sends part of its gas to other companies, only an approximation can be given.
Chicago.....	10.63	
Brooklyn.....	5.37	
St. Louis.....	9.97	
New Orleans.....	20.25	Returns from one of the three companies not given.
San Francisco.....	14.58	
Cincinnati.....	7.00	
Boston, including Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston.....	6.53	
Baltimore.....	14.55	
Louisville.....	7.31	
Washington.....	4.00	
Buffalo.....	6.00	
Rochester.....	9.09	
St. Paul.....	8.70	
Providence.....	4.95	Returns from one company not given.
Troy.....	11.54	
Milwaukee.....	2.59	
Kansas City.....	2.30	
Omaha.....	3.51	Returns from one company not given.
Detroit.....	7.69	
Pittsburgh.....	4.17	
Columbus.....	3.31	

The average cost of duplication in the ten public companies is \$4.44, and without Fredericksburg is \$4.09. The average cost in the case of the only three cities whose size makes comparison with the private companies fair, Philadelphia, Richmond and Wheeling, is \$3.05.

In Table V are given the gross profits in cents per thousand feet, and the allowance that perhaps should be made for interest and taxes. None save Fredericks-

TABLE V.

Place.	1. Profit per 1000 feet.	2. Amount of interest at 5 per cent., and taxes at 2 per cent.	3. Monopoly profit per 1000 feet after deducting interest and taxes.	4. Price of gas per 1000 feet.	5. Percentage of monopoly profit and interest on cost of duplication.	6. Percentage of profit after deducting interest at 5% and taxes
	Cents	Cents.	Cents.			
Philadelphia.....	64.5	20.6	43.9	\$1.50	20.0	15.0
Richmond.....	65.7	23.1	42.6	1.50	18.0	13.0
Alexandria.....	49.7	29.3	20.4	1.44	9.8	4.8
Henderson.....	66.9	32.3	34.6	1.25	12.0	7.0
Wheeling.....	39.6	20.4	19.2	.75	11.6	6.6
Bellefontaine ..	36.3	30.8	5.5	1.00	6.2	1.2
Danville.....	42.3	32.7	9.6	1.50	7.0	2.0
Charlottesville..	103.5	38.8	64.7	1.50	21.6	16.6
Hamilton.....	47.6	34.3	13.3	1.00	7.7	2.7
Fredericksburg..	22.9	47.0	24.1	1.50	1.2	5.8
		10 mos.				

burg pay taxes, while Richmond, Alexandria, Henderson, Wheeling, Bellefontaine and Charlottesville have extinguished their debt from their net earnings. While Philadelphia still has a small debt beyond the sinking fund, both Philadelphia and Danville have returned to the city more value by far than the debt. The price of gas, the percentage on the cost of duplication and the profit, both with the interest and without, and the monopoly profit, after deducting taxes, are given.

Interest is reckoned in every case at five per cent., although some of the cities borrow for less. The price of gas was reduced in February, 1892, in Richmond and Danville to \$1.25.

It is often asserted that city management of a natural monopoly like gas works is undemocratic. Yet we have seen that in one of the most democratic States of this Union, Virginia, a considerable proportion of the large cities do thus own their gas works. This, too, is done without any suspicion of uprooting thereby the industrial framework of society, and not only without increase, but, if the citizens of these places, as of those owning their gas works in other States, are to be believed, with a positive diminution of political corruption. As I have elsewhere written, "some argue against city ownership of gas works as leading to public ownership not only of street and steam railways, telegraphs and telephones, but of baker shops and factories. As well hold that no one should eat lest he eat too much! Expediency and the results of experience must determine how far to go. They seem to justify public ownership and management of gas works, water works and electric lights. The same would doubtless be true of the telegraph and the telephone."

ELECTRIC STREET-LIGHTING IN AMERICAN CITIES

THE QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL VERSUS PRIVATE SUPPLY.

BY ROBERT J. FINLEY.

ALTHOUGH it has been less than six years since the field of electric lighting was first entered by the municipality, more than one hundred and twenty-five cities in the United States now own and operate plants. The movement has not been a local one. It has extended across the country from Bangor, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. So far this movement has been confined chiefly to the smaller cities, but the larger cities are beginning to discover that the element of size is not necessarily a bar to their entrance upon the same course. Chicago at a very recent date was operating successfully seven hundred and twenty-five arc lights, and the sphere of its operations in this field has been growing rapidly. The mayors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, and other of the larger cities have discussed in their messages the advisability of the assumption by the municipal government of these quasi-public works.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The number of cities owning electric lighting works would be even greater than at present were it not that in many States municipal corporations are prohibited by constitutional provisions from incurring debt beyond a small per cent. of the taxable basis of the community. Inability to issue bonds prevented Milwaukee in 1889 from establishing a city plant. Almost invariably when cities thus restricted in their debt-creating power have applied to the legislature for privilege to borrow money with which to construct works, representatives of private corporations have been on hand to oppose and, if possible, to defeat the bills. The following letter from the mayor of a prominent city in New York furnishes a case in point: "We have now a revised city charter in the legislature, and one of the sections in it is for a city plant for lighting the streets, but it is doubtful if it gets through, as the gas company of the city is fighting it. We have been trying to get the bill through the legislature for two years." A mayor of a Massachusetts town writes: "We endeavored to have our lighting done by the city, but the corporation was too much for us." And scores of other cities have met with similar opposition in their efforts to establish their own electric lighting plants.

When four years ago I ventured to show from statistics obtained from mayors of the twenty cities then owning electric lighting works that the municipality could operate these undertakings as economically and successfully as private companies were conducting them, my conclusions were severely criticised, not only by writers whose interests were bound up in the

continuance of these works under private control, but also by others who had no apparent motive beyond that prompted by inbred opposition to the extension of governmental action. The evidences of successful municipal operation of electric lighting works furnished a few weeks later by Mr. Victor Rosewater were even more vigorously attacked. The criticisms passed at that time were to some extent just, as municipal electric lighting was then hardly more than an experiment and the data obtainable were not of a kind from which conclusive results could be drawn.

COST OF MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The statistics and information relating to municipal ownership, given in this article, have been obtained by direct inquiry and are based upon official and authoritative statements coming from the various cities owning electric-lighting plants. They are taken as the result of many facts secured—as to cost and full capacity of city plant, value of property occupied, number and candle power of arc lights, and number of lights burned and cost of each to the city. Of seventy-five cities from which data were gathered only twenty-three furnish facts from which the cost of operation and the value of the plants and buildings can be determined, and for these it has been found necessary, for purposes of completeness and accuracy, to tabulate the operations of the plants for the fiscal year 1889-90. The returns for the succeeding years show, so far as they are conclusive, that the cities have been able to reduce the cost much below the average given in Table I.

From this table it is seen that the average cost of each arc light owned and directly operated by twenty-five cities is \$53.04 a year. In the case of only three or four of the cities does it appear that interest on the investment has been included. Obviously, account should be taken of both interest and depreciation of property, which items, computed at twelve per cent. of the total value of the twenty-three plants and buildings, would add \$33.60 to the first cost, making the average final cost to the twenty-three cities operating electric lighting plants \$86.64 per arc light per year.

There is one important factor that has not been considered in this cost, namely, the profits which many of the cities receive from light supplied to private and commercial houses. Staunton, Va., for instance, in addition to lighting its streets, derives a revenue from this source almost equal to the cost of operating its plant. Hannibal, Mo., draws an income of \$4,000 a year from rented lamps, and Chariton, Ia.,

TABLE I.

Cities operating electric lighting plants.	Number of arc lights, 2000 candle power.	Period of illumination.	Total cost of plant, including buildings.	Cost per arc light per year.
Little Rock, Ark.....	111	8 hours.	\$35,000	\$54.00
Aurora, Ill.....	81	7 hours, 36 minutes.	43,000	66.69
Bloomington, Ill.....	240	All night.	80,000	50.00
Decatur, Ill.....	61	Dark nights.	21,000	49.18
Elgin, Ill.....	80	10 hours.	23,000	43.00
Moline, Ill.....	80	All night.	21,000	53.00
Paris, Ill.....	60	7 hours.	9,600	40.00
Madison, Ind.....	85	Moon, all night.	25,000	58.50
Topeka, Kan.....	184	All night.	50,000	97.50
Bowling Green, Ky.....	60	Moon, all night.	15,000	50.00
Bangor, Maine.....	140	All night.	35,000	45.00
Lewiston, Maine.....	100	Moon, all night.	15,000	54.75
Bay City, Mich.....	143	Moon, all night.	30,000	58.00
Ypsilanti, Mich.....	80	Moon, to 1 a.m.	24,000	23.60
St. Joseph, Mo.....	208	8 hours.	55,000	72.00
Galion, Ohio.....	73	Moon, all night.	23,000	35.00 (est.)
Marietta, Ohio.....	65	Dark to midnight.	13,000	38.00
Chambersburg, Pa.....	62	6 hours.	34,500	45.00
Easton, Pa.....	82	All dark nights.	20,000	87.00
Meadville, Pa.....	74	7 hours.	20,000	47.43
Titusville, Pa.....	60	10 hours.	9,000	40.00 (est.)
Galveston, Texas.....	175	7 hours.	40,000	87.60
Staunton, Va.....	50 { 1200 candle } { power. }	10 hours.	17,000	24.00

Average cost per light per year of arcs operated by 23 cities.....	\$53.04
Interest and depreciation at 12 per cent. total cost of plant and buildings of 23 city-owned electric lighting works, per light.....	\$33.60
Total average cost per light.....	\$86.64

TABLE II

Cities supplied by private companies.	Number of arc lights, 2,000 candle power.	Period of illumination.	Contract price per arc light per year.
Texarkana, Ark.....	31	All night.	\$160.00
Danville, Ill.....	80	As ordered.	80.00
Jacksonville, Ill.....	71	Moon, all night.	96.00
Joliet, Ill.....	121	All night.	124.00
Peoria, Ill.....	233	Moon, all night.	145.00
Springfield, Ill.....	130	Moon, all night.	137.00
Streator, Ill.....	60	All night.	96.00
Kokomo, Ind.....	56	All night.	100.00
Logansport, Ind.....	85	Moon, all night.	100.00
Arkansas City, Kan.....	35	To 12 p.m.	72.00
Fort Scott, Kan.....	75	Moon schedule to 1 a.m.	89.00
Owensborough, Ky.....	32	Moon schedule to 1 a.m.	110.00
Augusta, Maine.....	68	9 hours.	76.33
Bath, Maine.....	31	To 1 a.m.	125.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	120	All night.	109.50
Lansing, Mich.....	100	Moon, all night.	100.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	128	All night.	200.75
Sedalia, Mo.....	92	Moon, all night.	87.00
Springfield, Mo.....	54	Moon, all night.	136.00
Bellaire, Ohio.....	52	Moon, all night.	90.00
Tremont, Ohio.....	70	All night.	90.00
Hillsborough, Ohio.....	63	Moon, all night.	70.00
Allentown, Pa.....	98	All dark nights.	100.00
Lebanon, Pa.....	60	To 12 p.m.	80.00
Newcastle, Pa.....	50	All night.	80.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	55	Moon to 12 p.m.	81.82
Dallas, Tex.....	165	All night.	95.85
Houston, Tex.....	92	All night.	150.00
Parkersburg, Va.....	58	All night.	102.00

Average cost per light per year of arcs operated by 29 private companies.....	\$106.01
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NOTE.—All night, 10¼ hours. Moon, all night, 6 hours. Till 12 o'clock, 5⅓ hours.

it is said, earns \$15,000 a year in the same way. Eighty dollars per light per year will be found to be much nearer the real cost of municipal electric lighting in the United States if the receipts from commercial lamps are deducted.

CONTRACT PRICES CHARGED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Table II. gives the contract prices paid by twenty-nine cities to private electric lighting companies during the same period covered by Table I. It is compiled from a government report on gas and electric lighting, published as "Senate Miscellaneous Document, No. 56, Fifty-first Congress, Second Session," and the aim in its preparation has been to select from the parts of the country in which the twenty-three municipal works are situated private plants having the same arc light capacity. For instance, Peoria, Ill., with a capacity of two hundred and thirty-three arc lights is set over against Bloomington, Ill., with two hundred and forty arcs. Twenty-nine cities rather than twenty-three have been taken, for the reason that in six of the cities most nearly fulfilling the conditions upon which the selections were based, the cost appears to be abnormally high. The average yearly price charged for each of the arc lights by the twenty-nine private companies is shown to be \$106.01, or nearly \$20 a lamp more than it costs the twenty-three cities to supply themselves with this service. This price is only \$2.79 greater than the average charged by * all the private companies, large and small, in the twelve States covered by the tables, and cannot be regarded as due to exceptional conditions. Most of the contract prices given for the private lamps still obtain, and therefore the two tables fairly represent the present relative costs under municipal and private control. The number of hours each plant was operated is given in the tables for the benefit of those who care to make a more detailed comparison.

COMPARISON OF THE PRICES CHARGED FOR THE SAME SERVICE.

This comparison of city and private plants of equal arc light capacity, and subject to the same territorial conditions, is the fairest that can be made, excepting, perhaps, that between the cost of the same light under the two systems. Fortunately even this test can be applied, as several of the cities now owning works were previously to assuming control furnished with light by private corporations. Until March, 1889, the city of Elgin, Ill., paid local companies at

the rate of \$266.66 per arc light per year for service with which it now supplies itself for less than one-quarter of this sum. Municipal electric lighting costs Lewiston, Maine, only one-third, and Galveston, Texas, one-half the contract prices these cities formerly gave to private companies. Bangor, Maine, saves \$100 per light by the change, and so on. If the reports of the mayors of various cities having had such an experience are to be believed, the change has, in every instance, brought more efficient service, with one or two exceptions, due to special and temporary causes.

WHY MUNICIPALITIES FURNISH LIGHT MORE CHEAPLY THAN COMPANIES.

Many of the municipal electric lighting plants are operated in connection with municipal water works, and this is one of the chief reasons why cities furnish themselves with light more cheaply than private companies perform this service. By uniting these two services the running expenses of the plant are made comparatively light. One building often suffices for both water and lighting plants, and the same power is utilized. Several cities have found it necessary to add only two or three employees to the water works force.

Then, too, the municipal plant is not operated for profit, while the prices of the private companies are regulated to yield a return on the investment. Often the item of profits represents the only difference between the cost of municipal and of private electric lighting.

But even if companies could do the lighting as cheaply as municipalities, it is a doubtful question whether or not they would. Electric lighting is one of the services the rates of which are practically precluded from the regulating influence of competition. On account of the limited number of companies that can operate in the same territory at one time, free and natural competition is made impossible. Rival companies occupying the same field may induce a temporary lowering of the price, but the causes which render competition inoperative make easily possible a combination of the one, two or three companies; and no one needs to be told that in the end, if not at the time, the consumer pays for the multiplication of engines, dynamos, lines and linemen.

The facts and statistics presented in this paper do not introduce any new principle for municipal action. They only emphasize what has already been demonstrated a hundred times by experiment—that pursuits which from their very nature are natural monopolies cannot be so economically administered by private corporations as by the government.

* The list given in the Government report on Gas and Electric Lighting was taken as the basis of calculation.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

THE most important article in the magazines this month is Dr. E. R. L. Gould's on "The Social Conditions of Labor." Professor Gould took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University some eight years ago in economic science and his-



DR. E. R. L. GOULD.

tory, and has since combined university lecturing with expert investigations for the Department of Labor at Washington. He has devoted the last three years to the study of the social conditions of the Old World for the information of the Department. Seated at Paris with several assistants, he has had unrivaled opportunities for putting his finger on the pulse of the industrial world. The article is published at London in the *Contemporary Review*, at Paris in *La Reforme Sociale* and the *Comptes Rendus des Seances de l'Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques*, in Germany in the *Jahrbücher für National Oekonomie und Statistik*, and in this country in the

Johns Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science*. The paper, which is crammed full of statistics, embodies the results of Dr. Gould's examination of the actual budgets of living collected from thousands of workingmen in America and hundreds in Europe. He takes certain groups of industries, such as mining, iron working, steel making, and subjects those who are employed in these industries to a close analysis. He takes the family as the unit, and first of all endeavors to point out what is the normal size of the family in England, America, Belgium and Germany. Then he inquires into the size of the house in which the family makes its home. The next point is the total earnings of the family, carefully distinguishing between the earnings of the husband and the rest of the income. Having ascertained how much comes in as the income of the family, he proceeds to analyze it under the heads of rent, food, clothing, books and newspapers, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other expenditure, showing what surplus remains after the surplus has been spent. The figures are all based upon actual inquiries into the real budgets of real families.

FAMILY EXPENSES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Another very valuable table of statistics shows the amount spent under different heads by representatives of different nationalities when they are in their own countries and the expenditures of persons of the same nationalities when they emigrate to America. The following table of budgets of income and expenditure, classified by industries, contains a mass of figures in a very small compass, which would be bewildering were it not that they are so carefully classified.

In the coal mining industry in Europe the proportion of persons buying books and newspapers is 12 per cent. higher than that amount in the United States, although the average sum per head spent by the American miner is higher than that of Europe. It is also notable as indicative of the superior sobriety of the American miner that only 60 per cent. use alcohol, while 83 per cent. of the European miners are as yet innocent of a temperance pledge. The proportion among steel workers is much lower, being only 38 per cent. in America and 53 per cent. in Europe. The lowest average in tobacco is obtained by the steel workers of Europe; only 51 per cent. are said to use it, while 89 per cent. of the European coal miners smoke, or snuff, or chew.

The size of the average family in Europe is greater than that in America, but the difference is not so great as might have been expected. As a rule the total of a husband's earnings only average from 74 to 89 per cent. of the total earnings of a family. There is no end, however, to the facts which may be gathered from this table.

GENERAL TABLE OF FAMILY BUDGETS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE,
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

COUNTRY AND INDUSTRY.	Families.		Dwellings.			Families entirely maintained by Earnings of Husband.		YEARLY INCOME OF FAMILY.		
	Total Num- ber.	Average Number of Per- sons in Family.	Owning their Homes.	Giving Informa- tion con- cerning size of Dwell- ing.	Average Number of Rooms per Family.	Number.	Propor- tion.	Total Earnings of Family.	Earnings of Hus- band.	Propor- tion of Earnings of Hus- band to Total Earnings.
1. <i>Coal Mining—</i>										
United States.	508	5.3	134	335	3.9	294	57.9	\$550 30	\$426 73	77.5
Europe.....	194	5.6	2	189	3.8	97	50.0	482 08	361 26	74.9
2. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Pig Iron—</i>										
United States.	762	5.0	189	533	3.9	442	58.0	591 61	513 52	86.8
Europe.....	76	5.0	.....	59	4.0	36	47.4	444 94	350 11	78.7
3. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Bar Iron—</i>										
United States.	623	4.8	112	441	5.0	432	69.3	784 11	698 49	89.1
Europe.....	251	5.2	6	195	3.7	125	49.8	442 33	337 41	76.3
4. <i>Manufacture of</i>										
<i>Steel—</i>										
United States.	183	4.7	28	151	4.6	117	63.9	663 56	578 52	87.2
Europe.....	201	5.2	10	190	3.6	93	46.3	530 10	442 89	83.5

ANNUAL FAMILY EXPENDITURE

Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Books and Newspapers.		Alcoholic Drinks.		Tobacco.		Total Expenditure.	SURPLUS.				
Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Buying.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.		Amount.	Proportion.			
\$61 19 45 47	11.7 10.2	\$237 44 240 01	45.3 54.0	\$112 10 66 04	21.4 14.8	80.3 92.3	\$5 30 3 89	1.0 0.9	60.8 83.5	\$18 09 21 96	3.4 4.9	85.8 89.7	\$9 30 9 85	1.8 2.2	\$524 71 444 73	\$25 59 37 35	4.7 7.7
65 02 38 35	11.9 9.0	235 66 214 65	43.2 50.4	111 97 85 81	20.5 20.1	79.3 78.9	5 70 5 01	1.1 1.2	63.9 60.5	17 61 20 00	3.2 4.7	87.3 56.6	11 46 14 11	1.9 3.3	546 23 426 22	45 38 18 72	7.7 4.2
107 33 41 36	16.0 10.0	281 21 196 13	41.9 47.5	123 88 87 16	18.4 21.1	87.8 65.3	8 25 4 83	1.2 1.2	47.0 71.7	25 10 25 26	3.7 6.1	79.4 78.9	13 17 8 26	2.0 2.0	671 50 413 09	112 61 29 24	16.9 6.6
86 44 41 23	15.3 8.5	254 18 249 13	45.1 51.7	110 09 88 22	19.5 18.3	80.3 79.1	6 66 5 73	1.2 1.2	38.2 53.2	26 55 26 19	4.7 5.4	76.5 51.2	10 48 10 35	1.9 2.2	563 50 482 30	100 06 47 80	15.1 9.0

NOTE.—“Other Expenses,” though not set forth in a special column, are included in the total.

WANTED, A NORMAL SOCIAL STANDARD!

What Dr. Gould is after is an attempt to draw up what he considers to be a just social standard. The first condition of a true economic basis for society is that the earnings of the husband alone should be sufficient to support the family. The desertion by mothers of the home for the factory is, in his opinion, a fundamental factor of modern social discontent. Yet it is only in two cases, those of the bar-iron and steel manufactures in the United States, that the family can be supported without the addition of the earnings of the wife or the children. The second element upon which Dr. Gould insists is that the family must have sufficient food. Here the American has the advantage of the European. The price of bread is lowest in England, lower even than in America, but the family of the American is better nourished than that of a worker in any other country. But if the American spends more on food he spends less on drink. In Europe the publican received three-fifths as much as the landlord, and if the European worker would become teetotal he could add two more rooms to his home.

THE REACTION AGAINST THRIFT.

The American, Dr. Gould thinks, does not save as much, and he is not sorry for it. Dr. Gould's paper is notable indeed as giving expression to the first distinct protest against the doctrine that Thrift is one of the greatest of the virtues. He thinks that the practice of saving may sometimes prevent the civilization of the toiler, and is therefore morally and industrially bad. One of the most intelligent manufacturers, says Dr. Gould, that he ever met, said a few years ago that he would only be too glad to pay higher wages to his work people if they would spend their money instead of hoarding it; for the ministering to new wants begets others. For a workingman to save to any considerable extent, he must build up his surplus at the expense of some of his children.

THE RESULT OF AMERICAN LIFE.

When Dr. Gould comes to compare the statistics which he has collected concerning the foreign workman at home and the foreign workingman in America, he is rather startled to discover that the average workingman of American birth in the classified trades earns less than the Briton or the German. When the Briton goes to America he increases his family, lives in a bigger house for which he pays much more rent, eats more food, spends much more on his clothes, but spends almost the same amount on books and newspapers, though he cuts down his expenditure on drink from 5 per cent. of his income to 3.6 and his expenditure on tobacco from 2.6 per cent. to 1.7. The greatest change in the consumption of alcohol takes place when the Frenchman goes from France to America. In France he spends 13 per cent. of his income on alcohol, whereas in America he only spends 6 per cent. The home-bred American only spends 2.9 per cent.

The average income of a family in Europe in the selected industries is £94 a year, while in the United States it is £124. The average saving is £6 11s. 6d.

in Europe against £13 5s. in America. Dr. Gould mentions a curious fact when he analyzes Britons into English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish. At home, measured by their earnings and their standard of living, the Scotch are the first, the English ranking second, the Welsh third, and the Irish last. In America, the Scotchman keeps the lead, but the second place is taken by the Irishman, the third by the Welsh, while the Englishman comes last.

BUDGETS CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITIES.

The table showing the family budgets for the coal, iron and steel industries, classified by nationalities, bears very directly upon the immigration question. From this table it is seen that "the average workman in the allied industries of American birth earns less than the Briton or the German, though he is ahead of other nationalities. In the relative size of his contribution to the family support he only gives place to the German, whose habits in this respect have undergone a marked change since his transplanting in the New World. The proportion of cases in which the husband actually supported the family are fewer, the total earnings of the family are less, the house accommodation is slightly inferior, a smaller per capita expenditure appears for food and clothing for the native American than for the Americanized Briton and German. In other words, in all important respects, except the consumption of alcoholic drinks, these latter seem to be living on a higher level. As regards the other nationalities, the American conserves his leadership, though the expatriated Frenchman is not far behind.

"This revelation will surprise many, yet if the statistics before us mean anything at all they teach the lessons we have outlined. In analyzing them closely one can only find two factors which may have had an influence in determining the result. The first is amongst the budgets included in the returns. Those for the laborers employed in making merchant iron and steel, where the highest wages are paid, present a slight proportion in favor of workmen of foreign birth—viz., 422 to 384. This is so little that we may neglect it. More important is the second, which shows that the proportion of budgets drawn from the Southern States, where social-economic conditions are probably not quite so favorable, is much larger for native than for foreign-born workingmen, or 403 to 46. One can hardly say that the foreigners having outnumbered the natives in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, where the highest wages are generally supposed to be paid, in the ratio of 1135 to 802, matters much, because a portion of the majority is composed of Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians and Poles, whose earnings and expenses fall far short of the American's. Personally it does not seem to me that there is sufficient in all of the disturbing factors to cast doubt upon the substantially representative character of the figures. Neither do I see any ground for regret. May not a well-to-do citizen generously applaud the enhanced prosperity of his neighbor?"

GENERAL TABLE OF FAMILY BUDGETS FOR THE COAL, IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES,
CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITIES.

NATIONALITIES.	Families.		Dwellings.			Families entirely maintained by Earnings of Husband.		YEARLY INCOME OF FAMILY.		
	Total Number.	Average Number of Persons in Family.	Owning their Homes.	Giving Information concerning size of Dwelling.	Average Number of Rooms per Family.	Number.	Proportion.	Total Earnings of Family.	Earnings of Husband.	Proportion of Earnings of Husband to Total Earnings.
Americans.....	1294	4.8	236	959	3.9	824	63.7	\$583 68	\$520 43	89.2
British in Great Britain*.....	525	5.1	11	435	4.0	270	51.4	522 08	423 79	81.2
British in United States.....	796	5.4	178	569	4.6	546	68.6	692 01	556 74	80.4
French in France....	22	5.0	....	3	4.0	6	27.3	432 18	307 75	71.2
French in United States.....	24	4.8	5	19	3.7	16	66.6	563 82	463 77	82.3
Germans in Germany	66	6.3	13	52	2.8	27	40.9	345 03	253 51	73.5
Germans in United States.....	276	5.0	106	158	4.0	202	73.2	635 30	569 57	89.7
Belgians in Belgium.	118	5.7	7	82	3.6	44	37.3	389 26	241 06	62.0
Other nationalities in United States..	83	5.2	15	60	3.6	41	49.4	513 79	451 71	87.9
Average in Europe..	770	5.3	31	608	3.7	374	48.6	470 96	368 30	78.2
Average in United States.....	2490	5.0	540	1782	4.1	1581	62.3	622 14	534 53	86.0

ANNUAL FAMILY EXPENDITURE.

Rent.		Food.		Clothing.		Books and Newspapers.		Alcoholic Drinks.		Tobacco.		Total Expenditure.	SURPLUS.	
Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Amount.	Proportion.	Proportion Buying.	Amount.	Proportion	Proportion Using.	Amount.	Proportion.		Amount.	Proportion.
\$71 43	13.7	\$220 57	42.2	\$106 27	20.3	78.8	\$5 90	1.1	50.7	\$14 96	2.9	\$3.8	\$522 29	\$61 39 10.5
47 61	9.9	246 43	51.33	80 20	16 7	92.0	5 15	1.07	63.2	24 43	5.09	65.3	480 07	42 01 8.1
79 37	12.7	283 30	45.15	131 92	21.0	82.3	6 96	1.1	53.3	22 80	3.6	84.0	627 53	64 08 9.3
29 65	7.8	199 06	52.4	71 03	18.7	31.8	1 91	0.7	100.	49 77	13.09	90.9	380 16	52 02 12.0
63 89	12.9	232 02	46.7	94 73	19.1	70.8	4 55	0.9	66.7	29 82	6.0	91.9	496 93	66 89 11.7
29 60	8.6	171 64	49.9	62 32	18.1	81.8	2 70	0.8	93.9	11 30	3.3	89.3	344 11	0 92 0.3
83 31	15.4	246 62	45.5	114 32	21.1	85.5	5 76	1.06	60.1	23 24	4.3	94.8	542 52	92 78 14.6
32 46	8.8	175 65	47.6	85 13	23.1	36.4	2 96	0.8	70.3	24 49	6.1	83.9	369 28	19 98 5.1
65 18	14.8	204 03	46.5	83 48	19.0	55.4	4 82	1.1	74.7	33 76	7.7	89.2	439 31	74 48 14.5
41 76	9.5	222 52	50.8	80 35	18.4	78.1	4 65	1.06	69.7	23 17	5.3	72.5	437 83	33 12 7.0
74 58	13.7	243 65	43.8	113 97	20.5	71.7	6 21	1.1	53.4	19 60	3.2	84.3	555 81	66 33 10.6

* The English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish are here included.

NOTE.—“Other Expenses,” though not set forth in a special column, are included in the total.

CHEAP LABOR COSTS MOST.

We have not space to follow Dr. Gould into his analysis of the relation between the earnings of the workingman, the labor cost and the total cost of production, but we may note that he is quite satisfied that higher daily wages in America do not mean a corresponding enhancement of labor cost to the manufacturer. This is not due to the more perfect mechanical agencies in America, for in the establishments selected for comparison the appliances in England were quite as good as those in the United States. The real explanation he believes to be that greater physical force will be the result of superior nourishment and the combination of superior intelligence and skill makes the workingman in America more efficient. In other words, the higher the standard of living on the part of the workman the better the output and the greater the benefit to the employer. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that instead of the race being to the cheapest it is likely to be to the dearest, for it seems to be an economic law that good feeding and high wages pay in the long run. In Dr. Gould's words, "Instead of a Ricardian régime, where the wages of labor become barely sufficient to permit the sustentation of health and the reproduction of kind, it looks as if the world's industrial supremacy would pass to those who earn the most and live the best." So we are not going to be eaten up by the Chinese after all.

Of the Same Opinion.

There is an article in the *Fornightly* by David F. Schloss, which may be read with profit in connection with Dr. Gould's report. Mr. Schloss' conclusion is practically the same as Dr. Gould's—that if you want to cheapen commodities you must increase the wages of those who make them. Mr. Schloss says:

"It must be clear that the true line of deliverance for our English industries, hard pressed as these industries unquestionably are by foreign competition, is to be found in the augmentation rather than in the diminution of the wages of English labor. Of all conceivable ways of combating foreign competition the lowering of the English wage-standard would be the very worst."

IN THE January *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, contributes an article on "The Relation of Cost to Utility." Professor Patten rejects the labor theory of production, and shows that under good social conditions the laborer creates a surplus of utility, even during the last portion of his day's work. This fact necessitates a reconstruction of the accepted theory of distribution, so as to determine the law which distributes this marginal surplus. This law is shown to be a law of monopoly. The paper closes with a formulation of this law.

JAY GOULD VERSUS THE PUBLIC.

"JAY GOULD and Socialism" is the subject of an article by Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, in the current number of the *Forum*. The chief fault which the author of "Railroad Transportation" has to find with the great manipulator of railroad stocks is that he conducted business as a game instead of a means of public service; that he abused the power which society gives to its financiers of directing capital and labor. Through this disregard of the trust and responsibilities which go with



PROFESSOR ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

industrial power, Professor Hadley charges that Mr. Gould did more than any one else to tempt a popular movement in the direction of socialism.

MR. GOULD'S METHODS.

Comparing Mr. Gould's methods with those of the late railway magnate's old associate in speculation, Mr. Fisk, Professor Hadley says:

"Some of them, like Fisk, simply defied public opinion; they pleaded guilty to the charge of financial immorality by engaging in flagrant private immorality also. A man like Fisk in the long run probably did as much good as harm to financial morals. His personal character cast a stigma on his financial operations, his social outlawry helped men to see his business methods in their true light.

"Jay Gould was a man of a wholly different sort.

His was not the stuff of which outlaws are made. His private character was in strong contrast with his financial schemes and methods. The very differences which made him a better man than Fisk perhaps enabled him to do more harm to the business community by continuing his career for a much longer period and meeting less outspoken disapproval. Such disapproval as there was he neither attempted to propitiate nor to defy. The contrast between Gould's public and private morality is not easy to explain. It may be that his great financial power was attended with lack of normal moral development—that he suffered, in short, from the obliquity of genius. Or it may be that he believed the common charge that the American public valued success in money-getting too highly to be over-critical about the means by which it was reached, and that he had only to maintain for a few years a position at the head of the financial world to secure from society a bill of indemnity for his past offenses.

THE PUBLIC JUDGMENT.

"If so, he was mistaken. The American public proved better than its reputation. It never acquiesced in Gould's methods. It passed laws to prevent the repetition of his worst offenses. It drew the lines of financial legality closer as the years went on. What he did in Erie could not have been repeated in Union Pacific half a dozen years later. What he did in Union Pacific was worse than he was allowed to do in Manhattan. What he did in Manhattan could hardly be repeated in the same form to-day. Loose as are our financial methods even now, they show a tremendous advance over the worst days of Erie and Kansas Pacific. Nor was society ready to forgive and forget the flagrant violations of business morals which had marked the early days of Gould's career. The newspaper comments on his life furnish a sufficient refutation of the charge that America cares for nothing else in comparison with success in the pursuit of wealth."

THE OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO WEALTH.

THE Rev. John Conway, editor of the *North-western Chronicle*, and author of the article, "Cahenslyism versus Americanism" in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for August, 1892, writes in the *Catholic World* on "America's Workmen." Especially noteworthy are his views on the use of wealth.

"It is a very false doctrine to teach that the world's wealth was created for the use and pleasure of the few, without any obligation on these of supplying the wants of the many. Take the large factories of the country. They have somewhat of a public as well as a private value. By reason of the former they owe certain obligations to the men who work in them. A man cannot do as he pleases with his own as long as he forms a part of the social organism. It were quite another thing if he could withdraw from the society of his fellows and live after the fashion of the primeval desert-hermits, Paul and Anthony.

"It would be much better for humanity in general

to give workmen their full share of wages than to curtail them and try to make up for this by generous donations for public purposes."

MARK TWAIN'S £1,000,000 BANK NOTE.

MARK TWAIN rises at several points in his *Century* story, "The £1,000,000 Bank Note" to his wonted pitch of audacity and humor, and in addition has conceived there a situation which strikingly illustrates a curious economic truth—that a man with a reputation for wealth doesn't need the actual possession of it. His story might have been called "The Apotheosis of Credit." Here is the way it runs: Two wealthy old brothers in London are talking of the two £1,000,000 bank notes that lie in the vaults of the Bank of England:

"Well, the brothers, chatting along, happened to get to wondering what might be the fate of a perfectly honest and intelligent stranger who should be turned adrift in London without a friend, and with no money but that million-pound bank note, and no way to account for his being in possession of it. Brother A said he would starve to death; Brother B said he wouldn't. Brother A said he couldn't offer it at a bank or anywhere else, because he would be arrested on the spot. So they went on disputing till Brother B said he would bet twenty thousand pounds that the man would live thirty days, *any way*, on that million, and keep out of jail, too. Brother A took him up. Brother B went down to the bank and bought that note. Just like an Englishman, you see; pluck to the backbone. Then he dictated a letter, which one of his clerks wrote out in a beautiful round hand, and then the two brothers sat at the window a whole day watching for the right man to give it to."

The right man turns up in our hero, a San Francisco clerk, who has been blown out to sea in a yacht, rescued by a passing London-bound brig, and deposited moneyless and friendless in the English metropolis. They gave him the bank note with instructions that it was lent to him for thirty days without interest. The castaway at once starts for a restaurant and supplies the deficiencies of the past two days, and when the meal is finished presents his million-pounder for change, expecting to be sent to prison for having stolen it. But his host figuratively falls down and worships him for an eccentric millionaire, will not accept cash payment on any terms, and leaves our young man to go to a tailor's and try on some misfit clothing. The story is repeated; from decided *hauteur* the tailor is changed electrically into a slave by the sight of the note, insists on making morning suits, evening suits, overcoats, a whole outfit, to be paid for at any time or never. Finally when the stranger has become the fad of the hour under the name of the vest-pocket millionaire, people insist on lending him money to be repaid at any time, and he lives like a lord and wins brother B's twenty thousand pounds for that gentleman "hand running." In the course of his credit career, the hero sells by his simple recommendation the big mine, the shares of which a friend has failed to market, to his utter discomfiture.

REMEDIES FOR THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE *North American Review* furnishes this month two more contributions on the labor question:

Industrial Co-operation.

The Hon. David Dudley Field offers "industrial co-operation" as the best plan of reconciling labor and capital. He holds it to be fundamental to the solution of the problem that "the hirer and the hired must agree between themselves," and, taking this view, does not believe that compulsory arbitration is feasible. While opposed to government interference in the regulation of the price of labor, he thinks that the State should, by all the means in its power, induce the capitalist and the workman to act in harmony. "The State cannot compel the individual citizen to take his workmen into any kind of partnership, but it may compel those to whom it grants franchises for purposes of profit to accept the franchises on conditions of giving the workman an interest in the product. A very great share of modern enterprise is undertaken by corporations. They are the creations of the State and if they take grants they must submit to the terms of the grantor."

THE THEORY APPLIED.

"Let us imagine," he continues, "an establishment as I suggest. Suppose a factory to be chartered, with a capital of a million of dollars divided into two hundred thousand shares of five dollars each, three-fifths of them to be payable in cash or property, as at present, and two-fifths in prospective labor; the former to be invested in land, buildings, machinery and whatever else may be necessary for such an undertaking, and the latter reserved for such workmen as may be taken into the concern; the skilled workmen to be allowed wages, say, for illustration, at the highest rates of the market, four dollars a day or more, and the unskilled two dollars a day, and each one to be registered for four hundred shares. If the earnings were six per cent. on the capital each skilled workman would be credited in twelve months, that is to say for 300 days' work, with \$1,200 for wages and \$120 for profit. Deducting \$500 for his supplies, including food, clothing and lodging, there would be left to his credit at the end of the year \$820, which would pay for a hundred and sixty-four shares of the stock. He would then have had his living and become the owner of a hundred and sixty-four shares of the company. In the next year he would acquire a hundred and sixty-four additional shares, and in less than three years would have more than paid for all the four hundred. The rate of wages, the supplies furnished, the admission and dismissal of share workers and the discipline of the establishment should be vested in all the shareholders, actual or expectant, while the financial department and the purchases and sales should be in the hands of the cash or property shareholders. Capital and labor would thus be brought into closer communion and made to lean on each other. To this end the requirement of a cash or property capital would be in part dispensed with

and instead of it an obligation to labor accepted. The share workman must have the means of living while he is earning the price of his shares. He must be enabled to live as cheaply as possible, by having his supplies furnished at the lowest price. He must have fair wages, and withal reasonable maintenance and the prospect of bettering his condition by becoming a participant in the profits of the combined labor and capital. But all concerned should have the power of superintending the conduct of the workmen, choosing between applicants and dismissing the idle or incompetent, recompensing them, of course, for what they have already earned and saved." To give this encouragement to the co-operation of capital and labor, it would be necessary for the State to "simply change the statutes respecting corporations, so as to provide for the division of the shares of corporations formed for profit into small parcels within the reach of workmen and fill up a few details."

Give Labor an Equal Standing in Law with Capital.

Mr. Oren B. Taft follows Mr. Field with an article on "Labor Organizations in Law." His remedy for the great problem is to give organized labor a place in law and the courts by the side of and equal to capital, "with like legal recognition, advantages, encouragement, and with none the less of its responsibilities and liabilities, willing to imperil the liberty of its person as the guarantee for its good conduct." He believes that the next step in the evolution of industrial economy will be the establishment of such a relation between labor and capital.

Co-operation in Practice.

Lend a Hand reprints from the *London Times* a report of the recent meeting of the British Royal Commission on Labor, at which representatives of various co-operative societies throughout the United Kingdom were examined. It was reported to the commission by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, chairman of the English Wholesale Society, that the English co-operative societies had made during the last thirty years a total profit of \$200,000,000 on a trade of nearly \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. William Maxwell, chairman of the Scottish Coöperative Wholesale Society, reported that the number of members connected with the various societies (333) in 1890 were 171,088, and that the share and loan capital held by the societies amounted to over \$11,000,000, the sales to \$40,000,000, and the profits realized to \$4,150,000. Mr. Maxwell stated that co-operators in Scotland saved from ten to fifteen per cent. by dealing at the stores, besides receiving five per cent. on their share capital and generally four per cent. on loan capital.

Dr. Hale on Co-operative Industry.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has, in the January *Cosmopolitan*, one of his brief, incisive essays on "Co-operative Industry." He cautions us that it is getting to be the fashion to waive off the problem of modern industrial methods with a recog-

nition of the value of co-operation in labor, whereas the real work lies in arranging the details by which the system shall be carried out. He tells of the curious and admirable system of division of profits among the New England fishermen, making a perfect example of co-operative industry, and gives it as his opinion that our advances in this direction are to be made in much the same way. "That is, a body of workmen will themselves combine; they will not attempt the folly of managing their own affairs by a caucus, but will select some one of their own number, probably, in whom they have confidence. They will say to him, 'We will secure to you so much annual salary, and you shall have such a share, or "lay," as the Nantucket men call it, of the profit of our undertaking.' I believe that those men will enter into their work as loyally and cordially as they would if this captain of industry was appointed by the man who built the factory or bought the machinery."

A SUPPOSITITIOUS INSTANCE.

Dr. Hale calls attention to the added interest that the co-operative system would have for its workers in the slight element of chance which gives them something to look forward to—the lottery fascination without its degradation.

"Is it difficult to suppose that twenty workingmen and twenty working women, who know, for instance, the details of the manufacture of flannels, should associate themselves in a corporation to make flannels? They should draw out of the savings banks what would be on an average \$200 apiece; here is \$8,000 for working capital. They choose from their number some one whom they know to be honest, and who has the divine instinct for trade, which is as much an instinct as is the instinct for music or for manufacture. They say to him: 'We trust you, and for two years, or for three years, you shall manage this affair.' He goes to the owner of a flannel mill—probably the mill in which all of them have been at work for years. He says to the owner: 'Rent us this mill at five per cent. on what it has cost, we to pay the taxes and the ordinary repairs: we will talk to you about new machinery by and by. Here is the state of our accounts: we have \$8,000 in the bank, and as soon as we fail to pay you your five per cent. you may turn us all out. You shall be sure as far as we can make you sure.' If he agrees to this proposal—and, as I say, I myself have known three men who owned mills who were willing to agree to this proposal, who, in fact, made this proposal to me—there is the beginning of one of Mr. Weeden's co-operative industrial companies."

AN anonymous writer in the *Naples Rassigna* dwells on the probable or possible effects of the change in the English Government on its Egyptian policy. He seems to think that were the French, by evacuating Tunis, to cease threatening the liberty of the Mediterranean, there would be no further reason for continuing the English occupation of Egypt.

JOHN BURNS AT HOME.

ONE of the most interesting papers which have appeared in any of the illustrated magazines for some time is Mr. Blathwayt's report of a day spent with Mr. John Burns at his house in Battersea, published in the *Idler*.

ADMIRABLE CRICHTON REDIVIVUS.

John Burns, says Mr. Blathwayt, is at home in Battersea in the sense of having his house there, but "he is at home everywhere and with every one. I have met him in the palace of the stately Anglo-Roman Cardinal, with whom he was as thoroughly at one as he was on the following day with a number of young artists in a studio in Bohemia. He instructed the Cardinal, he listened to him, he deferred to him, he differed from him, he laughingly triumphed over him; and on the following day he expounded the whole gospel of art to the young Titians and Leightons, by whom he was surrounded, and displayed as he talked an intimate acquaintance with the galleries of the Continent, the works of the old masters, the brilliant achievements of the new. I have seen him on the top of a 'bus fraternizing with the driver and the conductor, learning their troubles, advising them best what to do; or seated in the County Council, of which, but for his wonderful disinterestedness, I have good reason to know he might have been the vice-chairman, and drawing an income which, to his simple ideas, would have been a veritable fortune. And I have watched him at tennis with his wife on a sunny afternoon in Battersea, or neatly taking the wicket of some skilled batsman, or holding his own with the best in a clever boxing match. As Lord High Executioner in 'The Mikado' he is a rival of whom even Gee-Gee himself need not be ashamed, while as a singer of comic songs he always brings down the house. 'I used to act at amateur entertainments once on a time,' he once told me, 'to get funds for the labor cause. I have other work to do now.'"

"JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL" OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

Of work, indeed, Mr. Burns seems to have no lack, if the following account may be regarded as an authentic account of one day's proceedings. Mr. Blathwayt says: "Just at this moment Burns' daily string of visitors began to pour in, and I sat back in my chair and watched them quietly. A County Council Forest Ranger asking for John's advice on certain improvements, which appeared to vex his righteous soul. Then some lads out of work seeking his help, readily promised or given. Then in came an old lady, a most direct and amusing person. She walked up to his little table, plumped down a bag of clinking sovereigns, and said, 'There, John, there's £86, all my savings; whatever you do with it, Mr. Burns, I shall be satisfied.' A poor, thin, pale-faced girl next came asking for a ticket for a convalescent home. A man in trouble with his employer came for advice over a legal matter, and a rich man had

sent £13,000 to John for the Albert Palace. It was a striking and impressive sight. The perfect confidence and love of all these people, the cheery, sympathetic manner, the keen insight of the "Judge Advocate General" himself; nothing that was not dignified and impressive. After they had left John turned to some dry County Council statistics, and to the inspection of some paint brushes and material for the Council's workmen. 'This is work,' said he, 'that I hate. But it must be done. I was made for a



JOHN BURNS'S COTTAGE

fighter, to lead a forlorn hope, to face a battalion of police. But this—ugh!' he continued, with a queer grimace. 'However, my greatest victory in life has been the conquest of myself.'

JOHN BURNS'S PROGRAMME.

With such interruptions the interview was naturally somewhat intermittent, but Mr. Burns seems to have succeeded in getting a good many things said to Mr. Blathwayt which he wanted to say. Speaking of the gambling vice of his class, Mr. Burns said: "With regard to his love of betting, that is much more serious. It has become his curse. Here is the economic explanation: the monotony of his occupation. Machine industry tends to de-individualize a man in these days. In the old days of Greece and Rome, and mediæval England, the reverse was the case; painting, sculpture, the high conditions of the crafts, brought out all a man's individuality, his best points. Oh! to have those days back again," sighed this man, whom so many have denounced as a hard, commonplace, matter-of-fact demagogue. 'Man,' he continued, 'is a pleasurable animal, and must get it in sport if not in his work. I have come to think that the more the artisan of to-day has to work the more he bets.'

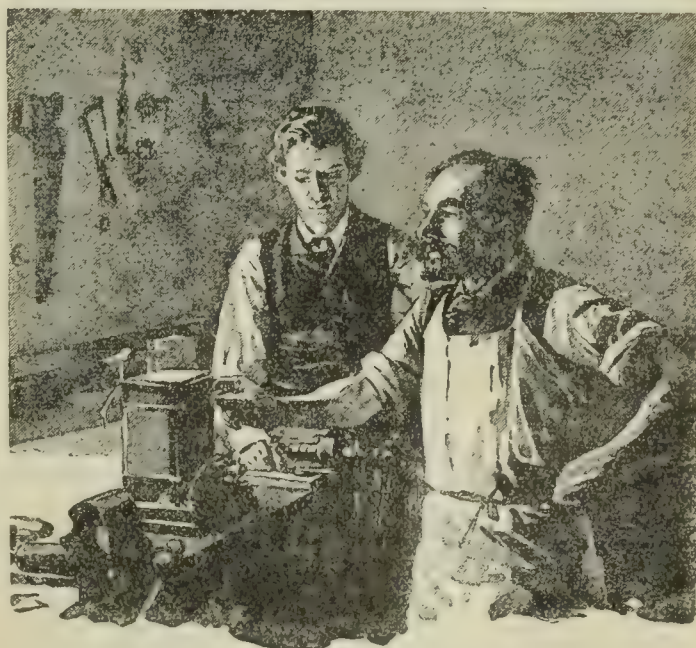
"And for you who will lead them, Burns, what is your programme?" 'Briefly,' he replied, 'my work in

Parliament will be my work in the County Council, on a larger scale, *i. e.*, a standing protest against Imperial Bureaucracy in foreign and domestic affairs; decentralization all round; government by County Council; colonies autonomous, and home rule everywhere, and to each section of the community that local autonomy without which empire of the best kind is impossible. We must give to our colonies the civilization Rome and Greece gave to theirs, without the militarism that accompanied it. The greatness of the past has meant the division of spoils among the few, and to give *them* all those positions of privilege that empire means. Empire means war, crises, the burdens of which fall upon the industrial Tommy Atkins. I want all the energy, not to say the heroism, that the governing classes have shown in the subjugation of foreign countries directed and utilized in administration, in industry and in making happy our fellow-countryman, which is, after all, no mean ambition.'

"John then depicted a republic wherein throne and aristocracy, church and class would forever have melted into nothingness, and where even religion—as religion is understood to-day—would have been swept away. 'Religion!' he exclaimed, 'only retains its hold on people in so far as it ceases to be a spiritual agency and vies with social and political agencies in attending to the material wants of the people.'

BURNS AMONG HIS BOOKS.

Mr. Blathwayt then reports this disquisition in the library. Mr. Burns is speaking: "Those books



RECEIVING THE NEWS OF HIS ELECTION TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

were bought with scores of meals, Mallock's 'Is Life Worth Living?' represents a fierce battle in my mind as to whether it should be the book or a pair of boots, and the book won the day. Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' I dug up in the sand of an African river. My gracious! what a revelation that book was to me!

There is Carlyle and there is Booth's 'Labor and Life of the People.' I have a very elaborate system as regards my library. Two shelves, you see, are entirely economic and social; nearly every one of those have been given to me by the authors themselves and I value them very much. To your back are Trades Union Statistics, Eight Hours' Movement, &c., Blue Books and bound copies of labor papers. I have the best collection of Socialistic pamphlets in England. I have read them all. Yes," he added, noting my astonishment, "it has been hard reading, hard work and harder living, which has brought me where I am to-day. That cabinet there contains what is practically the whole history of the fifteen years of the Labor Movement. I have helped to organize upwards of one hundred Trade Unions and been connected with something like forty strikes. It means reading and study, that I can tell you." The article is excellently illustrated by Mr. Hutchinson

A NEAPOLITAN TENEMENT HOUSE.

THE series treating of "The Poor in Great Cities," is continued in the January *Scribner's*, in a paper by J. W. V. Mario, on "The Poor in Naples." This lady, who has seen what she tells of, describes the Neapolitan poverty as greatly exceeding that of London and other large towns. She thus pictures a dwelling place of the poverty stricken:

"Let the American reader take that wonderful book, 'How the Other Half Lives,' and look at the photograph of Hell's Kitchen and Sebastopol. Imagine such a building, but with blank walls all around, no windows in any, entered by a dark alley leading to a court where the common cesspool fraternizes with the drinking-water well, where, round the court, are stables for cows, mules, donkeys and goats—while in the corners of the same court, tripe, liver and lights vendors prepare their edibles, or stale-fishmongers keep their deposits—and they will have the framework and exterior of a *fondaco*. Then let them construct in their mind's eye one single brick or stone staircase leading up to inner balconies—up, up, three, four or five stories. Fifteen or twenty rooms are entered from each balcony, which serves for door and window, there being no other aperture; each corner room on each story being absolutely dark even at mid-day, as each balcony is covered with the pavement of the upper one. Put a hole between each two rooms for the public performance of all private offices; shut out from the top story such light as might gleam from the sky, by dint of poles, strings, ropes and cords laden with filthy rags—and you have a more or less accurate idea of the interior of the *fondaco* of Naples."

THE HON. RODEN NEAL contributes to *Atalanta* for January some personal reminiscences of Tennyson. He saw nothing of Tennyson's alleged bearishness. He was as simple as a child, who spoke what he felt, and never concealed his feelings.

SHALL IMMIGRATION BE SUSPENDED DURING 1893?

THE HON. W. E. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, proclaims, through an article in the *North American Review*, that the time is at hand when the United States should adopt more stringent measures for the regulation of immigration. Pending the enactment of laws suitable to prevailing conditions, Senator Chandler favors the suspension of all immigration to our shores. He points out that there is, on account of the cholera, already a virtual suspension, which might, without inflicting great hardship on any one, easily be prolonged by law, at least during the year 1893.

SUSPENSION NECESSARY TO AVERT CHOLERA.

But apart from the claim that a year's suspension is necessary for the preparation of permanent restrictive measures, Senator Chandler contends that only by a measure to this effect can the invasion of cholera be averted: "Not only will it be wise on general grounds to take advantage of the suspension of immigration which the cholera of 1892 has caused to continue the same for 1893, but there is no other safe method of averting an invasion of cholera in the coming year. The most eminent authorities assert that the suspension of all immigration is the best way to keep out the cholera. Many believe that it is the only reasonably sure method.

"It is not believed that the cholera germs are now here, although it is possible that they are. There will be another outbreak of cholera in Europe; indeed it has already appeared there. If it comes to this country, it will be brought with the immigrants in the steerages of the steamships. There is no serious danger from cabin passengers coming as visitors.

"If there is no suspension of immigration, it will be indispensable to secure the adoption and observance of the most rigid precautions and rules in the European ports, for a period before the sailings of emigrant vessels, and the maintenance of strict regulations during the voyages. For this strictness we must depend upon foreign officials and the officers of the steamship companies and not upon ourselves. No one believes that we can prescribe and enforce upon foreign governments and the steamship officers such measures as will keep the cholera from coming here. It will sail into our ports and overtax all the resources of our quarantine and health authorities, and will alarm and distress our whole people, even if it does not widely break into our borders and ravage our homes. If we allow immigration, we are largely at the mercy of foreigners. If we suspend it, our lives are in our own hands. In suspension alone is there any certainty of safety."

NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Senator Chandler further contends that the Columbian Exposition can only be protected from cholera and made a success, so far as foreign visitors are con-

cerned, by the suspension of immigration during the present year, his argument being that foreigners desiring to visit the World's Fair will not come in the same steamships with swarms of immigrants, nor even in steamships carrying no steerage passengers, if they are to encounter the immigrants at the ports. "It is certain that there is to be some cholera in Europe. If there is also to be cholera in the United States, Europeans will not come here. If, however, it can be made tolerably certain, as it can, by the suspension of immigration, that there will be no cholera in the United States, foreigners will come here in large numbers. It will be the safest place for them to visit, indeed it will be the only place in the world which they can visit where they will be reasonably sure to avoid cholera.

"The success of the World's Fair may be possible even without many foreign visitors. But such success will not be possible with any considerable amount of cholera in the United States. With cholera existing anywhere in this country Chicago will be the last place to which Americans will go. They will stay at home or flee to the mountains; they will not go to the city of Chicago. The case seems too clear for argument. It is an absolutely imperative necessity for the welfare of the Columbian Exposition, either as a resort for Americans alone or for Americans and foreigners as well, that European immigration shall be suspended. It is unfortunate for the exposition that it is to be held during the second of a series of cholera years, but the misfortune exists. The failure of the fair can be averted by simply asking immigrants who wish to come for settlement to delay their departure for one year."

SUSPENSION WOULD IMPOSE NO GREAT HARDSHIP.

The severest effect of the passage of a prohibitory law would be that of preventing persons from coming to the United States during the year to join families already here, but this, Senator Chandler declares, is not unreasonable when compared with the advantages to be secured by the suspension. He does not think that the steamship companies will be injured by a year's suspension of immigration, but, on the contrary, holds that it will be for their interest to cease carrying immigrant passengers during the year. He believes that if they continue to bring immigrants not only will their cabin passenger business be ruined, but the United States will be almost certain to impose severe conditions as to the bringing of immigrants.

CONDITIONS OF RESUMPTION AFTER SUSPENSION.

As to the conditions of the resumption of immigration after suspension, Senator Chandler believes the system of consular inspections and certificates, and the requirement of a moderate educational and property qualification, accompanied by reasonable provisions for an honest administration of the naturalization laws, will be sufficient guards for some time to come against the evils most to be feared from foreign immigration into this country.

An Expert's Opinion of Suspension.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, who was recently sent by the United States Government to European countries to study the methods of preventing and curing cholera, and is now port physician at Philadelphia, is of the same opinion as Senator Chandler that the establishment of a policy of non-intercourse with other countries, so far as immigration is concerned, constitutes the best means of protecting the United States against the ravages of this disease. Writing in the *Forum* on the "Necessity for a National Quarantine," Mr. Shakespeare says on this point: "The placing of an embargo on immigration only would be the most direct means of securing safety from cholera, and would not be coupled with the impediments to trade involved in long detention of ships and cargoes or annoying restrictions upon the movements of those travelers little likely to introduce infection. It is needless to point out that with the ship's inhabitants limited to the crew and the cabin passengers the quarantine station of New York could, in its present condition, be relied upon to guard the country against the introduction of cholera through that port. The present arrangements that have been temporarily made and placed in operation at the quarantine stations of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—imperfect as these stations are in permanent facilities—would also be in little or no danger of being overwhelmed by the exigencies of such a situation."

NATIONAL NOT LOCAL QUARANTINE.

Mr. Shakespeare argues for national supremacy in the control of quarantine, believing that only in this way can the necessary protection against the importation of epidemic diseases in all the ports of the country be constantly secured. His chief argument is that the national government alone is able to defray the expense of complete quarantine establishments in every port. "The inadequate permanent establishments at most of our maritime quarantine stations and the apparent impossibility (except perhaps when confronted with emergencies such as the recent emergency) of obtaining appropriations from local authorities of sufficient money to erect extensive and complete quarantine establishments in accordance with modern science and accurate knowledge of the nature, the mode of spreading and the means of preventing cholera are further and, to my mind, incontrovertible reasons why the public cannot rely upon independent local quarantines for the defense of the whole country against the introduction of the common epidemics, much less of epidemics of cholera, which are the most dangerous of all and the most difficult to arrest." Furthermore it is unjust that the seaboard cities and states should bear the entire expense of quarantine establishments.

HOW THE QUARANTINE SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.

The organization of a supreme national quarantine system in the United States should, in Mr. Shakespeare's opinion, require:

"1. That the whole matter be placed under an appropriate department of the general government,

with a central bureau of control constituted by the ablest sanitary experts in the country and established at Washington.

"2. A sufficient corps of medical officers and assistants, with nurses, sanitary police, laundrymen, engineers, and officers and crews for boarding tugs, organized at every station. The establishment of one or more schools and laboratories for sanitary instruction and research for all persons connected with this service would be an advantage. In addition to the men on duty at the respective stations there should be a sufficient number of medical and other officials, fully trained in quarantine duties and familiar with contagious diseases, unattached and available for immediate auxiliary service at any threatened port. The service should be permanent, the pay ample, employment and promotion should depend on fitness shown by searching examinations, and there should be a uniform and comparative military rank in order to develop and maintain a strong *esprit de corps*.

"3. The erection of necessary hospital and other buildings, wharves, disinfecting apparatus, wash houses, *latrines*, etc., in suitable localities, when possible, upon islands at or near the entrances to harbors and at some distance from the main channel.

"4. These stations should be organized and fully equipped at every port of entry on the coast, in such manner as to meet the requirements of each port in the measure of its commerce and immigration and of the special diseases to which it is most exposed.

"5. The cost of the establishment and maintenance of the national quarantine should be provided for by appropriation from the national treasury, and not by fees enacted from vessels."

THE CHARACTER OF OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

IN the *Forum*, Mr. George F. Parker, whom readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will remember as the writer of the character sketch of Mr. Cleveland, which appeared in our August number, brands as fallacies the charges so often made that the population of our large cities is becoming more and more foreign, and that our prisons and almshouses are little more than harbors of refuge for the foreign born. The percentage of foreign born in the ten principal cities in 1880 he finds to have been 31.97, and the percentage of those engaged in classifiable occupations, 43.58. Other statistics he presents show clearly that the foreign element in the United States are doing at least their share of the work of all occupations. He closes with a good word for the young and vigorous immigrant who comes to this country to found a home: "That man must be cold indeed who cannot admire the unflinching courage of the sturdy young people of other lands who, leaving everything dear to them, come here to assist in subduing the earth. So long as they will come, so long as we need them—a question which cannot possibly arise for discussion until our population has multiplied ten or twenty fold—we cannot afford, either in fairness or in humanity, to erect a single barrier against the flow of this tide of men."

HOW TO FIGHT MUNICIPAL DRAGONS.

MR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN has in the January *Century* quite a lengthy article, judged from the standpoint of the "popular magazine," which he calls "The Cosmopolis City Club," an institution resulting from the organization of several honest citizens of different classes and stations in life, who feel themselves driven by a sense of duty to do something in the way of a struggle for better municipal government.

HOW A REFORM CLUB MIGHT START.

The exciting cause of the reform movement *in petto* is the failure of Mr. Gladden's friends to procure a needed appropriation from the City Council for the library, which, not being a gin mill or poker den, possesses but small interest for that august body. In the indignation meeting that follows the workman member makes a very good speech, showing the main reason of municipal corruption and inefficiency to be the introduction of national politics into city government, with the absurd expectation that a "big party organization which was made to do one kind of work will do equally well another and a wholly different kind of work." In the ensuing debate the parson makes a suggestion:

"We are a fairly representative little group—business man, lawyer, educator, mechanic, minister. Suppose we appoint a meeting two weeks from to-night, and each of us agree to bring with him, if he can, ten of his associates—men with whom he is most intimately acquainted. Let Tomlinson have free range of the manufacturers, the merchants and the bankers; let Payne loose among the lawyers and the judges; let Harper bring in teachers and editors—we want to have one or two of them; let Hathaway pick out some of the brightest and most sensible of the workmen; and I will invite—ten clergymen? No; I think that would be a disproportionate number. But I will ask two or three of the other ministers and two or three doctors, and a few other reputable persons whom I know. If each of us will use his best judgment in selecting men who are likely to be in sympathy with our project, I think that we may bring together a company of gentlemen who will give to our organization, at the outset, dignity and influence with all classes."

THE PROGRAMME OF AN IDEAL REFORM CLUB.

The appointed meeting of the club brought thirty-nine out of a possible fifty-five members of the "Cosmopolis." The following programme is suggested and approved for a band of workers undertaking an educational campaign in municipal reform:

"I. There should be an association of citizens for the improvement of municipal government.

"II. It should be a permanent organization, with the expectation of indefinite continuance. We should no more contemplate the termination of its work than that of a church or a college. The time will never come when there will not be need of such an organization, through which municipal patriotism may be fostered and expressed.

"III. The condition of membership should be the signing of a declaration that in municipal affairs party politics should be ignored, and a pledge that the members will, in all these matters, act in independence of the claims of party.

"IV. The work of the association should be: (a) To hold regular meetings for the discussion of topics relating to the welfare of the city, and especially to its government. (b) To collect and publish information upon these topics, including the enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws; the management of the city's finances; the manner in which contracts are made and fulfilled; the conduct of elections; and so forth. (c) To inquire into the methods by which cities are governed, and to see whether it is possible to improve our charter so that our administration shall be more simple and efficient."

THE BUSINESS OF DETECTING CRIME.

In the light of the recent hot discussions in New York over Dr. Parkhurst's methods the free discussion of this question is of especial interest. The Judge-member is applauded in these sentiments: "I am not in favor of volunteer organizations for the prosecution of lawbreakers. I am aware of what has been done in Steelopolis and in other cities; in some cases, no doubt, temporary gains for morality have been made by such methods; but, as a rule, and in the long run, the effect of such measures will be injurious. We have police authorities and a police force, whose sworn duty it is to enforce statutes and ordinances. This is their business—their only business. We make a great mistake when we take it out of their hands. The moment we begin to employ detectives, and to engage in the prosecution of any class of offenders, the police will consider themselves discharged of responsibility for this portion of their duty. 'You have undertaken this job,' they will say to us; 'now go ahead with it and see what you can do.' Of course, they will give us no help; most likely they will obstruct our efforts in many secret ways. There is now, in all probability, a pretty good understanding between the police authorities and these classes of lawbreakers. This volunteer detective business is much more likely to strengthen than to weaken this league between the lawbreakers and the police."

THE MANNER OF WORK.

The club decides that instead of trying to propagandize and broaden into a tremendous organization, the work can be done better from many small centers of individuals such as itself. It is to be divided into subsections or committees, and each division is to undertake a special branch of inquiry:

"To one section I would assign for study the police and the fire departments; to another, streets and sewers; to another, the schools; to another, poor relief and sanitation; to another, light and water; to another, transportation; and to another, all questions relating to charter reform. Let there be a committee of three in charge of each of these sections; let every member of the League join him-

self to the section in which he can be most useful; and let the chairmen of these seven committees be the Executive Committee of the League."

THE REFORMER AND THE MUNICIPAL POLITICIAN.

With the little organization fully devised, needless to say, amid the jeers of the gentlemen of various nationalities who occupy the City Hall, the Judge delivers the inaugural address, in which the following paragraph sets forth the purposes of the movement:

"We shall be brought into constant contact with the city officials. They must be made to understand that our object is to co-operate with them in the discharge of their duty; to raise no unjust prejudice against them; to put no hindrances in their way so long as they are engaged in the administration of their offices. We shall be glad to find, in any case, that these affairs are honestly and efficiently administered. We shall be ready to give the full meed of approval to any official who shows himself mindful of his oath and his honor. We do not purpose to meddle with any man who is doing his duty. But we are entitled, as citizens, as the responsible rulers of this community, to know whether our employees are doing their duty or not; and we are determined to find out. If they are not doing their duty, we mean to know why. It may be that they are crippled or embarrassed by bad forms of organization. It may be that their failure is largely due to the poor tools which we have furnished them. If so, we must give them better tools. But whatever the reason may be, we are going to bring it to the light of day."

The City Vigilance League of New York.

In the *North American Review* the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst describes the purposes and practical methods of the association recently established in New York, through his efforts, under the name of the "City Vigilance League."

ITS RAISON D'ÊTRE.

"Its origin dates primarily from the condition of public feeling excited by the presentment of the March Grand Jury of 1892. Prior to that there had been charges publicly brought against the Police Department, in particular, for criminality in discharge of its duties. There are certain statutory obligations resting upon that department which admit of no evasion, and disregard of which is as distinctly criminal as is the infraction of any law against murder or burglary. Whether the members of that department believe in suppressing the social evil, the gambling habit and violations of excise, has nothing to do with it. They are paid for enforcing the law, and for them to neglect its enforcement on the ground that they think there is some wiser way of handling these evils, is an impertinence for which they deserve to be smartly rapped. Certain criminals the department will jump upon, and set its entire machinery in instant motion, in order to secure conviction, but it is itself more criminal than the criminals whom it nabs, for it makes a mockery of criminality by making a plaything of its obligations

to suppress criminality, and by discriminating between criminals at the behest of considerations that are neither far nor hard to seek.

THE AIM OF THE LEAGUE.

"General as is the conviction that things in New York are not what we have a right to expect them to be, there is not that detailed knowledge of the situation that is needed in order that the matter may come home with power and effect to the intelligence and the conscience of the community at large. It is that situation precisely that creates the necessity for such an organization as the League. We have no politics. Our only ambition is thoroughly to know our city and to make the facts that relate to its character and administration perfectly perspicuous to the average mind regardless of all partisan or sectarian differences.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

"Our preliminary need is of 1,137 men, honest and durable, who will undertake to represent respectively each of the election districts into which our city is at present subdivided. The duty of each of those men will be to make himself thoroughly conversant with all that concerns the district under his charge. So far as in any way bears upon questions at issue he must know his district through and through. It is recommended, in order to insure thoroughness, that each supervisor should prepare a chart of his own district with the names of residents so fast as he may come to know their names, nationality, etc. Buildings used for other than purposes of residence should be considered in detail, and their character noted so far as such memoranda can be of any use in securing the results already specified. This will include schools and saloons, a full account of which latter will embrace such particulars as the brewer under whose auspices the saloon is run, the general tone of the place, the relations subsisting between it and the policeman on the beat or the captain of the precinct, whether it is kept open in unlawful hours, the age and character of its customers, whether it is licensed, and if so whether its existence is necessitated by the paucity of saloons in the neighborhood or whether people living in proximity are enduring its presence under protest. The survey and tabulation must of course include a statement as to all houses of prostitution, pool rooms, policy shops and gambling houses in the district."

THE following comparative table, showing the military and naval strength of the Powers, is quoted by the London *Quarterly* from Signor Grandi's article in the *Nuova Antologia*:

	Population.	Kilometres of railroad.	Battal-ions.	Squad-rons.	Cannons.
Germany	50,000,000	43,000	538	465	2,604
Austria-Hungary ..	43,000,000	27,000	454	501	1,864
Italy	31,000,000	14,000	376	144	1,242
England.....	38,000,000	33,000	71	124	690
France.....	37,000,000	37,000	568	435	2,880
Russia.....	103,000,000	30,000	889	360	2,800

The group of States which compose the Triple Alliance, with England added, is thus considerably stronger than France and Russia.

THE UNWISDOM OF OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

IN the January *Harper's* Mr. Edward F. Waite points to the enormous proportions our pension expenditures have assumed, and the consequent importance which they represent in the problem of our economic and financial policy. The estimated expenditure of 1892-93 is \$145,000,000, in round numbers; nearly a billion and a half of dollars have been taken from the Treasury since 1861, and the present number of pensioners is about one million. In other words, one person in every seventy is on the pension lists of the United States! Mr. Waite elaborately reviews the legislation on this subject, which begins with the disability-in-service provision of the Continental Congress in 1776. The mass of legislation since that act has had to do with grants of the following four classes:

"I. Pensions based upon disability incurred in service, or the death of the soldier from such cause.

"II. Pensions based upon service and indigence, without regard to the origin of existing disability, or the cause of the soldier's death.

"III. Pensions based upon service only.

"IV. Pensions based upon disability, without regard to the origin of such disability or the pecuniary circumstances of the beneficiary.

"Disability, within the meaning of the pension laws, may be defined as the effect of any disease, wound or injury, by reason of which a person is at a disadvantage in the performance of ordinary unskilled manual labor, as compared with a perfectly sound person; or would be, if compelled thus to earn a living."

Mr. Waite finds reasons, and wise ones, for the granting of pensions, with discrimination, under the first three classifications. "But the principle upon which pensions of the fourth class were granted by the act of June 27, 1890, is not so clear. So far as relief is given under this law to needy persons, or to those who are suffering from disabilities probably due to military service, but not provable to be so—and it was the existence of many such cases that furnished the chief argument for the measure—the principles above cited apply. But another group of pensioners is being added to the rolls under this act, those who are not in needy circumstances, and whose disabilities are not even colorably due to military service. On what principle are these pensioned *for their disabilities*? If from gratitude, why discriminate in rates according to the degree of the disability? Would not length or character of service be the proper criterion? If the well-to-do business man, who served ninety days in the commissary department, sustains to-day a serious and permanent injury while exercising his favorite horses, why should he receive an expression of public gratitude, if he choose to ask for it, to which he would have had no title yesterday? And why should he have \$12 per month, while his coachman, who served four years at the front, injured in the same accident, but only half so severely, can get but \$6? One year after the passage of the act of June 27,

1890, 391,431 invalid claims had been filed under its provisions, of which 236,362 were in lieu of pensions or applications under previous laws, the remaining 155,069 coming from new claimants. How many of these claims have been made by men who are far from indigent, and whose disabilities are in no wise due to service in the army or navy, let the reader judge from his own observation."

As to the administration of the laws by the Pension Bureau, Mr. Waite quotes many good authorities to prove that with the greatest care on the part of investigating committees it is impossible to keep out fraudulent claims so long as pensions are granted on *ex parte* evidence, and our imperfect records of hospital service, etc., prohibit reliance on any other proof. Mr. John A. Bentley showed in 1879 that in 500 cases dropped from the rolls during the three years just completed "there were 3,084 false affidavits out of 4,397 affidavits in all and 92 forgeries." More than half a million dollars had been paid to these pensioners before the frauds were discovered.

Mr. Waite shows how popular sentiment has impelled the Bureau to liberal policy in the adjudicating of claims, and how men of integrity who are witnesses consider that the Treasury is fair game for statements that they would never allow themselves to make in every-day business.

METHODS OF CONTROLLING LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE January issue of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains an article on "The Alcohol Question in Switzerland," by W. Milliet of Berne, Switzerland.

The Swiss government has, during the past few years, made a serious attempt to meet the alcohol question. The aim of the government was to improve the quality of brandy and limit its consumption by substituting for it wine and beer.

By Article 31 of the National Constitution of 1874, freedom of trade existed throughout the Federation. It was necessary to modify this article in order to legislate on the alcohol question. This was done by the revision of the Constitution of 1885. By this revision the Federal power for the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors was discontinued and also the control by the Cantons of the liquor traffic was much increased. At present three-fifths of the Swiss Cantons have laws restricting and regulating the liquor traffic, but the other two-fifths have as yet no such laws. The effect of the restricted laws has, however, been but very slight.

The main object in the Swiss reform is to substitute wine and beer for distilled liquor. This the laws do by imposing Federal taxes on distilled liquors and by granting the Cantons a monopoly of the home production and foreign importations of manufactured and raw spirits. These customs duties and monopoly are so adjusted that the qualities consumed by the agricultural population are less heavily burdened than the finer qualities consumed by the well-to-do classes. In general, the old taxes that have been retained and the new ones which have been introduced

are about three times higher than they were before 1887, but the taxes are still comparatively low and the existing ones on distilled liquors can only ameliorate the evils connected with their use. Wine and beer have been freed from Cantonal and communal duties. The effect of the cheapened fermented liquors has been to increase their purity and to promote their use. The consumption of beer has increased since 1885 fully 25 per cent. per capita. The consumption of wine also has somewhat, although but slightly, increased.

The most important reform that has resulted from the new legislation has been the destruction of the small stills. Fourteen hundred large and small distilleries have been suppressed since 1887 by expropriation. The remaining sixty or seventy are the monopoly of the administration.

How the Gothenburg Plan Works.

It will be profitable to note in this connection Mr. J. G. Brooks' account, in the December *Forum*, of the working of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic. This system is socialistic in the strict sense of allowing no private person to make profit for himself out of the liquor sale. The profits go straight to the community for public uses.

AN AMAZING IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Brooks says: "Dr. Gould, who is just finishing an exhaustive inquiry into the Gothenburg system for a report soon to be forwarded to Colonel Carroll D. Wright at the United States Bureau of Labor in Washington, recently wrote me: 'I have found an almost unanimous opinion among all classes that the system, as compared with the old one, is an amazing improvement. This is my own opinion without qualification.'"

The system has been in force in Gothenburg since 1866, but the retail traffic was only handed over to the Gothenburg Licensing Company in 1874. Neither the directors nor the shareholders in the Licensing Company have made a farthing profit in a quarter of a century. All gains go direct to the Public Treasury. "The new administration made it a primary condition that a variety of wholesome foods should be kept on hand, together with tea, cocoa, chocolate, milk, and other nourishing beverages. Upon these and not upon spirits the profits must be made, so that it becomes the seller's interest to sell only food and healthful drinks. It was a rare compliment to the new *régime* when a workman was heard to say: 'Our bartender is not polite when he gives us spirits, but only when he sells us food and pap.' A bartender is reported to have said: 'That rascally company has made me a temperance crank in spite of myself.'"

REFORMS EFFECTED.

The following are some of the radical changes which were carried out when the new system came into force: "A very ruinous system of selling upon credit was instantly stopped and only cash payments allowed. Purchases by pawn were also done away with. Every obscure resort to which the police had

difficult access was closed, and open, well-ventilated places licensed. Instead of one bar for seven hundred and eighty-five inhabitants, only one for one thousand and ninety-three was allowed. No selling was permitted to persons under age, and none but a State-tested, unadulterated liquor sold. Important restrictions were at once put upon the time of selling. No late sales were allowed, while the traffic on Sundays and holidays was sharply controlled. The common custom of the seller to drink with his customer ceased.

RESULT.

The result is that the cases of delirium tremens have dropped in seventeen years by 60 per cent. The population has increased in twenty-two years from 66,000 to 97,000, and the consumption of spirits per head has fallen from 27 litres to 16 litres. The convictions for drunkenness have also fallen.

Mr. Brooks thinks that ardent friends have overestimated the advantages of the Gothenburg system, and the chief advantages as compared with private profit selling give a far safer basis for an aggressive and efficient education upon this liquor question of public opinion. The Gothenburg system would take the rum interest out of politics, or if it brought them into it, the fight would be in the open, and there conducted with immeasurably more hope both for practical results and of reaching the sources of public opinion.

THE NORWEGIAN SYSTEM.

In order to remove the objections of those who dislike the rates to benefit by the sale of brandy, the Norwegians have introduced a modification of a plan by which the profits support social improvements depending chiefly or entirely upon voluntary support.

It is worthy of note that, while the sale of spirits is municipalized or socialized, the sale of beer is left in the hands of private persons. The result is that the sale of beer has increased by 70 per cent. in fourteen years. Drunkenness from spirits has decreased, while drunkenness from beer has gone up at a frightful rate. The obvious next step to be taken is to place the sale of beer under the same conditions as those of the sale of spirits. Even without that necessary corollary of the Norwegian system, the experience of Bergen shows such good results that Mr. Brooks asks with reason why America and England should not have the advantage of such experience as an honest trial of the system would yield.

HOW IT WORKS IN BERGEN.

The leading facts of the experience of Bergen are as follows: "Apprehensions for drunkenness fell from one thousand and thirteen in 1877 to seven hundred and twenty-nine in 1889. The consumption has also steadily decreased. Among the fifty-three charitable and public objects to which large portions of the revenue have been given we find heavy subscriptions for tree-planting, public museums, the various total abstinence societies, local and national; public library, laborers' waiting-rooms, at which no liquor is sold; seamen's home; above twelve thousand dollars to the

Sloyd School for teaching handicrafts to boys and girls, to thirteen different educational institutions (other than the public schools), to museums of industrial art, artisans' exhibition fund, etc. The coffee-houses owe their origin to this source. A town of fifty thousand inhabitants has in thirteen years had at its disposal for such objects nearly four million dollars which would have gone under the *régime* of private profits to distillers and private venders."

FRENCH STABILITY.

THE recent political upheaval in France caused, by the Panama revelations gives especial timeliness to M. L. Lévy-Bruhl's article in the *Forum* on "French Stability and Economic Unrest." After calling attention to the remarkable revival of public opinion in France with regard to colonial questions, M. Lévy-Buhl says: "Another very important and very marked change of opinion is shown in the rapid decomposition of the Royalist party, the opposition that attacked on principle even the constitution, that tried to overturn the public in order to substitute another form of government. This opposition is losing courage, breaking up and tending to disappear. A certain number of electoral districts still nominate Imperialist or Royalist deputies, but the number is decreasing constantly. The monarchical party resembles an army that is melting away day by day and will soon count fewer soldiers than officers. More than one among its officers refuse to continue a struggle that has become useless, and they will bend before the will which the country has repeatedly expressed and either renounce political life or rally openly to the republic. The past year has seen several notable examples of these, one of whom is Baron Mackau, formerly president of the *Union des Droits*, who has recognized that the suffrage of the people definitely founded the republic. In short, at the present time the constitution established in 1875 is accepted by nearly all Frenchmen—expressly by the great majority, tacitly by the greater part of the others. Before none of the governments that have succeeded in France during the past century has the opposition been thus disarmed. Each of them after a few years had to struggle against a coalition of opponents who redoubled their efforts and their audacity until they had thrown it down."

THE POPE AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic of France has been greatly strengthened by the Pope's acceptance of the present form of government. The writer says: "So long as a restoration of the monarchy has seemed possible, the Catholic clergy have not concealed the direction of their sympathies. The Republican government has had to declare more than once with Gambetta that 'clericalism is our enemy.' The Catholic Church, on its side, complains of being persecuted. It regards the scholastic and military laws as machines specially directed against itself. But we must remember that in a late and very bitter conflict, perhaps more bitter than the preceding conflicts, the government found

an altogether unexpected ally, the Pope. On those bishops that opposed the civil authority with extraordinary haughtiness and obstinacy, Leo counseled, then commanded, then imposed silence. The more the bishops have tried to interpret otherwise his counsels, the more his counsels have taken the form of precise and pressing injunctions; so that at last the bishops, obliged to submit or openly to disobey, have had, much to their disgust, to give up resistance. And the Pope has not only put an end to this irritating conflict, but he has also missed no occasion of recommending to the faithful the sincere acceptance of the form of government which the popular will has established in France. He has thus made a conspicuous separation of the cause of the Catholic religion from the cause of the monarchy. Henceforth a good Catholic, in France, can be without scruple a Republican in fact and in name."

France's Illogical Position.

The eminent French Senator, Jean Macé, touching upon the same subject in an article on "Universal Suffrage in France," in the *North American Review*, says: "The French people, taken as a whole, are not yet republican. The nation is forced to accept the Republic; it is forced to do so by the Revolution, which it will not abandon at any price. Universal suffrage was a danger to the country from the very first, and is so still. But nobody dares attempt to remove the evil because it is the final and natural outcome of the Revolution, which is inviolable. It would be difficult to find a country in a more illogical situation. But, in spite of this predicament, France advances with a light step in the path of human progress. Its people live peacefully and grow richer day by day, toiling on impassively while forms of government succeed one another, causing only a ripple on the surface. It enjoys the passing hour and has confidence in the future, without, however, being able to heal the sore in its side."

LAVIGERIE, THE POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

COMMENTING on the life and works of the late Cardinal Lavigerie, a contributor to the editorial department of the *Andover Review* says: "It was Lavigerie, it appears, who mainly determined the Pope to give a frank recognition to French republicanism as the definitely settled choice of the nation. This surely shows him to have been a wise and large-minded character. To us it appears a very simple thing; but to one who considers how inveterately French Catholicism had grown into one thing with Capetian monarchy, it will appear mental and moral energy of no common kind that could recognize a new order of the ages, and be prepared to enter into that. That it will advantage Catholicism is no reason why we should dispraise it. The recognition by the earlier popes of the Germanic race as coming in place of the Latin race advantaged the Roman Church; but then it advantaged also the world. The representatives of a great organism are

bound to consult its advantage; they act according to the mind of God when they make this a part of the universal good. Therefore, while it may well be that posterity will not call Cardinal Lavigerie supremely great, we doubt not that it will be glad to put him, along with the pontiff that raised him to the purple, among the eminently great and the eminently good. We ought to be glad to live in the same generation with two such men, and to recognize that the broader policy which has of late years governed the distribution of Roman honors is one which appears to be ratified by the general recognition of mankind."

HOW THE CZAR LIVES.

THE composite personality that shelters behind the pseudonym of E. B. Lanin has the first place in the *Contemporary Review*, with a character sketch of the Czar of Russia. The article is interesting, and not more malicious than the rest of the Lanin series.

HIS CHARACTER AND BELIEFS.

This is what we are told is the real clew to the character of Alexander III.: "The Czar, like the bulk of his countrymen, is a believer in the continuous interference of Providence with the course of human events, in the divine missions of men and women, in modern prophecies, miracles, voices and visions; and his belief in his own special mission as God's vicergerent is of the nature of Tertullian's faith, which, having fed upon all accessible impossibilities, waxed stronger and craved for more. And this is the real clew to his character, the source of his strength and weakness. In other words, the unity in this bewildering multiplicity, the cement that knits together the fragments of this curious psychological mosaic, is a mistaken religious sense of duty based upon an exaggerated sense of importance."

Mr. Lanin says that none of the Czar's ministers entertain the slightest doubt that even at the present day the mental arc of an ordinary Russian farmer is quite sufficient to measure the curb of the intellectual circle of a ruler, which is nonsense. The Czar may not be as clever as the Trinity and Unity, Mr. E. B. Lanin, and the range of his judgment may not be as wide; but to speak in this fashion of the man who had kept Europe at peace for the last dozen years is childish. Mr. Lanin says: "The Czar's moral staple consists mainly of negative virtues which leave the imagination cold. There are no white-hot passions, no headstrong vices, no noble enthusiasms which distinguish the born ruler of men. His attitude is usually quiescent; his passivity frequently Buddhistic; and whenever the spirit bloweth upon him as it listeth, it puffeth up quite as often as it moves and inspirits. Truly it is well for many human beings—and the Czar is one of the multitude—that, in spite of the contrary assertion of the German mystic, character is something very different from destiny. Those who accuse the Emperor of cruelty wrong the man and misconstrue his acts."

And he even admits that: "The will of this one man, opposed by his courtiers, his officers and his fa-

vorite journalists, is the only barrier that stands between Europe and a sanguinary war."

The peace-keeper of Europe is devoid of any personal ambition excepting to do his duty and keep the peace, says Mr. Lanin: "Alexander III. has never regarded his kingly office as anything but a heavy burden which personal inclination as well as common prudence imperatively urged him to shake off; and he richly deserves all the credit attaching to the mistaken sense of religious duty with which he struggled against the former, and the manly courage with which he successfully opposed the latter. His own modest ambition would have been amply satisfied could he have tasted the quiet joys of family life, bringing up his children in the warm sunshine of his affection, and giving them the best education he knew of. He never coveted a crown, and when he found himself in possession of the heaviest crown in Europe, he placed his head under it with the melancholy resignation of the condemned criminal holding his head under the fatal noose. 'It's awfully hard lines that I, of all others, should become Emperor of Russia,' was his remark soon after it had become an accomplished fact."

HIS DAILY LIFE.

The following is Mr. Lanin's account of the way in which the Czar spends his day: "The Czar's daily habits of life are those of a pope rather than of a secular monarch, his relaxations those of a prisoner rather than of a potentate. When residing at Gatchino he generally rises at 7 A.M., whereas few noblemen in the capital leave their beds much before midday; and I am personally acquainted with two who rise with the regularity of clockwork at 3 o'clock every day. He then takes a quiet stroll in the uninteresting, well-watched palace park, returns to early breakfast, and engages in severe manual labor as a preparation for the official work of the day. The latter consists mainly in the reading and signing of enormous piles of edicts, ukases, laws and reports, all of which he conscientiously endeavors to understand. Upon the margins of these documents he writes his decision or his impressions with a frankness and *abandon* which laughs prudence and propriety to scorn. He writes down the thoughts suggested by what he reads just as they occur, employing the picturesque phraseology in which they embody themselves. And the former are not always very correct nor the latter very refined. 'They are a set of hogs' is a phrase that recurs more frequently than most. 'What a beast he is!' is another (*ekaya skotina*). The account of a fire, of a failure of the crops, of a famine, or of some other calamity, is almost invariably commented upon in the one stereotyped word, 'discouraging' (*neyooteshitelno*).

"Lunch is always served at one o'clock, and consists of three courses, including soup, in the preparation of which Russian cookery is far ahead of that of the rest of Europe. After lunch the Emperor takes his recreation in the park, walking or working, conversing with the members of his family or with General Richter, General Tsherevin, or one of his adjutants.

He generally reads the newspapers at this time of the day—viz., the *Grashdanin* and the *Moscow Gazette* (the *Novoie Vremya*, which is presented to him each day on special paper, he rarely honors with a glance), and listens to the reading of the summary of the previous day's news, which consists of extracts from the Russian and foreign papers selected by officials and copied out in a caligraphic hand on the finest paper in the empire. Besides these *precis*, one of foreign, the other of home news, he takes a keen delight in hearing the gossip and scandal of the fashionable world of the capital.

"Recreation over, the Emperor gives audience to those Ministers whose reports are due on that day, discusses the matters laid before him, and reads over the edicts drawn up for his signature, signing them or putting them aside for future consideration. At eight P.M. dinner consisting of four courses, is served *en famille*. After dinner the Czar takes tea in the private apartments of the Empress, where he invariably appears in a check blouse and leather belt, which would impart a rude shock to the notions of Court etiquette prevalent in most European countries.

"The Emperor takes a visible delight in manual labor, which, in his case, is a physical necessity no less than a favorite pastime. He unhesitatingly puts his hand to any kind of work that has to be done, but his usual occupation is to fell huge trees, saw them into planks, plane them, and generally prepare them for the cabinetmaker."

The Czar, in spite of all his occupations, is lonely, yes, and sighs for the quiet pleasures of a private life. "Ah, how I long to bury myself in the country, and live on an estate," he has often said; but as he is called to a throne, he remains at the post of duty. Even Mr. Lanin is constrained to declare: "Whatever the Czar's faults, even the strictest censor will admit that, from a man who holds thus tenaciously on to a post of suffering and danger in the silent manliness of grief, in the belief that he is performing a duty to his people and his God, it is impossible to withhold the tribute of respect reserved for the noble and the brave."

A COURAGEOUS SOVEREIGN.

The peace-keeper, as Mr. Lanin admits him to be, he also recognizes his absolute truthfulness: "Respect for his word, whether that word assumes the form of a promise, a threat or opinion, is one of the main virtues and faults of the Russian Emperor, whose dogged stubbornness often heightens, and sometimes wholly alters, the ethical color of his actions."

Of moral courage, he adds, the Czar possesses enough for a hero or a martyr. Considering what Mr. Lanin has told us repeatedly of the corruption and demoralization of Russian society, he might have shown a little more sympathy with the Czar when he chronicles the following, saying: "'Cleverness! ability!' he one day exclaimed scornfully to M. Vyschnegradsky, when that gentleman proposed X. for an important post in the ministry and depreciated E. as an honest mediocrity, 'we have too much cleverness and ability as it is. A little more honesty will

stand us in good stead. I mean to appoint E.' And he did appoint him, to the detriment of the administration."

Nor can it be denied that his reply to the Queen of Denmark, when she and her husband exhausted their entreaties in urging him to deal more mercifully with the Stundists, was lacking in a certain dry sarcasm when he is reported to have said: "'I, a born Russian, find it a most difficult task to govern my people from Gatchino, which, as you know, is in Russia; and now do you really fancy that you, who are foreigners, can rule them more successfully from Copenhagen?'"

The article contains a number of malicious anecdotes, sandwiched with more or less frank recognition of the sterling qualities of the Czar's character.

WHY POULTNEY BIGELOW AND FREDERICK REMINGTON LEFT RUSSIA.

IF there are any hard things left to say about the land of the Czar when Mr. Poultney Bigelow gets through telling, in the January *Harper's*, "Why We Left Russia," it is safe to say that he has done his best and is not to be justly blamed for the omission. The newspapers have not left it unknown that Mr. Bigelow, with Mr. Frederick Remington, invaded the Empire of the Slavs, each armed with a special passport, issued by our government only "to accredited agents and such as are particularly vouched for;" the plan of campaign of the two gentlemen being to embark at St. Petersburg in canoes and sail coastwise the length of the Baltic. Mr. Bigelow's quality of an agent of the United States resulted from the commission given him to report on the best means of protecting our sea coast from the ravages of the waters, with orders "to note particularly what had been done along the sandy shores of the Baltic, where the conditions suggest very strongly our shores of Long Island and New Jersey." Mr. Remington, of course, had designs on the landscape and native scenes with his famous pencil.

The fun began before the travelers reached Warsaw—the regulation official throwing open their railway carriage door "with startling swiftness." And in the Polish capital they were constantly dogged by creatures of the government, and were forced to resort to bewildering precautions and subterfuges in seeing a former acquaintance and in going to the theatre.

THE SWEETS OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

But St. Petersburg was reached before the full odium of the country was realized by Mr. Bigelow. In a miserable droschka, which took them from the wretched express train, he and Mr. Remington drove through "vast and lonesome squares" populated with "uniforms and rags" to the legation of the United States. On the sumptuous dwelling place of the chargé—there was no United States Minister—not even "a small brass plate," announcing the significance of the institution, existed to warm the patriotic

blood of these strangers in a strange land; which symbol obtains in other countries, "particularly," remarks Mr. Bigelow, "in semi-civilized ones."

"In St. Petersburg, Remington and I looked in vain for some such cheering sign. There may have been one in Russia, but few American travelers speak that language. We stumbled about in a wretchedly homesick condition, ringing all the bells in the neighborhood, finding no one who could speak our language, and at length stumbling by accident upon the door of the magnificent gentleman who represents the government of Washington near the person of our friend, the Czar of all the Russias. I had sent a letter June 1 informing our chargé in St. Petersburg that I bore a commission from the United States government."

Though this information had been sent ahead, with every detail of their mission and personality, leading to a request that they might receive permission to undertake the desired journey, and even offering to defray the expenses of an official of the government to accompany them and see they did nothing wrong, still, after a week's time, the "magnificent gentleman" had only to say to them that he had made no request in their behalf, and that there were "difficulties," "diplomatic usage," "precedent," etc.

After an exchange of compliments between Mr. Bigelow and the magnificent, from the spicy to the formal stage, and waiting four days in vain for news, the two unfortunates betook themselves from St. Petersburg to Kovno, near the Prussian frontier, and waited for their canoes to be sent from the inhospitable gates they had left. They only got possession of their passports through the kindly offices of a friend high in the official ranks; another friend informed them that their treatment meant a hint from the government to disappear from Russia at the shortest possible notice; and the way to the frontier was beguiled with further rencontres with government spies, who tabooed even Mr. Remington's sketch book. To cap the climax, their canoes only reached them after monstrous delay and expense; Mr. Remington's having excited the curiosity of the police, "they took a hammer and smashed the beautiful mahogany deck in spite of the fact that the hatches were on purpose left unlocked."

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO MR. BIGELOW.

"As I pen these lines, a letter from our chargé in St. Petersburg reaches me confirming all that was told us there more than a month ago, namely, that the Russian government simply ignored his application, and by so doing gave him to understand that Remington should not make sketches in Russia, and that the United States deserved a snub for sending a commissioner to inquire about tree-planting on the sea-coasts.

"In other words, the Russian government treated Remington and myself exactly as it treated the Emigration Commission sent by the United States government last year. When Japan declined to re-

ceive an American commissioner some forty years ago, we sent a fleet under Commodore Perry and insisted upon the forms of European courtesy. That was bullying a chivalrous but weak nation. To-day our diplomatic representatives in Russia are treated with the same contempt we have learned to expect in China, and latterly in Chili."

THE AFGHAN AMEER.

ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, the Afghan Ameer, who is from time to time depicted as a drunken, debauched despot, whose atrocities would make the world shudder if they were not hidden from the eyes of the world by a veil of mountains, across which even the newspaper correspondent seldom can make his way, has found his eulogist in Sir Lepel Griffin, who devotes an article in the *Fortnightly* to singing his praises. Sir Lepel Griffin says: "Even should Abdur Rahman now lose his hold of power, which I do not believe, and fall, overwhelmed by his enemies, he would leave behind him a record second to no Oriental prince of this generation for courage, determination and knowledge of the best methods of holding his turbulent countrymen in subjection."

This impression is not a new one. Sir Lepel Griffin was one of the high officials who interviewed Abdur Rahman before he was placed upon the throne, and who acted for some time as an informal kind of resident in the Afghan capital. He says: "My own impression, formed after the interviews at Zimma, at which the negotiations for the assumption of the Amirship were finally arranged, was an exceedingly favorable one. Abdur Rahman, though then only forty years of age, appeared nearly fifty. Exile, sedentary life and the hardships of his early manhood had prematurely aged him. At the same time, he was of most courtly manners, great vivacity and energy, a strong sense of humor, and a clever and logical speaker. It was impossible to doubt that he was both a powerful and an intelligent man, with enormous self-confidence and an infinity of resource. I thought him then, and I still hold him to be, one of the most remarkable of Asiatic statesmen. The difficulties of the administration of Afghanistan are not known or appreciated in England; and although the Amir has made many mistakes, and his self-confidence and headstrong conceit have often led him astray, yet, take him as he stands to-day, he is indisputably a ruler of men, and infinitely superior to the crowd of candidates for the throne of Afghanistan who were pushed aside when he appeared on the scene. On every question, whether of the administration of his country, its foreign policy, the division of Afghanistan and the severance of the southern and eastern portions from Kabul, the amount of the subsidy and arms he was to receive, or the expulsion of hostile or doubtful chiefs, he delivered himself with a directness and vigor which bore the impress of truth, and from that day to this I have never found in his policy anything inconsistent with the assurances he gave us previous to his accession.

THE CHILD-GARDEN.

A National Movement in Education.

IN the January *Century* Mr. Talcott Williams makes a very sympathetic review of the advance of kindergarten teaching since the ill-appreciated efforts that made up the life of Froebel, Pestalozzi's pupil and successor. Froebel's theory has been so widely taught and applied of late years that most people of to-day know the essential feature of it: that the child must be taught through the senses, by symbols, that he may form his own concept of what he has seen instead of being left vaguely to assimilate more or less imperfectly the concepts of those who have gone before him.

THE KINDERGARTEN AGE.

Mr. Williams says: "For all classes, then, the problem of education is to furnish environment, fit, fair and fruitful, for those chrysalis-breaking years in which the young child has begun to leave the family without entering the school-room. They lie from three to seven. In them, as Bain has pointed out, the brain grows with the greatest rapidity, a rapidity to which its later increase is small, and the entire being of the child receives its first conscious impression of the family, the Church, and the State, of ethics, of law, and of social life. The young savage needs to be humanized.

"What are more brutal than the self-invented games of blameless children? Do we not all know the infant who has sought to kill or maim his pet? Have we not all met the child who, when taken to the sorrowing home where his playmate lies dead at once asks with the blunt avarice of four years old, 'Now that Peter is dead you will give me his horse and his drum, won't you?' The inert imagination of the child needs to be quickened and his emotion awakened. The vacant horizon needs to be filled. No child, untaught and undirected, can bridge those fruitful but unrecorded years of the race in which its first and greatest triumphs were won; in which human fingers first learned to plait the pliant willow and human hands to fashion the potter's clay; in which number was mastered, the choric dance learned and the hoarse cries of barbarism were set to the dawning music of civilization."

THE FROEBELLIAN SYSTEM.

To make the most of this budding and plastic stage, prescient as it is with the man or woman who is to be, Froebel had recourse to moulding the play-activities of the child who was to receive a symbolic education in plays, games and occupations which symbolize the primitive arts of man. "For this purpose the child is led through a series of primitive occupations in plaiting, weaving and modeling, through games and dances, which bring into play all the social relations, and through songs and the simple use of number, form and language."

The loving and far-seeing old pedagogue Froebel was in advance of his age and without honor in his own country, though he conducted a school under his system for a while. Switzerland took up the idea,

and still uses it ; but France does more kindergarten work than all the rest of the world put together.

THE KINDERGARTEN A DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

"It was Froebel's own opinion that 'the spirit of American nationality was the only one in the world with which his method was in complete harmony, and to which its legitimate institutions would present no barriers.' The figures given below of the growth of the kindergarten in this country are the best possible proof of the truth of Froebel's prescient assertion. The Prussian Minister Raumer has been blamed for prohibiting the kindergarten in Prussia in 1851 ; but he showed the wisdom of his class and the safe instincts of the bureaucrat. Within its limits of years, of method, and of purpose, the kindergarten furnishes the most felicitous beginning for the training of the child in a democratic state, because it recognizes the voluntary activity of the individual as the best means of education and social contact as its best medium. Froebel himself refused to educate a duke's son alone. He sought for his own nephews and nieces the companionship which the common school brings, and which is to-day only too often shunned to the mutual loss of rich and poor."

THE KINDERGARTEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The kindergarten ought to be of especial advantage in strengthening and supplementing our public school work, because, as Mr. Williams points out, it would practically double the very scanty schooling of our working population, which at present does not average over three or four years—a very small part of a lifetime to include all the training one is to get in thinking for one's self. It will take a great additional expenditure, to be sure, but Mr. Williams thinks the game is quite worth the candle, arguing, too, that the additional money, "unlike that devoted to higher grades, will be spent on a constantly increasing number." "Of its moral effects on the neglected children of our streets one can only quote the experience of San Francisco, where, of nine thousand children from the criminal and poverty-stricken quarters of the city who have gone through the free kindergartens of the Golden Gate Association, but one was found to have been arrested, after careful inquiry and years of watchfulness over police court, prison and house-of-refuge records." Of even more importance is the faculty of application of theories and the training for independent thinking that the Froebellian system introduces among our school children, sadly lacking in these tendencies.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN AMERICA.

While Mr. Williams cautions us that owing to the dangers of distorting the kindergarten system it is unwise to generalize, he shows the remarkable figures given by the United States Commissioner of Education, seeming to indicate a remarkable growth since the incipency of interest in the movement, some twenty-three years ago :

"In 1870 there were in this country only five kindergarten schools, and in 1872 the National Educa-

tion Association at its Boston meeting appointed a committee which reported a year later recommending the system. Between 1870 and 1873 experimental kindergartens were established in Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis, public attention was enlisted by the efforts of Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, the most important worker in the early history of the kindergarten in this country, and the system began a rapid growth. Taking private and public kindergartens together, the advance of the system has displayed this most rapid progress :

	1875.	1880.	1885.	1891-2.
Schools.....	95	232	413	1,001
Teachers.....	216	524	902	2,242
Pupils.....	2,809	8,871	18,780	50,423

Only four of our larger cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Milwaukee and St. Louis—have added kindergarten work to their public school curricula on any serious scale, and we are in merely the infancy of the movement compared with France, whose kindergartens had in 1887-8 an attendance of no less than 741,224 children between the ages of three and six.

"Compared, however, with like movements to secure the education of a class or the adoption of a new system of teaching, the kindergarten movement may fairly be considered unrivaled in the history of national education. 'The good Lord could not be everywhere, therefore he made mothers,' said the Jewish rabbi. . . . The cause of these schools, rounding out the work and supplementing the responsibility of mothers, rich or poor, has appealed to the maternal instinct of women wherever it has been presented. The movement has been essentially theirs. They have led it, supported its schools, officered its associations, and urged its agitation."

The Kindergarten and Christianity.

In the *Catholic World* for January there is a further article on Froebel's Kindergarten and our application of it, by Emma W. White, who discusses the system more especially from the standpoint of its connection with Christianity, a connection which its founder emphasized strongly. Froebel was accused of being an infidel, but this was evidently false.

"And even supposing for one moment that this were true ; if his methods were the most logical, the most scientific, and the best, shall we be satisfied with anything less than the best ?

"But he was indeed a thoroughly religious man. He regarded the nature of the child as threefold in its relation to nature, to man and to God ; he aims at the harmonious development of this threefold being, and declares that "all education that is not founded upon the Christian religion is one-sided and fruitless."

"To Froebel everything in nature was God's gift to man, through which he should learn to know him ; therefore the material which he prepared in the kindergarten to serve for the development of the child he divides into 'gifts' and 'occupations.'"

Kindergartening in San Francisco.

A very quaint article and an entirely successful one is "A Kindergarten Christmas," in the *Overland Monthly*, by Nora A. Smith. The text and pretty illustrations show the little San Francisco children planting fir trees in the sand table, joining in a dance to the music of the piano, listening to stories from the delightful "Miss Mary," moulding cones out of lumps of clay, and admiring Correggio's "Holy Night."

"The babies meanwhile are having an ideal play with the fir and pine cones. First, the large ones are mother cows, the small ones calves standing by their sides; next they are a brood of chickens; now they are a herd of cattle driven to summer pasture; again they become a band of wild horses and gallop over the plain. One is caught and tamed, a bit is put in his mouth, and he is set to draw a wagon brought from the box of playthings. The casual observer might think this all aimless play, but the kindergartner is there to guide it, to make a wise suggestion now and then, to restrain the selfish and grasping child and encourage the timid one; while the free handling of the cones and occasional questions and answers impress upon the memory some useful facts."

The spirit and method of kindergarten work are charmingly shown in this sketch, and it might well be reprinted as a tract for wide use in the free-kindergarten propaganda that has begun so effectively in New York and other cities. By the way, it should be added that Nora A. Smith, of San Francisco, is a sister of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, who is also both an enthusiast and an authority as regards kindergartening.

The Kindergarten a Preventive of Crime.

In the Open Letters Department of the *Century*, Angeline Brooks writes of "The Possibilities of the Kindergarten." She shows that the Kindergarten should be and can be much more than a mere preliminary to the school, for its moral training and character building would be not only preparatory to, but far different from, what our public schools now, unfortunately, effect. She thinks the years between three and five should be utilized by the Kindertartens because the child is developing so rapidly at that stage.

"In proportion to the population, the number of criminals in this country is greater now than it was twenty-five years ago, and, furthermore, statistics show that the average age of criminals is decreasing, each succeeding year adding a list younger than any of the preceding years. The cause of this alarming state of affairs may, to a great extent, be traced to the neglect of childhood.

"It must be conceded that the public schools fail in not making character-building their primal duty, as, theoretically, the chief reason for their existence is to make good citizens. Their failure to do this necessitates, in many instances, the establishment of juvenile asylums and reformatory prisons, the object of which is to reclaim a dangerous class, who, had they been properly trained in early childhood, would have required no reclaiming."

RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

From the Point of View of '93.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, opens No. 1, Vol. VI., of his magazine with an article stocked full of valuable information regarding this globe of ours and ourselves. We quote his paragraphs relating to our religious faiths: "The best presentation of the religious systems of the world is probably that of the Church Missionary Society, which gives to the heathen faith 874,000,000 adherents; to Mohammedans, 173,000,000; to the Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; to the Greek Church, 85,000,000; to the Jews, 8,000,000; and to Protestant communities, 135,000,000. This would make over one-half the race heathen; one in about 180 a Jew; one in 18 a Greek; one in 9 a Mohammedan; one in 8 a Romanist, and one in 10 or 11 a Protestant. Protestant church-members, however, do not number over 40,000,000; all who fall into no other class being reckoned as in Protestant communities—a very unsafe and unsatisfactory mode of classification when we are estimating the available force of the church. More than 1,000,000,000 human beings are without even a nominal Christianity; and though about 450,000,000 are reckoned as nominally Christian—or nearly one-third of the race—less than one-tenth of these actually belong to the evangelical churches.

RELIGIONS COMPARED.

"It ought to be noted, also, that Mohammedanism has more in common with Christianity than any other false faith. It accepts the bulk of the Old Testament, admits many of the patriarchs and prophets, and even Jesus among saints and seers, while affirming the supremacy of Mohammed; is the foe of idolatry and maintains the unity of the Godhead as against polytheism. Its very approaches to Christianity have, however, been its secret of resistance. The Mussulman claims that his faith embraces all that is worth retaining in the religion of Christ, and, in all else, is an advance upon it. And thus far the territory of Islam is almost untouched by Christian missions. The Greek Church stands midway between Protestantism and Romanism, with decided leanings toward the doctrine and practice of the Vatican. Romanism, especially in South America, is but one remove from paganism: though in some parts of the world, especially in the United States, it approaches very closely to Protestantism in intelligence and pure morality.

HEATHENISM AND PAGANISM.

"There is a vast gulf between heathenism and paganism, so called, both names being very inadequate. The faiths of Confucianists, Brahmists and Buddhists are immeasurably above the fetich worship of Africa, among some of whose tribes the very conception of God seems to have almost died out. But nowhere among men have any yet been found who have absolutely no form of religion or worship, or conception of a deity."

THE PRIEST IN POLITICS.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes a wise and sensible article upon the ridiculous cant which is being published for political argument in the Unionist papers on the subject of the Meath election petition.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Mr. Davitt quietly, but with great force, contrasts the wholesale denunciations hurled at the bishop and priests of Meath for interfering with politics. It is not because the priests interfere in politics that they are held up to public opprobrium, but because they interfered on the Nationalist side. Mr. Davitt asks: "Does any sane person in Great Britain or Ireland believe for a single moment that the language, threats or 'intimidations' proved against the priests of Meath would have been morally or politically objectionable to Unionists, if used against the Home Rule cause, or in favor of the Union, or landlordism, or Parnellite factionism? The Irish priest is denounced because he is a Nationalist and an active foe to the landlord system."

He points out, too, that the influence of the priests in Ireland is chiefly due, not to their sacerdotal functions, but to their active labors in the cause of Home Rule and in Agrarian Reform. Mr. Davitt goes, perhaps, too far in condemning the action of the priests in the following passage:

INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL PREJUDICE.

"I believe now, as I have always believed, that the well-deserved political influence of the Irish priest is best preserved and most wisely exercised when it is most free from the suspicion of spiritual pressure. To enforce a political doctrine by means of a spiritual threat, or the argument of a future reward, is an act morally as indefensible as for a landlord to demand a vote by the terrorism of an eviction. The true conception of religion is as much outraged in the one case as the most elementary idea of justice is violated in the other. Every Catholic knows that the priest is as likely to be influenced by political prejudice and to err in judgment as a layman, and the attempt to enforce a political opinion clothed in a religious garb serves to weaken religious convictions in minds that are liable to be religiously disturbed by a wrong or mistaken judgment from the same source upon secular subjects."

WHERE COLUMBUS LANDED.

THE island upon which Columbus first landed in 1492 has been variously identified by historical students; with Samara by Fox, with Turk's Island by Navarrete, and with Cat Island by Washington Irving and Humboldt. The later writers who have investigated the subject are generally of the opinion that it was Watling's Island, or San Salvador. This is the view taken in the *United Service* by Mr. Henry W. Blake, who has lived in the Bahamas and made a study of this group of islands and examined the tides and currents of the surround-

ing water. Watling's Island, he asserts, is the only one between Florida and Hayti that answers to Columbus' description of Guanahani.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR IN THE STUDY.

ONE of several good articles in the *Sunday Magazine* is entitled "Archdeacon Farrar at Home." There are numerous illustrations, and there are besides *fac-simile* reproductions of autograph poems by Tennyson, Browning, Lowell and Edwin Arnold. When asked who were his favorite poets, Dr. Farrar replied: "Coleridge and Milton, or rather Milton and Coleridge, and in latter years Dante, with, of course, Browning and Tennyson." No. 17 Dean's Yard, London, is the Archdeacon's residence. His age is over threescore years, but we are assured that despite all statements to the contrary, his health continues robust. The drawing room at No. 17 is the storehouse of elegant attractions, but beyond all question it is in the library or study that Dr. Farrar is really "at home." It is a fine square room, with its walls covered with bookcases and pictures. The library may not be notable for the area it covers, because its owner does not love books merely as books; it is, however, a library of familiar acquaintances and valued friends.

HIS STUDY COMPANION—POLLY.

"Dr. Farrar does most of his daily work at an upright desk, standing close by the window. He has one constant companion—'Polly' by name and parrot by profession. 'Polly' is silent to-night—asleep; but during the day she fills the rôle of good physician. She insists on having a little share of her master's thought and occasionally a perch on his finger, possibly from an instinctive sense of the evil of all work and no play, even to an Archdeacon. She is continually illustrating the health value of innocent laughter, and, thanks to 'Polly,' many a melancholy-visaged visitor leaves Dean's Yard with brighter countenance and lighter heart.

"No wonder that Dr. Farrar accomplishes so much work! His 'working day' opens at half-past eight o'clock in the morning and does not close until ten o'clock at night, when for an hour or so he will give himself up to the novel or book of the hour, or other form of recreation. Much of his serious work, however, is done at the Athenæum Club, where, in the library, he is secure of the unbroken quiet which might be interrupted at home."

Archdeacon Farrar is possessed of one faculty invaluable to a man with so many engagements. He is rapid in composition. "My sermons," he said, "don't take me long; four hours at the outside, three hours generally. His sermons, by the way, are written at the beginning of the week, not at the end, and he strenuously maintains the superiority of the written discourse over the extempore sermon. His distinctly literary work is usually done during the annual six weeks' holiday, when he takes his family to a quiet seaside place.

MR. CHILD ON THE PARISIAN PLEBS.

MR. THEODORE CHILD'S fine work is continued in the paper posthumously published in the January *Harper's* on "Proletarian Paris." Mr. Child succeeds admirably in being readable without being superficial and without turning aside from the subject in hand. He avers that the Parisians, especially the Parisian journalists, do not do their city justice, because the papers state facts only in the order of novelty. Furthermore, the foreign critics of French affairs rarely make allowance for the difference between the diapason of their own country and that of Paris, where in political controversy, for instance, to call an adversary an assassin is a comparatively innocent pleasantry, while in literary controversy such terms of abuse as scoundrel and idiot are the usual accompaniment of the preliminary amenities which lead up to a bloodless duel."

THE DEMOCRACY OF PARIS.

"The Parisians are so democratic that Hottentot ladies and dethroned kings can circulate freely in the streets without attracting the slightest attention. Even Oscar Wilde, in the palmy days of his vestimentary eccentricity, passed unnoticed in the streets of Paris. In proletarian and in elegant Paris alike there is complete liberty of locomotion; the city belongs to the citizens, and its beauties and conveniences are for the common joy of rich and poor. We are therefore free to wander and observe the prodigious contrasts of the monster."

Mr. Child says that while there is plenty of poverty and misery in the French capital, squalor is by no means so aggressive as in London. The proletariat furnishes him with some picturesque types to describe: for instance, Citizen Jules Allix, who pointed the cannon from Belleville in '71, now "a peaceful and somewhat crazy old gentleman, who, since the amnesty restored him to the free enjoyment of life in the capital, has been teaching little girls to read in the school of Mlle. Barberousse."

THE RAG PICKERS OF PARIS.

"The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag-dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women and children sifting the dust bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts."

MAKING AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE *Cosmopolitan* magazine, under the energetic management of Mr. John Brisben Walker, prints an enlarged edition on the occasion of the new year. It has opened in new quarters and with its own complete machinery for manufacturing the magazine. The January number opens with a lengthy article describing "The Making of an Illustrated Magazine," with scores of illustrations showing the machinery of the plant, portraits of many of the *Cosmopolitan's* more illustrious contributors, and the editorial and business heads of the establishment.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES A COSTLY LUXURY.

"Probably there are few business enterprises," says the *Cosmopolitan* writer, "of a more hazardous nature than the establishment of an illustrated magazine. There are two or three very curious features which place large odds against success. First, the magazine must be sold at less than cost from the year of its birth until it reaches a circulation approximating one hundred thousand copies. Upon the first copy of each issue there are fixed charges aggregating many thousands of dollars paid to authors and artists, for the services of editors, engravers, printers, electrotypers, etc., and these charges are constant, whether one copy or half a million be issued."

"If the *Cosmopolitan* were confined to the average edition of the average book the entire edition would have to be sold at more than five dollars a copy to bring cost price to the publisher. But with each thousand added to the edition of the magazine these fixed charges are divided into a smaller sum per copy, until at a hundred thousand the figure becomes so small that the advertising receipts step in and turn the scale in favor of the publisher. In lots of 100,000 copies the actual cost of a magazine of the character of the *Cosmopolitan* for paper, press work, editorial services, mailing and other expenses incidental to its publication is about eighteen cents per copy—more than the price at which it is sold to the American News Company. Apparently, the more copies sold, the more money the publisher would lose; but the seeming paradox is explained by the advantage which the great advertisers of the world take of such a large circulation, and the deficiency of income from the hundred thousand copies is made good by the advertising pages, with a margin of profit left over."

THE POOR CONTRIBUTOR.

The process of taking care of the immense mails is described, mails which bring, in addition to the enormous business correspondence, some 6,000 manuscripts a year, with the letters relative to them, and proposing others. Of these manuscripts only some 150 can be used during the year.

"The return of a manuscript does not imply that it is lacking in literary style or merit. The editor has in mind all that has been printed in the magazine during its entire existence, or in other magazines for the last half-dozen years, the manuscripts already in hand accepted, and finally the suitability of the

manuscripts to this special publication. In a word, a thousand considerations go to make up the decision upon which its acceptance or rejection depends, and excellent articles are often promptly rejected because of conditions, entirely foreign to their merits, which make their acceptance inadvisable.

"After much work the manuscripts are assorted under three heads: Unavailable: Doubtful: Probably worthy of acceptance. A consultation next follows with the editor-in-chief of the magazine, the doubtful manuscripts are carefully gone over, and a few selected for additional reading and consideration. Those that are not available are promptly returned to their authors, and those that are promising are at once read by the editor and if desirable the work of illustration is put in hand. But the real work of an editor comes in upon the class of manuscripts marked 'doubtful.' Some of these are held for a long time, with the authors' permission, hoping that a place can be found for their use. Others are re-read and discussed in a council of the entire editorial force, and even then put aside to be brought up for future consideration. Many times manuscripts, which if a decision were required at once, would be returned to their authors, are held and after repeated consideration placed in some nook that occurs in the make-up."

WANTED, A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

IN the *Contemporary Review* the inimitable M. de Blowitz discusses the question of the training of young men for journalism. He hankers after a school; and as a constantly increasing number of young men are going in for journalism, it is worth while to see what the London *Times* correspondent at Paris considers to be the best method of turning out newspaper men equipped for their work.

First of all, M. de Blowitz insists strongly upon the call. He says: "The man who would enter a school of journalism should feel a positive 'call' to this vocation, should have in him the unwearying vigilance which is an absolute condition of it; the love of danger, of civil danger, that is, and a real peril; a boundless curiosity and love for truth, and a special and marked facility of rapid assimilation and comprehension."

Having got the call, the next thing to decide is as to how the journalist in embryo is to be developed. M. de Blowitz has already decided that question, having thrashed it out in concert with six of his friends belonging to different nationalities. He submitted to them his idea, and they elaborated in consequence a scheme, the main outlines of which he summarizes as follows:

"First, that the young aspirant to journalism should have finished his eighteenth year, and should possess the first regular degree according to the collegiate education of his country. We required the physical capacities of which I have just spoken. We demanded that he should be seriously grounded in the elements of two languages other than his own. We insisted furthermore on having five years of his time, so that his career should not begin before he was twenty-three, or even later. We would then place

this young man in the hands of professors who for two years would teach him the history and literature of each of the great historic and literary divisions of Europe. He would be initiated into the origin and tendencies of spirit of his most remarkable contemporaries in every country. He would be given a general idea of the political constitutions, the ethnologic and climatic conditions, the products, the geographical situation, the means of communication, the armed forces, the budgets and the public debts of every nation. He would be given the documents necessary for consultation. He would be taught to draw both landscapes and the human face.

"Finally, such a pupil would undergo a graduating examination, and if he failed in any way to satisfy his instructors he would remain another year, after which, for three years more, he would spend in succession some months at school or college in other lands, so that the remaining three years should be used up by his presence at foreign schools of journalism, and travel in countries where these schools are established as well as in countries where they might not yet exist. All these schools of journalism should form a federation. The pupils of one school, by this scheme, would be received in any one of the other schools without any extra expense, the cost of the entire course having been fixed in advance, and no new item being introduced, either for removal or trips made at the professors' orders.

WHEAT GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN contributes to No. 1, Vol. I., of the *Journal of Political Economy*, published by the University Press of Chicago, an economic study on the "Price of Wheat since 1867." The year 1867 is selected as marking the highest point reached by the annual average price of wheat since production for the foreign market became a recognized feature of American farming.

Mr. Veblen finds that in the older States wheat growing has been relatively less profitable since 1882 than during the preceding ten years. In the newer farm lands of the West the case has been somewhat different, as a lower cost of production has enabled the farmer to sell wheat at prices that would not have been remunerative for wheat grown elsewhere in the country as a main crop. "To sum up," says Mr. Veblen, "the indications afforded by the course of prices are that since the completion of the great decline in prices of farm products, 1884-5, wheat growing in the older wheat States has held a less favorable position relatively to other farming than it did during the seventies. All accounts converge to the support of that view. But it is doubtful whether in the great winter wheat States of the Ohio valley group a relatively large acreage of wheat in a system of mixed farming has not continued to be more profitable throughout the whole period than a system which should tend to discard wheat growing as a staple crop, while it is to be taken as beyond doubt that with the changes of the last two or three years wheat growing in those States is again normally a profitable investment.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

THE death of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb cuts short a literary and journalistic career of great distinction and usefulness. Mrs. Lamb had in these recent years so identified herself with the *Magazine of American History* which she conducted, that it was in this connection that the general public had come to know her best. But she had given long years to various philanthropic and literary undertakings before she began to edit the magazine. The work upon which her permanent fame will rest was her "History of New York," a voluminous work which is at once scholarly and entertaining. She had made for herself an abiding reputation in the two chief cities of the country, New York and Chicago, by reason of her zealous



THE LATE MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

and public-spirited labors. The *Christian Union* of January 14 says of Mrs. Lamb :

"Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who died on January 2, was a woman of most remarkable character ; to accomplish what she did, at the time she did, shows rare courage and faith, and she may well be called a leader of women in this country. To measure Mrs. Lamb's power one must remember when she began her work. To write, to be remarkable as a student, to have the courage to stand out from the ranks of women in 1852, meant far more than it does to-day, when the remarkable woman is the one who is living a life in no way identified with the world outside her home. Church, club, class, philanthropic work of

some kind, commands the attention of almost every woman, no matter what her gifts ; for if she has no gift of mind or manner she probably has one of purse. For a woman born since 1850 to accomplish all that Mrs. Lamb accomplished would not make her career as remarkable, so great is the change in condition, sentiment and opportunity for women.

"Mrs. Lamb was born in 1829, and in the early fifties she came before the public as a philanthropist, having been instrumental in establishing the Half-Orphan Asylum of Chicago and the Home for the Friendless. Before this time she had made a name for herself both as writer and teacher, and stood with the few women whose abilities, courage and faith have made it possible for those who have followed them to walk in a cleared path—for they did far more than to blaze the trees.

"Mrs Lamb's quiet, reserved manner gave a stranger but a faint idea of her power. The works she left, mainly historical, show vigor and the ability of concentration that mark the rare mind, whether of man or woman."

It was announced on January 22 that the *Magazine of American History* would be consolidated with the *National Magazine*, and that the title of the former would be given to the two as combined. The editor of the re-constituted *Magazine of American History* will be General James Grant Wilson, who is the present editor of the *National Magazine*; and the publishers will be the "National History Company," of New York.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE opening article in the January *Magazine of American History* is by Edward Floyd De Lancey on "The Columbian Celebration of 1792," which in New York was under the auspices of Tammany Hall, and seems to have been a very creditable affair.

George C. Hepburn takes a pleasant "Glance at the Age of Queen Elizabeth," and a very gorgeous portrait of the maiden queen forms the frontispiece of the number. Prof. Henry E. Chambers, of Tulane University, gives some sensible advice "How to Study United States History," in which he shows how valuable history may be as a study and lays down a dozen of "don'ts," among which we find injunctions to "Keep posted on current events. History is being made every day. Read the newspapers. Call frequent attention to the connection between present and past events." Also we are instructed not to have the pupil memorize text, not to confine ourselves to one text-book, and not to be afraid of making the recitation interesting.

A quaint and charming feature of the magazine has been its chapters, condensed from the "successful novel of fifty-six years ago," "Horseshoe Robinson," which is ended in this number, and a sketch is added, by Emanuel Spencer, of John Pendleton Kennedy, the author of that fascinating work. A curious incident in Kennedy's literary work was his writing the fourth chapter of the second book of "The Virginians" in response to Thackeray's request, who was a great friend of his. This fact accounts for the descriptive accuracy of that part of the great novel.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* opens its first number for 1893 with two articles on the silver question, one by the Hon. Henry Hucks Gibbs, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and the other by the Hon. Henry Bacon, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Mr. Gibbs considers principally the effect on commerce of the separate action of individual nations regarding the use of silver as money, with particular reference to the silver legislation of the United States in its successive stages. He is a staunch bimetallist, and even goes so far as to assert that the United States could, if she should open her mint to the unlimited coinage of silver and gold, maintain alone the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ or 16 to 1, with full legal tender, against the rest of the world. So long, however, as there is a hope of obtaining an international ratio he would not urge the individual nation to take this step. The fear that the adoption of bimetallism by the United States would place the country on a silver basis he holds to be unfounded, and declares that the only possible way in which the United States could really pass to a silver basis would be by demonetizing gold and becoming by law a silver-using country like Mexico or China.

Mr. Henry Bacon sums up his article, "Shall the State Bank Tax be Repealed," as follows: "My conclusions are that the country is not prepared and ready to-day to meet or cope with the problems which would arise from the repeal of the tax on State-bank circulation; that the return to the system of regulating the issue of such currency by State laws can never be safely or successfully made; that control over the issuing of bank circulation is a constitutional function of the Federal Government, and the exercise of such control in the present situation of the country is necessary and presents no insurmountable difficulty."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

In his article, "Alien Degradation of American Character," Mr. Sydney G. Fisher compares the present movement against immigration with that represented by the Know-Nothing party forty years ago. If the modern movement go on increasing, and take definite form, it will, says Mr. Fisher, "have many advantages over the Know-Nothingism of 1850. It will avoid the absurdity of being a secret organization and the absurdity of recommending that the foreign born shall never hold political office. It will be entirely free from attacks on the Roman Catholics and all the violence and bitterness which that involved. It will confine itself to its legitimate sphere, which will be the advocacy of a law putting a capitation tax on all immigrants. Absolute exclusion would be difficult to accomplish. We cannot treat the Irish and the Germans, or even the Italians and the Russians, as we do the Chinese. But a high protective tariff on these would exclude the greater number and reduce immigration to a very small stream, which would be neither very polluted nor very dangerous. If we protect ourselves against refined sugar, wool, shot-guns, and works of art, why not against human products, which degrade the morals of the country and drive its native owners from profitable callings by underbidding them in wages?"

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

Dr. J. M. Rice discusses this month the public schools of New York City and finds the methods followed in them unscientific and the instruction given of a low order. He attributes the low standard of the New York schools chiefly to the absence of any incentive to teach well.

In the department "Leading Articles of the Month," will be found reviews of the articles, "Necessity for a National Quarantine," by Dr. E. O. Shakespeare; "What Immigrants Contribute to Industry," by Mr. George F. Parker; "French Political Stability," by M. Lévy-Bruhl, and, "Jay Gould and Socialism," by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the department, "Leading Articles of the Month," will be found reviews of Senator Chandler's article on Immigration, "Industrial Co-operation," by the Hon. David Dudley Field, "Labor Organizations in Law," by Mr. Oren B. Taft, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's account of the City Vigilance League of New York and an extract from Senator Jean Macé's article, "Universal Suffrage in France."

THE LIMITS OF LEGITIMATE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

The Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, attempts to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate religious discussion. He holds that any attack upon the fundamental principles of Christianity is distinctly illegitimate and cites Colonel Ingersoll's article on Rénan in a recent number of the *North American Review*, as one which transgressed the bounds of legitimate discussion: "It is out of no fear of the ultimate issue of what I have here described as illegitimate religious discussion that I insist upon limits being set. The truth is always stronger than any attack upon it, and the history of Christianity affords the strongest encouragement to its believers to-day. But one cannot help feeling deeply concerned for the welfare of those who make attacks upon it, and so, to free them from danger—danger of which no human pen can fully write—one earnestly demands that a limit should be set. No one can consider the result of even a flippant word against Christianity without realizing the peril in which those who hear it may be placed. The very safety and welfare of the community, in its highest rights and privileges, are endangered if there be limitless questioning of the truths which accompany salvation."

JAPAN AND ITALY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Japanese Minister at Washington gives an account of the preparation his country is making for a representation at the World's Fair and the United States Consul-General at Rome describes the exhibits Italy will send.

The principal exhibits of Japan at the Fair will be silk, silk fabrics, lacquer, porcelain, bronze, wood carvings, bamboo work, articles made of leather, tea, rice, fish, mineral products and educational apparatus. Of great value will be a book and a statistical pamphlet which is to be published in the English language with a view to explaining the social and economic status of Japanese women. "The pamphlet will give, in tabulated form, the statistics of female education and employment and of philanthropic and charitable enterprises under female supervision. The book will be, as far as possible, a complete review of the position held by women in Japan, their domestic and public status, their religious and educational training, their lives as daughters, wives and mothers and their employment in the various arts and industries."

The bulk of the exhibits from Italy will be sculpture, painting and the products of the soil, but there will be also a most interesting display of artistic manufacture, glassware, mosaics, laces, bronzes and stucco work.

Writing on the "Possibilities of the Telescope," Mr. Alvan G. Clark points out that the future advance will be made along the line of the refracting lens, which he regards as superior in every way to the reflecting lens.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. W. J. CORBETT shows that the number of insane in the United Kingdom has more than doubled in twenty-eight years, the figures being 55,525 in 1862, and 117,336 in 1890. The ratio of insanity has gone up from 1.81 to 3.11, and this, notwithstanding an increased expenditure for land and buildings in the last ten years of \$275,000,000. He says it is "made evident, by the inexorable logic of figures, that so far from extended asylum accommodation, skillful treatment and improved appliances for the cure of the insane having tended to keep down or abate the ever-rising flood of insanity these very means and appliances appear to have the opposite effect."

Mr. Corbett points out how the stream of insanity broadens and deepens continuously, and in this he is more successful than in explaining how to dam the evil at its source. His one suggestion is that insane people should not marry, and that a conference of qualified, independent and distinguished men, should be summoned to consider how best to prevent the brain poisoning by alcohol, which is the chief source, he thinks, of the increase of insanity.

SMALL FARMS.

Miss March-Philips has a rather brightly written account of a visit which she paid to some small farmers in Hampshire, England. Slovenly, but comfortable, seems to be her verdict. "It is marvelous what these men do with a small amount of capital, and in improving the land they waste nothing; the very soot from their chimneys goes upon it. The corn areas of the United Kingdom show an average yield of twenty-six bushels to the acre, as compared to an average of forty under the allotment system, and instances are common on small farms where this, what I may call intensified, farming produces fifty-six bushels and even more. Every corner, too, is utilized, and where the plow will not go the spade does. Work seems not a labor but a pleasure, and I believe this is equally true of owners and tenants. By doing everything with their own hands they develop a real affection for the land, and their resources are increased in all sorts of unforeseen ways."

SOCIAL POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Julius Vogel has a very interesting article concerning the way in which New Zealanders have solved many social questions and are going on to solve others. He thinks that the old country might take lessons with advantage from this New Britain in the Southern Cross. Sir Julius Vogel is quite certain that women will soon receive full citizenship in New Zealand, and that legislation providing for arbitration and trade disputes will be passed by both Houses of Parliament. Among the provisions which he describes as worthy of adoption in the United Kingdom, he mentions the following: "An easy system of land transfer, the appointment of a Public Trustee, advisory aid to farmers, the acquisition of land in blocks to cut up for the settlement of families (a system not unknown in Ireland), the extension of the franchise, including its bestowal on women, the municipalization of functions that in private hands involve monopolies, and the enlargement of the powers of the labor union."

"An Englishman," writing on "Politics and Finance in Brazil," gives a very gloomy account of the prospect before the new Republic: "Let Brazilian Ministers represent it as they will, let the stability of the government be 'consolidated' as it may—in the view of at least one English watcher, the Republic of the United States of Brazil is looming large as a political and financial wreck about to fall to pieces."

It is no wonder that such should be the result if, as he tells us, the Brazilians are too lazy even to stand upright: "The laziness of the Brazilians themselves is unsurpassable. They may move occasionally to eat or for a glass of *cachaça*, but rather than work to pay taxes they will face physical degeneration and death; they will even lean against each other while they gossip in the street. As to communications, the roads Brazil possesses are extremely few—her roads are her railways and pedestrians often use them as such; the shipping traffic along her coast is insignificant. Nearly all her principal railways are utterly disorganized."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. E. Redmond attempts to prove that the lesson of the South Meath election and the result of the election petition is that the priests need no longer be regarded as dominant factors in Irish politics, and, therefore, Home Rule may be considered without dread even by the stoutest of Protestants.

Mr. A. Coppen Jones describes the benefits of vivisection in a paper of two or three pages, which is exclusively devoted to telling the story of the way in which tetanus has been shown to be due to a certain microbe for which a remedy has now been discovered, all owing to experiments upon living animals. Mr. Herbert P. Horne reviews Mr. Simon's "*Michelangelo*." Mr. Horne thinks that Mr. Simon's work is likely to remain unique in having established, in the best and fullest sense of the word, the integrity of that incomparable artist.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* begins the year with an excellent number. We deal elsewhere with Mr. Lanin's article on the Czar; M. de Blowitz on Journalism as a Profession; Mr. Wyndham's Exposition of the Advantages of the Bergen System, and Dr. E. A. R. Gould's elaborate paper on the Social Condition of Labor in Europe and America.

THE DECLINE OF PESSIMISM.

The Rev. S. A. Alexander in an optimist paper on Pessimism says: "We are, in fact, fearfully serious and terribly in earnest, and nothing pleases us so much as to head a forlorn hope against the powers of darkness. In poetry, again, the force of Byronism has almost spent itself, and a poet not less strong and radiant and full of the joy of living than Browning has become the prophet of the rising generation—a prophet how enthusiastically followed Oxford herself can perhaps best tell us. And yet again, in philosophy, Schopenhauer has given place to Hegel—the hope of cosmic suicide to the thought of a spiritual society, the vision of that City of God to which the race of men is slowly climbing nearer. Pessimism has had its day. Thought and emotion are taking a brighter color under the morning light of the coming century."

WHY DO MEN REMAIN CHRISTIANS?

There is an article by the Rev. T. W. Fowle, under the above title, which is rather beyond the grasp of most people: "And so, by strict natural order and necessity, we arrive at religion, which may be defined as idealism, in its search after some justification for its own existence, finding what it wants ready fashioned to its hands, completely answering its expectations, in the Christian religion, or, more correctly, in the person of Jesus Christ. All that faith—which is merely spiritual optimism—requires is, not that its object should be proved to be true, but that it should be incapable of being proved to be untrue; and

this condition is fulfilled to perfection by the way in which the Christian Revelation is presented to the judgment of mankind."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. J. Clancy discusses the financial aspect of Home Rule and Mr. Caine defines the attitude of the Advanced Temperance party in England. The only other remaining articles are Mary Darmesteter's pleasant account of a mediæval country house and Mr. Justin McCarthy's lamentation over the English Parliament, which he says is more and more ceasing to be a chamber of initiative. The cause of his lament is as follows: "The tendency of to-day is to hand over the power to the platform and the press and to make the House of Commons only a court of registration for the decisions of the public out of doors. Now, I confess that this would seem to me a very undesirable result to arrive at."

NEW REVIEW.

IN the current number of the *New Review* the Rev. Mr. Charcot has a most interesting paper on the "Faith Cure." He says that he believes that the Faith Cure demands special subjects and special diseases; namely, those which are amenable to the influence of the mind over the body, which is chiefly the case with hysterical subjects. Many complaints, such as muscular atrophy, *Oedema*, ulcerated tumors, are beginning to be discovered to be nothing more nor less than hysterical developments, and under the influence of a mind or of a suggestion.

Notwithstanding this, Dr. Charcot's concluding sentence is very remarkable: "Can we then affirm that we can explain everything which claims to be of supernatural origin in the faith cure, and that the frontiers of the miraculous are visibly shrinking day by day before the march of scientific attainments? Certainly not. In all investigation we have to learn the lesson of patience. I am among the first to recognize that Shakespeare's words hold good to day:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in thy philosophy."

VIVISECTION.

Canon Wilberforce replies to Dr. Ernest Hart's denunciation of the women and clergymen who object to legalized vivisection by doctors, setting forth with much vigor the reasons which led anti-vivisectionists to distrust the practice of torturing animals to death in order to discover the laws of health. The anti-vivisectionists' movement, says Dr. Wilberforce: "Is promoted by men and women who have the patience to saw down through sophistry to the lie that hides at the bottom, and who, undeterred by Dr. Hart's marked literary ability, unrivaled position of advantage as editor of a scientific organ and preëminent facility of invective, will fight on until the impious inquisitiveness, the dastardly cruelty and demoralizing consequences of vivisection are abolished by legal enactment."

BUDDHISM.

Professor Max Muller notices at some length "A Bishop on Buddhism." He says: "In spite of these occasional lapses, we have to congratulate the Bishop on having produced an excellent and trustworthy account of Buddhism, based on a study of the best works on the subject and enriched by many valuable materials derived from a scholar-like study of the original Pâli documents."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Roden Noel has a slight but pleasantly-written paper on "English Songs and Ballads." Archibald Forbes'

discourse upon "Real Stuarts or Bogus Stuarts" brings out some little-known facts concerning the Stuarts who fought through the northern countries, and seem to have developed a vein of poetry in their old age. A scene is quoted from Ibsen's new play, "The Master Builder," and William Archer has a typical paper, in which he maintains, as against Mr. Swinburne, that Webster was not, in the special sense of the word, a great dramatist, but was a great poet, who wrote haphazard dramatic and melodramatic romances for an eagerly receptive but somewhat barbarous public. The Rev. Frome Wilkinson's paper on "A New Poor Law" is noticed elsewhere.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* this month is a very good number. Michael Davitt's article, "Priests in Politics," is noticed at length in the department "Leading Articles of the Month."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Three articles are grouped together which have very little in common. One is Mr. W. B. Liley's denunciation of false democracy. The second is by Professor Mahaffy on sham education, in which, from his experience in Ireland, he says our liberty is being filched away year by year by those pestilences enslaving our youth under the pretence of mental discipline. The third paper is by Miss Octavia Hill, pleading for women to act as trained workers among the poor, so that they might bring the knowledge of the present day to bear upon the lives of the poor, to make their homes happier, and to learn from the poor themselves how we can make them happier.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles are extremely miscellaneous. Mr. E. R. Russell, of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, praises Irving's rendering of King Lear; the Countess of Jersey describes her three weeks' visit to Samoa; Lord Grimthorpe replies to the question, Is Architecture a Profession or an Art?; M. Yves Guyot has a short paper in French, "Ou allons-nous?"—anything for variety; and next month we may have a German article, and the month after, one in Sanscrit. The experiment of publishing occasional articles in French was tried some time ago, but did not succeed, when the writer was much more brilliant and had much more effective things to say than M. Yves Guyot.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* gives its first place to an article upon the "Political Situation in England," which is mildly Ministerial. Mary Negreponte has an appreciative notice of Whittier, but the best paper in the number is Matilda M. Blake's "Women as Poor-Law Guardians," which is useful, and might be reprinted with advantage as a tract by the British Association for Promoting the Appointment of Women as Poor-Law Guardians. Mr. F. H. Perry Coste puts in a plea for the adoption of decimal coinage by England and substitutes for the penny the half-groat, which would be equal to 1½d. The groat would be 2½d., while the double groat would be 4½d., the nearest equivalent to the 6d. which England now possesses. "The Present Position of Canada" is an article by Mr. Arnold Haultain, of the Public Library, Toronto, which presents the other side of the picture to that presented in Mr. Irwell's article in the September number. One novel feature of the *Review* is Mr. Edward King's fifteen-page poem, entitled "The Fool's Gem."

HARPER'S.

THE January *Harper's* is a fine number from many points of view, and we have reviewed at greater length among the Leading Articles three of its papers: "Proletarian Paris," by Mr. Theodore Child; "Pensions," by Mr. Edward F. Waite, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow's account of "How We Left Russia."

The opening article is a long one by Julian Ralph, who takes us over "The Old Way to Dixie," his picture of Mississippi steamboat travel being charmingly illustrated by W. T. Smedley. Mr. Smedley's work is, indeed, the chief artistic feature of a number which is far from wanting in pictorial interest. He has illustrated Mr. Howell's delicious little farce, "The Unexpected Guests," in capital style, one of the groups being accorded the place of frontispiece. "The Unexpected Guests" is one of the novelist's happiest efforts in that field. *Harper's* has of late been paying considerably more relative attention to fiction than the other illustrated magazines. Its Christmas issue had no less than seven stories, and this one contains six contributions of fiction, including the opening chapters of a new novel by A. Conan Doyle, called "The Refugees." The short stories are by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Richard Harding Davis and Henry Van Dyke, while the literary paper is a rather personal one on Tennyson by Mrs. Annie Fields.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the January *Century* we quote elsewhere, in reviewing Mr. Talcott Williams' article on "The Kldergarten Movement," the Rev. Washington Gladden's on "The Cosmopolis City Club," and Mark Twain's short story, "The £1,000,000 Bank Note."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

There are two articles on the great wall of China, by Romyn Hitchcock and N. B. Dennys respectively. In the latter Mr. Dennys says: "Looking down into the pass and across to the opposite heights, we saw the veritable wall of our youthful geographies and recently purchased photographs. But, as we climbed the steep height at our feet, it dwindled from the massive proportions these presented to a sort of stone mound of triangular section, about fifteen feet wide at the base, from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height, and terminating at its apex in a single layer of stones not more than eight inches in width! The material—quartz porphyry—was, however, cemented together with chunam in a manner sufficiently durable; for, though here and there parts had given way, it had defied the winds and weather of more than two thousand years. Although by no means coming up to our expectations—and we learned that for the greater part of its enormous length of fifteen hundred miles the structure was, except in those portions crossing valleys, much the same as that I am describing—it was amply sufficient to answer the purpose for which it was designed, that of preventing the incursions of the Tartar cavalry."

A SUGGESTION FROM PRESIDENT GILMAN.

President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, writes in the "Open Letters" to make a very happy suggestion—as his always are—in regard to the coming Exposition: "Let us imagine a vast room, or a great space in the open air, with a dais, on which the colors should be effective and harmonious. Let there be standards and floral decorations in abundance, arranged by some artistic hand. When the few chief dignities have been received, let other representative people be brought forward in groups bearing emblems or symbols which indicate their

claims to consideration. Let delegations of the various professions and arts, in their appropriate robes, uniforms, or traditional dresses, be introduced. Let the workmen in every craft—the workers in wood, iron, brick, stone, the architects, sculptors, painters, decorators, manufacturers, engineers, carriers—all who have been concerned in making the Exposition a success—send their representatives to participate in the opening ceremony. A simple act, the bestowal of medals, wreaths, flags, would give point to the assembly. A sentence from the mouth of some high official, a collect, and a doxology would express all that language need say on such an occasion. In another place, at another hour, let there be oratory, poetry, song, addressed to audiences who will enjoy listening if they can only hope to hear."

SCRIBNER'S.

WE quote in another department from the article on "The Poor in Naples," the seventh one in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities," by Jessie W. V. Mario. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett gives under the curious title "The One I Knew Best of All" her memories of the impressions and problems, the joys and sorrows of her own childhood.

The "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln" of the Marquis of Chambrun show us that Lincoln is not entirely exploited yet, for all the writings about him. The only fiction of the number is a rather long "short story," "Los Caraqueños," by F. J. Stimson, the author of the first play rendered by the New York Theatre of Arts and Letters. Indeed, *Scribner's* policy of concentrating its stories into fiction numbers, in contradistinction to *Harper's* regular full array of story telling is becoming quite marked. The "Historic Moment" is the fall of Sebastopol, described by William Howard Russell, LL.D., and Mr. Charles F. Lummis gives one of his picturesque and sprightly New Mexican descriptions, "The Wanderings of Cochiti."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE review in another department the article entitled, "The Making of An Illustrated Magazine," and Dr. Hale's paper on "Co-operative Industry."

A curious and amusing article appears under the title, "The Confessions of an Autograph Hunter," in which Mr. Charles Robinson, a young member of the staff of the *North American Review*, describes with some naïveté and an immense amount of candor the ways and wiles of the autograph fiend. A sample case was Mr. Blaine's, who, proving obdurate as to the bestowal of his signature, received a bill for sundry items of wine alleged to have been purchased, an indignant denial of the debt, of course, furnished the desired spoil. The *Cosmopolitan* prints in *fac-simile* a score or two of the more interesting autographs and autograph letters from Mr. Robinson's collection.

One of the literary features of the number is a retrospective and critical discussion of the English Laureate, by Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, who, in addition to giving a really scholarly essay on a phase of literary history with which he is especially familiar, contrives to get in a joke or two over the traditions of Davenant and his company—more jolly than prudish.

Theodore R. Davis, of war correspondent fame, tells some campfire stories about General Grant, enlivened with his own sketches. Here is a sample, describing the General's action under a heavy shelling:

"In this instance a few of us had watched for several

seconds the flight of the shell, but the General saw the bomb only the moment before it struck, and its windage threw him to the ground. He was unhurt, and conscious that time was precious, before the explosion he had rolled himself sufficiently away to escape shock, but not the earthy shower—from the dust of which he presently emerged, intently considering an unlit cigar. ‘Logan,’ he said cheerily to that General, who in the full bloom of a clean white shirt hastened to him, ‘how can you keep so clean in such a dusty place?’ This escape was followed by another a few afternoons later when a shell landed by the front pole of the awning before Logan’s tent, and eight Generals, Grant among them, rolled hastily out of the shelter to meet uninjured when the dust cleared away from the recent place of conference.”

CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE *Catholic World*, whose editorial conduct has been marked by exceedingly fine judgment, comes out for January in a new and tasteful cover and a number in which may be found several articles of high worth and timely significance. We quote in another department from the Rev. John Conway’s article on “America’s Workmen,” and from “Frederic Froebel’s Christian Kindergarten,” by Emma W. White. William Seton describes in a readable manner the convent school at Nazareth, Kentucky, which has trained the most brilliant and famous women of the South—Mary Anderson, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Sarah Knox Taylor, Mary Gwendoline Caldwell and many others. The article is very excellently illustrated, as is also “The Land of the Sun,” a paper on Mexico, by Christian Reid.

THE ATLANTIC

THE article in the January *Atlantic* of most serious interest is by Sherman S. Rogers. He calls it “George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform,” and it consists of a rapid review of the history of the civil service reform movement in this country from its incipience, twenty-five years ago, in the efforts of Mr. Thomas A. Jenckes, representative from Rhode Island, and more especially of Mr. Curtis’ close connection with the battle against the spoils system and the noble part he bore in it.

“He had been the political editor of *Harper’s Weekly* since 1863, and in its columns had rendered a support to the Republican party the strength of which can hardly be overestimated. In November, 1871, its circulation had reached three hundred thousand copies. Men read his editorial articles to be enlightened as to their duties and strengthened in their patriotism. Women read them to make sure that their husbands and sons were ‘keeping step to the music of the Union.’ There was perfect confidence in his intelligence, sincerity and courage. The calm clearness of those weekly utterances was equaled only by their conclusive force.”

JOHN FISKE ON MR. FREEMAN.

An appreciative sketch of the late historian is printed over Mr. John Fiske’s name, who assigns as Freeman’s most enduring monument the seven volumes relating the “History of the Norman Conquest of England,” etc.

“Some people, indeed, seem to think of him as a gruff and growling pedant, ever on the lookout for some culprit to chastise; but, while not without some basis, this notion is far from the truth. Mr. Freeman’s conception of the duty of a historian was a high one, and he lived up to it. He had a holy horror of slovenly and inaccurate work; pretentious sciolism was something that he could not endure, and he knew how easy it is to press garbled

or misunderstood history into the service of corrupt politics. He found the minds of English-speaking contemporaries full of queer notions of European history, especially in the Middle Ages— notions usually misty and often grotesquely wrong; and he did more than any other Englishman of our time to correct such errors and clear up men’s minds.”

Miss Isabel Hapgood is readable in her description of the “Russian Kumys Cure,” and Francis Parkman contributes the first of a series of articles on “The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia.”

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

FROM the *Overland* we have reviewed in another column Nora A. Smith’s “A Kindergarten Christmas.” Henry S. Brooks has an elaborate economic article on the “Silver Question,” in which he attempts to prove that there has never been an overproduction of that metal, and that we must inevitably revert to it as a comparison standard with gold, because there is not enough of the latter to do our currency work. William J. Beatty, writing on “San Francisco Election Machinery,” congratulates the people of that city on the results of the first trial of the Australian Ballot, but strongly advises the abrogation of the board of Election Commissioners consisting of partisan officers, and, also, some new system by which the votes shall be counted by reputable men, who are practically excluded now by the requirement of serving at least three days and three nights.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE generation which has seen William Tell ruthlessly relegated to the mists of fable and has been convulsed with the question of who wrote Shakespeare will not be wholly unprepared for the news that some one tampered with and directed the electricity of the storms before our Benjamin Franklin. Joseph J. Král introduces to us the inventor of the lightning-rod, a Bohemian named Prokop Divis, born in 1696: “Undoubtedly he knew nothing of Franklin, and there is no evidence that Franklin ever heard of Divis; their discoveries in electricity were wholly independent of each other. But Franklin was the happier of the two because he found a people who understood him—the French; while Divis, by his social position, was prevented from perfecting his instrument. We must remember that Benjamin Franklin was a public man, who stood conspicuously before three countries, while Prokop Divis was merely a parish priest of a small Bohemian village, with few or no connections.”

GENIUS AND SUICIDE.

Charles W. Pilgrim has been apparently able to establish some connection between “Genius and Suicide,” the title of an article in this number. He quotes Lombroso and Winslow to prove the presence of madness with genius which leads up to the tendency which is his subject, and reviews the morbid lives and suicidal deaths of Chatterton, Hugh Miller, Robert Tannahill, Richard Realf, Haydon, Richard Payne Knight, Kleist, the poet and dramatist; Lessmann, the humorous writer; the attempted suicides of Michael Angelo, Vittoria Alfieri, Kotzebue, Cowper, Chateaubriand, Dupuytren, the anatomist; Cavour, and the suicidal wishes and tendencies of Lincoln, Lamartine, George Sand, Goethe, Comte and Shelley.

Mr. Andrew D. White continues his chapters of “The Warfare of Science” in “From Magic to Chemistry and Physics,” and there are the usual admirable technical papers.

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THIS very substantial quarterly is one of the new products of the great Chicago University, emanating from its department of Political Science. It announces articles by the best students of economics, and this December number is a good beginning. We review elsewhere Thorstein B. Veblen's article on the "Price of Wheat Since 1867." There appear in addition articles by J. Lawrence Laughlin, on the "Study of Political Economy in the United States;" "Roderbertus's Socialism," by President E. B. Andrews, and "The Recent Commercial Policy of France," by Emile Levasseur.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

THE *Economic Journal* is one of the most carefully edited and elaborate periodicals of its kind published in England. The December number contains several valuable papers, among which may be mentioned Mr. W. M. Acworth's "Survey of the Working of the Government Railways in Democratic States," the states in question being those of Australia. Mr. Acworth says: "It must be left to time to show whether Australian experience will completely or only partially confirm the conclusions which the Italian Commission of Inquiry drew from the accumulated experience of Europe, that State management was at once more costly and less efficient than private management; that politics would corrupt the railroad management, and that the railroad management would corrupt politics. Should these conclusions be fully confirmed, we may yet live to see the democracies of Australia following the example of Illinois and Indiana; of Pennsylvania and Georgia; of Massachusetts and Michigan; divesting themselves of their railroad property either by lease or sale; resolving on the precedent of Pennsylvania, that 'transportation is to be regarded as a private enterprise and not as a public function;' or even, like Michigan, placing on record in their statute-books acts prohibiting their governments from intermeddling either with the construction or the operation of railways."

Mr. Benjamin Jones's paper upon "Co-operation and Profit-sharing" appropriately follows Mr. D. F. Schloss' article on the basis of industrial remuneration. The reviews are very carefully done, and the notes and memoranda embrace a wide range of subjects.

TWO GERMAN REVIEWS.

A GLANCE at the tables of contents will show that the *Deutsche Rundschau* of December and the *Deutsche Revue* of January are uncommonly good numbers. In the former we get, besides the articles on Schumann's Writings, an exhaustive paper on "French Colonial Policy Then and Now," written partly as a review of "L'Histoire de la Question Coloniale en France," by Léon Deschamps, and "La Politique Française en Tunisie," by P. H. X. Other interesting studies are "Philipp Melancthon," by R. A. Lipsius, and "Pierre Loti's Idealism." The same number contains a paper on Maupertius, the French mathematician, by E. du Bois-Reymond, and stories by Paul Heyse and Marie von Bunsen.

After "Mendelssohn and Taubert," the *Deutsche Revue* (January) publishes a letter to the editor by Sir John Gorst in reference to important questions of the day. Another article of importance is "German Hatred and German Diplomacy," by a former diplomat. The story by Heinrich von Anzenberg is entitled "Geteilte

Liebe," or "Divided Love." History and science are also represented.

PRUSSIAN ANNALS.

IN the December number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* Professor Hans Delbrück announces that the review will be considerably enlarged with the new year, and will henceforth be published by Hermann Walther, Kleiststrasse, 16, Berlin. During the ten years that Professor Delbrück has edited the review he has always found the number of pages at his disposal very insufficient for the wealth of matter dealing with modern scientific, literary and political life. Hitherto the sort of material he has sought has mostly found its way into the periodicals written by savants and specialists. These organs, however, have the disadvantage of the scientific division of labor; they emphasize division and isolation in science, and what is written in them meets the eye of the specialist for whom it was originally intended rather than the general public. Professor Delbrück's idea is to make special articles on politics, literature and science interesting and accessible to the whole reading world. The novels which have been appearing in translation will be omitted, and there will be more book notices.

NYT TIDSKRIFT-NYRAEKKE.

AS the old year was dying out a capital little Norwegian magazine called *Nyt Tidsskrift*, which was commenced in the year 1882, and, having fulfilled its mission (viz., the advocacy of free discussion on all subjects), ceased to exist in 1887, was recalled to life. In the valedictory address, both editor and publisher gave a hint that the retirement of *Nyt Tidsskrift* would, in all probability, be merely a temporary one, and the time, it seems, has now become ripe for its return to the world of periodical literature. Possibly, the Union Question alone has been sufficient to act as an elixir. With such editors as Dr. Sigurd Ibsen (who, by the way, recently married a daughter of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson), Chr. Collin, J. E. Sars and Arne Lochen, and such contributors as Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson himself, Nils Collett Vogt, J. E. Sars, etc., there can be no doubt but that the new lease of life accorded to the little magazine will be attended with all success. Two Conservative organs, foreseeing this and rightly surmising that *Nyt Tidsskrift-nyraekke* (that is its new title) will be able to get on its legs without their help, have refused to advertise it. The first number promises well, opening as it does with a charming little story by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, in two parts, or "pictures," as the author appropriately styles them. Sigurd Ibsen contributes an interesting article on the Pope and the Vatican, entitled "Pontifex Maximum," and J. E. Sars writes on the Union Question. There is also a translation of a fine English letter written by Prince Krapotkin to Arne Dybest, a Scandinavian brother Anarchist, who died recently. It is dated from Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, May, 1891, and is descriptive of the feelings of the revolutionary prince and the manner in which he enjoyed himself while undergoing two years' imprisonment at St. Petersburg. The letter is a splendid testimonial to the magic powers of contentment, the royal Anarchist fully indorsing what Richard Lovelace wrote some two hundred and fifty years ago, "Stone walls do not a prison make." *Nyt Tidsskrift-nyraekke* is published at the *Bibliotek for de Tusen Hjem*, Christiania. Politically, it will work in the interests of democratic self-government, and, in literature, will run on the lines of the English magazine, embracing essays on science and art.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December 1 has a good assortment of solid articles. M. Victor Bérard contributes a travel paper—"Through Slavic Macedonia"—which is readable and interesting, though less so than that of the ever-delightful M. Gaston Deschamps (in the mid-December number) on the "Isle of Chiros." M. Bérard seems to have been chiefly struck, in Macedonia, with the eagerness of the inhabitants to disclaim Greek origin or citizenship, which sometimes led to amusing results. A man dressed in Greek costume assured him, in good Greek, that "We don't speak Greek here—we're not Greeks, we are Bulgarians." Being asked how he came to wear the dress of the Greek islands, he replied that he did not belong here, he came from Salonica, and, before, he was a Bulgarian—in fact, when he didn't know anything about it, he used to think he was a Greek. Much stress was also laid by the Bulgarians on their friendly feelings toward the French; and though there is no French Consul at Monastir, it is to France that Turks, Greeks, Albanians, Serbs and Bulgarians look for help in any difficulty.

M. H. François Delaborde writes on Jean de Joinville, the biographer of St. Louis. Joinville's *Chronicle*, somewhat neglected on its first appearance—perhaps because of the straightforwardness which flattered no one and would not spare criticism even to his hero—is inseparably associated with the most glorious figure in French history. Moreover, M. Delaborde points out that our associations with Joinville extend beyond his own life and connect themselves with Joan of Arc, whose native village once formed part of the domains of Joinville, and whose devotion to St. Louis equaled the Seneschal's own. She believed that it was in answer to St. Louis' prayers that she was sent to save France. It is now known that she was greatly influenced by the Franciscan movement; Louis IX. was the great protector of that movement, and Joinville has left on record his own admiration for one of its earliest propagators in France, Hugues de Barjols. It may be noted, says M. Delaborde, that Joinville and Jeanne had a great deal in common, above all, the peculiarly French qualities of straightforward common sense, and irrepressible good spirits under the most adverse circumstances. Nay, more, it seems to him that all Joinville's best qualities—his sincere piety, pure morals, loyalty, courage, love for the king, and pity for those whom he calls "Our Lord's poor folk," were then the most prized, and had they lived at the same time, would have ranked him among her best friends, along with Dunois, Gaucourt and the Duke of Alençon.

M. G. Valbert in reviewing Baron Larrey's recent biography, gives us a charming little essay on Letizia Buonaparte—"Madame Mère." The letters show her as the honest, unpretending, middle-class woman, the careful housewife, and loving, thoughtful mother; and such she remained to the end of her life. The best portrait of her is a drawing by her granddaughter, the Princess Charlotte Napoleon, done at Rome, which shows an old lady seated in an arm-chair wearing a muslin cap, and a short-waisted dress with a *pélerine*. There is nothing majestic about her, but the figure expresses a perfect dignity—a firmness of soul touched with delicacy, and the almost infallible rectitude of common sense. She seems to say, "I am what I am"—and all through her life she never pretended to be other than she was. Her son tried to make her accommodate her habits and manners

to her new position, but in vain. He grew impatient with her for calling him (as she had always done) *Napolione*. "Let her call me 'Bonaparte,' like every one else—or 'the Consul'—'the first Consul'—I prefer that—but I will not stand *Napolione*." *Napolione*, however, he continued to her as long as she lived.

In the number for December 15, the principal article is M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, on the Jewish race, which is noticed more fully elsewhere. M. Eugène Müntz writes on Michelangelo, dwelling more particularly on his youth and early training.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the number for December 1, M. E. de Cym writes on the Triple Alliance, which, he says, though still existing on paper, is, as a matter of fact, annulled by the recent friendly relations between Russia and Austria. The best proof, he says, that Berlin and Rome are fully aware of this is to be found in the ardor with which William II. entered into the campaign for the increase of the German army immediately after his return from Vienna. M. Michel Revon contributes an article (continued in the mid-December number) on Joseph de Maistre, the reactionary Catholic philosopher, author of the "*Soirées de St. Pétersbourg*." M. Antoine Albalat finishes his paper on "The Love Affairs of Chateaubriand." He sketches the poet's relations with Madame de Beaumont, Madame de Curton, Madame de Mondry, Madame de Vintimille and others. Chateaubriand's last and sincerest passion was for Madame Récamier, who would not hear of anything more than friendship. M. Albalat thinks that his fickleness is explained by his having had to suffer from the inconstancy of others. He is also of opinion that it was because of his inconstancy that women were constant to him—entirely holding to the theory that faithful love is impossible between two people at the same time. Very neat is M. Albalat's summary of Chateaubriand's religious position. His Christianity was the religion of an artist rather than the conviction of a believer. There was a reaction in favor of cathedrals and mediæval sentiment; the *Génie du Christianisme* is the book of the period and its admirers are the true sons of their time—they had to be charmed before they were convinced. This is why Chateaubriand's beliefs gave him so little trouble in the conduct of his life. The Franco-German War of 1870 has been occupying considerable space in the French magazines of late. M. Amédée Delorme has a long article (running through both the December numbers) in vindication of the conduct of General Defandre, who fell at Josnes, and was afterward unjustly blamed by his superiors. M. Victor Tamburing endeavors to show, in a not very interesting paper, that Rénan was antagonistic to the modern school of Radicals.

M. Pierre Loti's graceful tribute to Carmen Sylva in the number for December 15 is noticed more fully elsewhere. The same number contains a translation of the first act of Ibsen's "*Halvard Solners*," and a somewhat curious paper by M. Etienne Savary, formerly head gardener at M. Rouher's château of Cerçay, on his recollections of that statesman. The taste shown in publishing the result of his observations on M. Rouher in unguarded moments is open to question—especially as some of his revelations violate a direct request. M. Frédéric Lohé writes the obituary notice of Cardinal Lavigerie, and M. L. Sevin Desplens has a short paper on the Dybowski expedition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ST. CATHERINE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

THESE large volumes of the "Life and Letters of Mrs. Booth" will find many sympathetic readers who will by no means be confined to the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth was a typical Englishwoman of the middle class, who by her gifts and graces succeeded in exerting a much greater influence upon the lives of hundreds of thousands than any of her contemporaries. These two volumes tell us how it came to pass that little Miss Mum-



MRS. GENERAL BOOTH IN 1882.

ford, who, thirty years ago, was but an indistinguishable unit among the masses of our millions, should have gradually emerged from that position of obscurity to one of literally world-wide renown. How was this life lived which influenced so many other lives? In what way was Mrs. Booth led from childhood to the grave that she

alone of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen should not only be at this moment revered as a saint, but humbly imitated by a church militant which is in a large measure composed of her spiritual progeny?

Mr. Tucker, to whom the task of writing this book has been intrusted, has made very painstaking and laborious use of the voluminous materials which have been placed at his disposal. For eleven months he has toiled over the work of editing, compiling and condensing. As the net result we have three volumes of one edition and two of another of "The Life and Letters of Mrs. Booth." Mr. Tucker, as befits one who has married into what profane outsiders call the "sacred family," is not in a critical mood, as the following passage from his preface shows:

I have not criticised? No! I could not, for I loved. With the love of a son—the respect, the admiration, the enthusiasm of a disciple. For critical biography I have neither time nor taste.

The book, therefore, is not a critical estimate, in which the writer sits as magistrate weighing in the balance of an impartial judgment the merits and demerits of a fellow creature, who is often immeasurably superior to the man in the judgment seat, but the enthusiastic and almost devotional record of the life history of Mrs. Booth. Mr. Tucker is a lively writer, whose natural rhetoric is colored by his Salvationist surroundings. The following passage, in which he expresses the difficulties under which Salvationists labor when they betake themselves to literary work, is characteristic both of the man and of his cause:

The life of a Salvationist is a life of interruption. Wherever he goes there are "lions in the way." Telegrams and letters follow him to every retreat. Seclusion, privacy and the quietude supposed to be necessary for literary enterprise—the words have been obliterated from his dictionary, the very ideas have almost faded from his mind. His table is a keg of spiritual gunpowder, his seat a cannon-ball, and he writes as best he may amid the whiz and crash of flying shot and shell, the rush and excitement of a never-ending battle, in which peace and truce are words unknown, and rest, in the ordinary sense of the word, is relegated to Heaven.

Looking at these two portly and long promised volumes, the criticism which naturally suggests itself to an outsider is that, while it may have been necessary that they should have been written, and that we should have in authentic shape the edited literary remains of Mrs. Booth, they are more materials for a biography than a biography itself. Commissioner Tucker's book is biography, no doubt, but biography of the monumental kind. Such great books are too heavy for the frail craft of popular memory. No doubt they look well on library shelves, and are useful to have at hand to consult; but they are too much like Rushworth's "Memorials of the Civil War" or "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates" to be read and remembered by the ordinary busy man. Out of these two volumes I hope that we shall have a volume containing what may be regarded as a kind of sublimated essence of Mrs. Booth's biography. It should not be much larger than the English Men of Letters Series, which would give it a general circulation, and it would come to be one of those volumes which the devout Englishman and Englishwoman would

always have within reach. The lives which live, from those in which Matthew, Mark, Luke and John give us the biography of Jesus of Nazareth, down to "Plutarch's Lives," deal not much with detail, but rather with the character touches and light points, which leave room for the imagination to work, and provide us with the outline of the soul rather than the complete inventory of the parts of the body with the appurtenances thereof.

To say that such a little book should be written is no disparagement to the larger book which lies before us which is more monumental in its character, and which is intended to place on permanent record all that is thought should be known of the life and labors of one of the most indefatigable of her kind. It is a more serious criticism that in writing the life of Mrs. Booth, Mr. Tucker has naturally, but still somewhat unfortunately, made the memoir a history of the Salvation Army. No doubt it is as impossible to separate Mrs. Booth's life from the history of the society which she and her husband founded as it is to separate the life of Ignatius Loyola from the history of the Society of Jesus. The biography, however, would probably have been more useful if the historian of the Salvation Army had been kept more in the background. It is easy to understand how Mr. Tucker fell before this temptation. The Army is a living entity which is constantly with him, while Mrs. Booth has passed away from her earthly labors; and she, good soul would probably indulge in exactly the opposite criticism to that which I am penning here, for she would have eliminated the personal element and brought the Army still more prominently to the front.

A CHILD OF NATURE AS WELL AS OF GRACE.

A truce, however, to such observations. The important thing is not the question of detail upon which the author and critic may differ, but the life that is revealed in these pages. It is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be given to Mr. Tucker to say that the net result of reading his voluminous narrative is to deepen and intensify the conception which those who knew her well during her life had formed of her remarkable character. We have here the woman as she was, with her characteristic traits set forth naturally and simply, fortunately to a large extent by her own letters. Notwithstanding the fear under which the author labors, that he may be accused of exaggeration, the net result, upon outsiders at least, is that he has been scrupulously careful, and has in no way idealized the character of his subject. Mrs. Booth, although both a saint and a spiritual genius, as well as a woman of affairs, a devoted mother, an affectionate wife, is not idealized out of recognition. She was a very practical, matter-of-fact person, who, with a shrewd mother-wit and intense fervor of spirit, brought to the work of revivalism a character which, while admirably adapted for the task to which she was set, disqualified her in many respects from posing as a romantic heroine of the saintly imagination. To use a phrase which she would not have resented, she was the "Lord's journeyman," doing the day's job with all her might, knowing that the night cometh when no man can work. Those who have gathered their conception of a saint from the more or less etherealized phantoms of the cloister or the shadowy figures of legendary fame, whose most substantial possession is their aureole, will find in many ways their susceptibilities shocked by the mundane English middle-classness of the Methodist type which characterized Mrs. Booth. The element of self-asservativeness—not on behalf of herself, if I may be pardoned an Irishism, but on behalf of her husband and the Salvation Army—some-what jars upon those who have not learned to regard that

organization as the divinely-appointed instrument for the salvation of the world.

HER STANDPOINT.

But it is impossible to judge Mrs. Booth unless it is constantly borne in mind that to her and to those about her the Salvation Army was the supreme Church of God, as the Church of Rome was to Ignatius Loyola, St. Dominic, or to any of the founders of the Catholic orders. To those who cannot by any strain of the imagination realize how any human being, on looking out upon the world and all that is therein, can regard 101 Queen Victoria street as the hub of the Universe, Mrs. Booth will be an insoluble enigma, and they will be constantly affronted and sometimes outraged by the assumption upon which Mrs. Booth's life was based—namely, that as the world needed saving, in the fullness of time the Lord had raised up the Salvation Army for the purpose of carrying out the moral, social and religious regeneration of mankind. It ought not to be difficult for any educated man to understand such a mode of thought. It is one that has been common to all religious reformers, and there are few who have injected a new and vitalizing current of religious faith into the shrunk veins of the world who did not more or less feel convinced when they were doing it that their's was the most important task ever intrusted by the Creator to any of those who are the work of His hands. The only difference between the Booths and others is that they have lived more in the open. This conviction of an exclusive divine mission does not excite opposition as long as it is the secret opinion cherished in the cell or the study; but it is apt to provoke some cynical comments when proclaimed to all the world by innumerable brass bands.

THE PASSION OF PROPAGANDISM.

Even the most cynical critic, however, must admit that while there are many who draw all the radii of the universe from their own center to the circumference of space, there are very few whose lives are as consistent as that of the Booths. Every one is acquainted with the insufferable idiot who in art or sociology proclaims that he has discovered the secret of the universe, but who never takes the trouble to communicate the precious treasure of his inspiration to those who are in ignorance of it. The degree of faith with which a man believes anything is best measured by the energy with which he endeavors to communicate the knowledge of that truth to his fellow creatures. Judged by this test no one can complain of Mrs. Booth or of her spiritual children.

ITS DANGERS.

Mr. Tucker's book in every page glows with her fiery earnestness. Having once conceived she had a mission to reform the world, Mrs. Booth set about the execution of her divine commission. Believing that the Salvation Army was raised up by God for the salvation of perishing men, she dedicated herself to the work with a whole-hearted devotion. In her this was very beautiful, and the spiritual pride which is apt to be engendered in such religious orders or armies was in her case kept in check by a very sincere personal humility, and an abiding sense of her own unworthiness and her absolute dependence upon the grace of the Infinite for daily strength for daily needs. Possibly the outsider may notice the latent germs of the tendency which sooner or later asserts itself in all religious organizations, when in the words of the ancient prophet the man burns incense to his drag and sacrifices to his net. Even in the case of Mrs. Booth her power and influence would not have been diminished in dealing with the outside world if she had not been so supremely

conscious of the divine call of the Salvation Army, as to be more or less oblivious that God Almighty is not stinted in the use of His instruments, and that divine grace finds many channels through which it flows for the healing of the nations. Of course she would not have denied them in the abstract, but as a practical working faith she sometimes spoke as if she assumed "we are the people, and there are none other."

THE INTREPIDITY OF MRS. BOOTH.

But when all has been said and allowed for, there is an intense human interest in this plain little woman rising up in the midst of her contemporaries as the founder of a new religious order, to undertake, with her own feeble and unaided resources, tasks from which most persons would have recoiled in dismay. She was weak and frail of body, seldom knowing what it was to have a month of unbroken health; she was the mother of a large family, but there dwelt in her a spirit like a consuming fire; she was like the burning bush in the wilderness, which, although it burned, was not consumed. It is not merely the physical wear and tear, the immense nervous exhaustion of acting as propagandist and organizer that you feel the immensity of the work which she undertook. It is rather the intrepidity with which she essayed the tasks which the older bodies either neglect altogether or relegate to special boards. I specially refer to the cases of casuistry which her letters show her as being constantly engaged in resolving. She undertook in all seriousness the spiritual direction of the souls of her converts. She would go into a strange town and stand up before an audience to not one of whom had she spoken a word before. She would speak for an hour with power, pressing the message, which was to her the very Word of the very God, home to the hearts and consciences of those who sat before her. Then, at the end of the meeting, a certain number would remain, with whom she would wrestle in prayer, in order to deepen their conviction and to bring them from darkness into light. From a meeting of some thousands that heard her she would have perhaps six, twelve, a score, or two score, who, under the impact of the spiritual influence which attended her, would rouse themselves to a resolution to break with their old life and to dedicate themselves henceforth to the service of God and of man. From that moment they became her spiritual children, and these converts, who until they had come within the range of her voice she had never seen, were straightway adopted into her family, and, as members of that family, they carried to her, as their mother, all their troubles, difficulties, doubts and temptations.

THE MOTHER-CONFESSOR.

In this way she became the supreme mother-confessor of our time, and this volume gives us hints, although little more than hints, of the enormous multiplicity and complexity of the problems, moral, social and religious, with which she attempted to deal. In reading those letters, some samples of which are given, in which she essayed to act the part of spiritual director, we are often conscious of difference of opinion, and in some cases we see where a wider knowledge and more varied experience would have altered the somewhat crude judgment which was expressed. But they all give the impression of perfect sincerity and a burning desire to guide those who sought her counsel into the path of righteousness and truth. This training of the confessional—for although Mrs. Booth had a holy horror of the confessional as practiced in the Roman Church, she was herself the only practical working substitute which existed for thousands of English men and women—was a great education for her, and

brought her into more or less vitalizing contact with all phases of human life from the highest to the lowest. In the Roman Church casuistry has been reduced to a science, and the confessor is fortified at every turn by what may be called leading cases to guide his judgment and correct the crudity of his own opinions. Mrs. Booth had nothing of all that. She was alone in the world, and applied to the solution of each question which was submitted to her the sanctified common sense of a shrewd, practical Englishwoman, healthily situated in her human relations and with her whole heart and soul consumed by a desire to save mankind.

HEREDITY AND ANTE-NATAL INFLUENCE.

Characters like Mrs. Booth are not made in one generation, they represent the accumulations and tendencies of the faculties of many generations, and especially in the generation immediately preceding. Mrs. Booth's father was a revivalist preacher of a somewhat checkered career. Her mental and moral inheritance, however, seems to have come to her from her mother, who was a Miss Milward, a lady of extremely high principles and indomitable will. Mrs. Booth's mother was brought up hard, in a loveless home. Her mother was dead, her father indifferent, and her aunt housekeeper harsh and unsympathetic. The young girl rejoiced, therefore, to accept an offer of marriage made her by a gentleman of good position, who was devotedly attached to her.

To her friends the match seemed a desirable one, and had met with their unhesitating approbation. The prospects were brilliant, and the wedding day had been fixed, when, on the very eve of the marriage, certain circumstances came to her knowledge which proved conclusively that her lover was not the high souled, noble character she had supposed him to be—indeed, that he was unworthy of the womanly love and confidence she had so unreservedly reposed in him. With the same promptness and decision which afterwards characterized her daughter, Miss Milward's mind was made up, and the engagement was immediately broken off.

It was in vain that day after day her lover called at the house, in the hope that he might persuade her to relent. She dared not trust herself even to see him, lest she should fall beneath the still keenly realized temptation, and lest her heart should get the better of her judgment. At length, seized with despair, he turned his horse's head from the door and galloped away, he knew not, cared not, whither—galloped till his horse was covered with foam galloped till it staggered and fell, dying, beneath him, while he rose to his feet a hopeless maniac! The anxiety had been too much for his brain, and the next news that Miss Milward received was that he had been taken to an asylum, where he would probably spend the rest of his days.

FAITH CURE AND CONVERSION.

The shock to Miss Milward almost proved fatal. For sixteen weeks she lay between life and death. The mental shock brought on severe introspection and prolonged meditation upon her relations with the invisible world. For a long time she was in despair; at last, the visit of a Christian minister brought her from darkness into light. In the account which Mr. Tucker gives of her conversion, we see what may be regarded as the original spark from which the Salvation Army sprang:

The preacher's recipe, "repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," was almost too simple to be trusted. It appeared at first incredible. But at length she grasped the truth. It was too precious, too potent, too necessary to be doubted or denied. With all her heart she embraced it, and was able to realize during the first interview that her sins were forgiven.

Wonderful to relate, scarcely had the minister left, when Miss Milward was able to rise, dress and leave her room, healed in body as well as in soul.

With Miss Milward the change was not one of mere creed or sentiment. It penetrated every fibre of her being. It shone through her every capacity. It revolutionized her life, and marked indelibly her whole career.

Miss Milward was not a woman to do things by halves, any more than her daughter was after her. She became an out-and-out Methodist, although before that time she had been a member of the Church of England. She cut up her ball dresses, discarded all ornamentation of her person, and went regularly to meeting.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER, ETC.

One of the Methodist preachers, Mr. John Mumford, a popular, energetic young man, fell in love with Miss Milward, and offered her marriage. Her father was furious :

Not only was the young preacher ordered out of the house, but, as the door slammed behind him, Mr. Milward with his own hand turned the key in the lock, as though to make his return doubly impossible.

He then sternly called upon his daughter to choose between her lover and her home. Either the proposed engagement must be forever abandoned or she must leave at once her father's roof and face the consequences, be they what they might. The ordeal was a trying one, but her courage did not waver. She would not, even in appearance, bow before the storm.

True to his word, and urged on by the aunt, Mr. Milward at length commanded his daughter to leave the house. She went forth penniless, without so much as a change of clothing, sacrificing every worldly prospect.

It is characteristic of the woman that, although she left home under these circumstances, she made a vow that she would never marry the man of her choice excepting with her father's consent. This seemed hopeless, but within a few months they married with her father's approval. Of the marriage thus begun Catherine Booth was the only daughter. Both physiologists and psychologists would find it an easy thing to trace many of the strongest characteristics of Mrs. Booth to the ante-natal experiences of her mother.

NO FRENCH !

In the Mumford family no novels were allowed. The mother could not endure works of fiction—they were not true ; and as for French, she simply abominated the language. She did not let her daughter learn one word of it, for it would have given her the key to what she described as "an infidel and impure novelistic literature." Mrs. Booth on these questions departed from the severity of her mother. Her own children were taught French under safeguards. On this she felt very strongly, as she believed that thousands have been indirectly ruined both for this world and the next, owing to the use in schools of "the works of Voltaire and other brilliant but ungodly Frenchmen." Mrs. Booth had been taught to read from the Bible when she was three, and when she was five it was her habit to stand by her mother's side on a footstool and read the Scriptures. Before she was twelve years old she had read the Old and New Testament through eight times over.

This nervous, susceptible Bible-educated child was not altogether denied the recreations of ordinary childhood. It is a relief to learn that she was passionately fond of dolls ; but even here the intensity of her nature asserted itself, and her biographer tells us that even dolls became the instrument of culture rather than a mere recreation.

A TEMPERANCE OFFICIAL AT TWELVE.

Soon, however, she gave up dolls, and when only twelve years old plunged into the temperance cause. When twelve she became the secretary of a juvenile temperance

society which arranged meetings and collected subscriptions. She used to lock herself up in her bedroom in order to write anonymous letters to temperance magazines, which then absorbed her attention.

It was at the table at meal times that she received her most useful education. Her father was an ardent politician, and was delighted to explain to his child the ins and



CATHERINE MUMFORD.

outs of the political questions of the day. This mature little miss of twelve had her own ideas on politics, and fought her father across the table. One particular subject on which they differed was Catholic Emancipation, for Mrs. Booth, at the age of twelve, had come to the conclusion that "the Catholics so invariably misused political power as to prove that they were unfit to be intrusted with it."

HER SYMPATHY WITH ANIMALS.

And here it is well to note with what passionate sympathy she regarded those who were suffering, whether they were drunkards or animals, so long as they were sentient beings. Up to the very last this was one of the dominant notes in Mrs. Booth's life. When a mere child the sight of animals suffering would send her into a speechless paroxysm of grief. She consoled herself by thinking that Butler and Wesley might possibly be correct in their speculations as to the future life of animals when

they died, that animals might live again, in order that they might have the redress which they seemed to be denied in this world. In her early girlhood she had a great sorrow in the death of a retriever dog, which her father shot. The capital sentence was inflicted because the dog had plunged through a large glass window in order to come to the help of the child Catherine, who had cried out suddenly with pain. She says:

For months I suffered intolerably, especially in realizing that it was in the effort to alleviate my sufferings the beautiful creature lost its life. Days passed before I could speak to my father, although he afterward greatly regretted his hasty action and strove to console me as best he could. The fact that I had no child companions doubtless made me miss my speechless one the more.

In after life this habit of caring for animals found constant expression. She was an apostle of humanity to the donkey boys.

THE METHODIST CHILD.

The child is father of the man. It is somewhat amusing to read that Catherine and her mother were so deeply attached to Methodism that little Catherine used to watch "with profound pity" members of other denominations who passed the house on their way to their various places of worship! She made sacrifices for the faith that was in her, throwing herself with ardor into missionary work. She gave up the use of sugar, practiced all possible self-denial, collected subscriptions from her friends in order to raise funds for the missionaries.

A SPIRITUAL CRISIS.

In 1844 the Mumfords came to London and took up their abode in Brixton. It will surprise many who are not familiar with the soul experience of mortals under the Methodist discipline that, although Mrs. Booth had been from her earliest childhood dedicated to the divine service, and had actually refused a lover on the ground that he was not saved, she passed through a great spiritual crisis when she came to London that begun in doubt of her own salvation. Her own story of it is as follows:

I was terribly afraid of being self-deceived. I remembered, too, the occasional outbursts of temper when I was at school. Neither could I call to mind any particular place or time when I had definitely stepped out upon the promises, and had claimed the immediate forgiveness of my sins, receiving the witness of the Holy Spirit that I had become a child of God and an heir of heaven.

It seemed to me unreasonable to suppose that I could be saved and yet not know it. At any rate, I could not permit myself to remain longer in doubt regarding the matter.

I can never forget the agony I passed through. I used to pace my room until two o'clock in the morning, and when, utterly exhausted, I lay down at length to sleep, I would place my Bible and hymn-book under my pillow, praying that I might wake up with the assurance of salvation. One morning as I opened my hymn-book my eyes fell upon the words:

My God, I am Thine!

What a comfort divine,

What a blessing to know that my Jesus is mine!

Scores of times I had read and sung these words, but now they came home to my inmost soul with a force and illumination they had never before possessed. It was as impossible for me to doubt as it had before been for me to exercise faith.

THE METHODS OF A YOUNG METHODIST.

The next three years she seems to have gone on living as a good Methodist, occasionally leading the class in prayer with great palpitation of heart and sense of burden. She read her Bible twice through from end to end in sixteen months, and then read it over again with prayer for light and understanding. She ordered her life accord-

ing to a printed set of rules which she read over once a week, and added to them some daily rules for her own guidance. She abstained from dinner on Fridays and butter in the morning. "Oh, my Lord! help me to be more fully decided in all things," she prayed, "and not to confer with flesh and blood, but to be able to take up and able to sustain the sacred cross." She had not long to wait.

HER EXPULSION FROM THE METHODISTS.

In the next year came the great crisis in the history of Methodism, which led to the secession or expulsion of a body known as the Methodist Reformers. That act of folly and intolerance has been regretted by all rational Wesleyans ever since. But forty years ago Wesleyans were not very rational, and were very intolerant and despotic. Not only were the leaders of the Reformers expelled from the Conference, but similar expulsions went on throughout the country of those who attended the meetings of the excommunicated minority. Mrs. Booth, who was now about twenty years old, was warned that she could not be allowed to remain in class if she insisted in extending her countenance and sympathy to the cause of the expelled. Finding argument of no avail her class leader reluctantly decided to withhold her ticket of membership:

It was thus that Miss Mumford found herself expelled from the Wesleyan Church. "This was one of the first great troubles of my life," says Mrs. Booth, "and cost me the keenest anguish. I was young. I had been nursed and cradled in Methodism, and loved it with a love which has gone altogether out of fashion among Protestants for their Church."

THE NEMESIS OF ECCLESIASTICISM.

At the same time it is consolatory for those who love to see retribution falling upon the intolerant to reflect upon the loss which Methodism suffered when that decision was taken. Since the days of John Wesley no Englishwoman has arisen who was so imbued with the spirit of Wesley, and who had so much spiritual power and genius of propaganda, as Mrs. Booth, and yet the men who called themselves by his name cast her from their synagogue. It seems to be an invariable law. It seems to be the Nemesis which dogs the heels of intolerance. Thus was Mrs. Booth turned away from the denomination in which she had been reared, and which she had always idealized. It had been her highest ambition to serve its interests with all the strength of her nature.

HER FIRST CLASS.

The Reformers, as they were called, were not slow in availing themselves of her remarkable talents. They commenced to hold meetings in a hall near her home, and they offered her the senior class in the Sunday school. To this class, which consisted of fifteen girls from twelve to nineteen years of age, she devoted herself for the next three years. She labored with these girls as she afterwards labored with the audiences of the Salvation Army. She made them all pray, and they used to have protracted prayer meetings for an hour and a half after the class was over. She often went on until she lost her voice, and did not regain it for a day or two.

THE BOOK AS A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

It is impossible for me to follow Mrs. Booth's pilgrimage from this point of departure down to the close of her remarkable career. The picture which Mr. Tucker gives us of her courtship and married life is very interesting. As a study in human nature it may be commended to many of those who have no sympathy whatever in the re-

ligious convictions which was the very atmosphere of Mrs. Booth's life. As a human document this book is interesting apart from its spiritual value, for the Booths obeyed the Positivist commandment to "live openly" in its strictest sense. Nothing is more characteristic in the book than the statement that Mrs. Booth was wont in her later days to lament that she had been privately married, as the sacrifice of what might have been a means of grace and a useful example to the world. It may safely be said that it was upon that occasion only that she did not turn to the full advantage every opportunity which was afforded her of impressing her opinions of right and wrong upon the world.

A PIONEER OF WOMAN'S MINISTRY.

It will be a great comfort to many women to know that Mrs. Booth found the burden of public speaking a cross almost too great to be borne, and that she was driven to it by an inward compulsion which gave her no rest. The story of her struggle against the work of the female ministry, and her gradual arrival at the conviction that it was necessary for women to use their talents, if they were not to lose them to the overpowering sense of the obligation to speak, will rank alongside with the experience of Mrs. Besant in the history of the evolution of womanhood.

THE DIVINE CALL.

Notwithstanding this, it was a dozen years later before she ventured to speak in public. But from the time of her first appearance on Mrs. Booth was never silent, and spoke with ever-increasing acceptance down to the time of her being laid aside. She had her fair share of the difficulties which attend pioneers everywhere. On one occasion, after she had spoken with great acceptance to a crowded meeting, she says :

I had a very good test afforded me by which to try my humility. A good brother who could scarcely put three words together prayed very earnestly that God would crown my labors, seeing that He could bless the weakest instruments in His service. You will smile, and so did I, but it did me good

inasmuch as I made it a probe for my heart. Why should I be unwilling for the weakest and most illiterate to count me among the weak things of the world and the things that "are not," if I may be but instrumental in winning souls for Christ ?

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Passing by the story of the rise and progress of the Salvation Army, which finds a very appreciative chronicler in Mr. Tucker, we come down to the story of the time when Mrs. Booth lay dying at Clacton-on-Sea. That prolonged parting is described with intense feeling, and will be read with great interest by all who knew her and the multitudes who never had the privilege of knowing those concerned. It is interesting to note that when Mrs. Booth neared the Valley of the Dark Shadow the animosity which she had expressed during her life to all communications between the dead and the living seemed to fade and grow dim. On one occasion, speaking of heaven, she said :

"I don't believe I shall be fastened up in a corner playing a harp. I shall let the folks do it who like, but I shall travel about if I can. I shall come and see you if I can, and whisper things to you—some things that I have not been able to say. Oh, I wish there were some way of getting a letter to you when I am gone. But perhaps I shall be able to visit you in dreams and visions of the night." Then, tenderly stroking the General's gray head, bowed by sorrow at her side, she took his hand, weeping and pressing it fervently to her lips, said :

"And this I do find,

We two are so joined,

I shall not be in glory and leave you behind !

"Not long, I am sure, not long !"

We commend these volumes to all who wish to know what a woman can do for the world without neglecting her own family, or ceasing to be intensely womanly. Those who desire to know how the Salvation Army came into being, and how it is what it is, will find Mr. Tucker's volumes their most trustworthy guide. Well gotten up, carefully printed and copiously illustrated, they are not an unworthy tribute to one of the worthiest women of our time.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

A NOTABLE ART PUBLICATION.

American Illustrators. By F. Hopkinson Smith. With fifteen Plates and Many Text Engravings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The most charming art publication of the season, and the one which will foster the largest amount of pride and pleasure in the patriotic American heart, is Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "American Illustrators." It has been issued in five parts by the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons; and these brought together in a handsome portfolio give one a most adequate and hopeful summing up of what our best men have accomplished in a department of art production which has been especially cultivated in America. It is due in no small degree to the enterprise, taste and liberality of our great illustrated magazines that the artists have been enabled to accomplish work so noteworthy. And certainly in the five or six years of its existence *Scribner's Magazine* has lent itself most brilliantly and nobly to the encouragement of the illustrative art in its finest forms and phases. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who combines so felicitously the professions of art and of letters, while maintaining his position as a man of large business affairs, is of all New Yorkers the one ideally qualified to write at once truthfully and kindly about his fellow-artists. He tells one just what one would most like to know about the methods and characteristics of such illustrators as E. A. Abbey, C. S. Reinhart, A. B. Frost, Frederick Remington, W. T. Smedley, T. De Thulstrup, E. Zimmerman, Howard Pyle, Elihu Vedder, C. D. Gibson, F. S. Church, Will H. Low, Robert Blum, W. Hamilton Gibson, Joseph Pennell, Winslow Homer, Kenyon Cox, R. F. Zogbaum, E. W. Kemble, Harry Fenn and several others. Besides nu-

merous engravings from the work of these illustrators, which are scattered through the large pages of Mr. Smith's text, fifteen large separate plates accompany the volume. These plates are reproduced from the work of fifteen of the most prominent gentlemen named above; six are beautifully executed color plates, while three are photogravures, two are Japan proofs, two are heliotype, one is an Albotype, and one is an etching. Thus we have a representative variety of processes as well as of artists and their specialties of theme.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY.

The Evolution of an Empire. A Brief Historical Sketch of Germany. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 64. New York: William Beverley Harison. \$1.

This little book is intended in a few pages to give us a picture of that modern world state which we call Germany. It is suggested that students should read it before going into a more elaborate study of German history, in order that they may have the outline in mind before attempting to fill in the details.

Causes of the American Revolution. By James A. Woodburn, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 74. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

However completely presented by our standard historians the subject of this monograph may seem to have been, Dr. Woodburn has succeeded in giving us a most entertaining and also most valuable essay upon the circumstances and conditions out of which the revolt of the American colonies reached its culmination.

Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland (1776-1779). Edited by Arthur Wollaston Hutton. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 488-407. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Arthur Young was the agricultural authority of his day. He lived to a great age and died full of honors from his own, the British Government, as well as from the governments of other lands. He was born in 1741, had some experience in practical farming in Essex as a young man, and turned his attention to the literary side of agriculture shortly afterwards. He wrote a book on agriculture in the southern counties of England, and about the year 1780 made his famous tour of Ireland with a view to writing up the island from the point of view of the practical agriculturist. Several years later he made his familiar tour of France, and we are more indebted to Arthur Young than to any one else for a knowledge of the actual condition of the rural French population just before the outbreak of the revolution. The *Tour in Ireland*, though a very famous work, has not been accessible to the student or general reader in any complete and trustworthy edition. We have now a carefully edited reprint of the first edition, that of 1780. Mr. Hutton, the editor, has written a valuable introduction, and the work is produced in a form satisfactory in every respect. It is sufficient to say that this is Bohn's standard library edition.

Round London: Down East and Up West. By Montagu Williams. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The late Mr. Montagu Williams was known as the "poor-man's magistrate" in East London, where for some time he presided over a police court. He had enjoyed a brilliant career at the bar, and was a man universally esteemed in the great metropolis. This volume contains a series of sketches upon London life, among the poor and among the rich, contributed by Mr. Williams to the magazine called *Household Words*. No man knew London better, and these sketches, while charmingly written, are exceedingly sharp and to the point.

The City and the Land: A Course of Lectures on the Work of the Palestine Exploration Fund Society. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

The Palestine Exploration Fund is the name of an English society that has done so much for the increase of our positive knowledge about the archaeology of the Holy Land that all the world owes it a lasting debt of gratitude. Its various publications are standard contributions to our knowledge of Palestine. The present volume contains several lectures by distinguished scholars, explorers and members of the society. Col. Charles W. Wilson's topic is Ancient Jerusalem. Major Claude R. Conder's is *The Future of Palestine*. Rev. Canon Tristram tells of the natural history of Palestine. Mr. Walter Besant, who is the honorary secretary of the society, talks of the general work of the Exploration Fund. Rev. William Wright lectures on the Hittites. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie gives some of his practical experiences as an explorer and the Rev. Canon Dalton has a lecture on modern travel in Palestine.

Criminology. By Arthur MacDonald. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.

Mr. Arthur MacDonald is an American specialist who has for ten years or more turned his philosophical studies in the direction of criminology, and he has brought himself to the position of a recognized authority in that new and valuable department of inquiry. This scholarly work of his well shows the methods of the modern student of criminal heredity and tendency, and it is particularly valuable for its extraordinarily complete bibliographies. It will be indispensable to every one concerned in any way with the practical or theoretical treatment of the criminal classes.

A History of Socialism. By Thomas Kirkup. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Prof. Thomas Kirkup has gained a high position in the more recent school of English economic students and writers. His history of socialism deals with the movement in France, Germany and England during the past century, discussing the theories of the most eminent writers and leaders of socialism.

The Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight-Hour Question and Other Labor Questions. By Herbert M. Thompson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Herbert Thompson is an English economist who, apropos of the great debate raging in Great Britain over the eight-hour question, endeavors to set before English readers a clear and philosophical statement of the theory that under-

lies the rates of payment for labor. His work is much in the line of some of the recent publications of our own American students, notably Prof. J. B. Clark's.

Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes: A Hand Book of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 6, 1892. Edited by W. H. Morrison Supt. Paper, 8vo, pp. 272. Madison, Wis.: Published by the University of Wisconsin.

From Madison, Wis., comes a volume compiled from the sessions of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, which are held in the different counties of the State under the auspices of the Agricultural College of the State University. Few people in the East are aware of the great importance and value of the Farmers' Institutes now regularly maintained throughout several Western States. The authorities of the University of Wisconsin regard the work of the Agricultural College, and particularly the work that the college maintains in its extension of practical instruction into the different counties, as one of its most successful and useful departments.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Bernard of Clairvaux, the Times, the Man, and His Work An Historical Study in Eight Lectures. By Richard S. Storrs. Crown 8vo, pp. 614. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This work consists of a series of ten lectures which Dr. Storrs delivered at the Princeton Theological Seminary and before the Lowell Institute in Boston. Three lectures were also read at Johns Hopkins University. After two introductory chapters which deal with the religious and ecclesiastical aspects of the tenth and the eleventh centuries, the author writes of the great theologian and heroic character of the twelfth century—Bernard of Clairvaux—treating in separate chapters his "Personal Characteristics," his "Monastic Life," his theology, his preaching, his "Controversy with Abelard" and his "Relation to General European Affairs." The volume is a most valuable and permanent addition to the literature dealing with the mediæval church and its heroes. Dr. Storrs brings to his work an old-time enthusiasm for his subject and a thorough mastery of the previously issued material on Bernard of Clairvaux, which seems to have been somewhat slender. He brings furthermore the wise, sympathetic, historical spirit of a man who is deeply connected with the larger religious life of his own time and the style of a man known very widely as a master of the English language.

Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar. By George Smith. Octavo, pp. 592. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$3.

"Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar" was the first modern missionary to the Mohammedans. The mystical self-questioning tendencies of his intellect relate him somewhat to Thomas à Kempis, while his self-sacrificing career of actual missionary service in India and Persia have made him a hero of the English Church. Born in 1781, his life of usefulness was cut short before he reached his thirty-second year. He then belongs to an epoch when the modern Protestant missionary enterprise was in its pioneer stage. Dr. Smith has previously written lives of Carey and Duff, and he has based the present work mostly on autobiographical material left by Martyn and the woman he loved—Miss L. Grenfell. This voluminous record of a life great in its experience and greater in its influence will be of standard rank in missionary history. The book has several illustrations.

The Memories of Dean Hole. Octavo, pp. 389. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The Dean introduces us to his "Memories" as "the holiday task of an old boy, who desires and hopes that he deserves to rest, but is too fond of work to be quite idle." He closes the book with a chapter on "Working Men," which proves him to have a wide-awake and sympathetic insight into the progressive movements of our day. The Dean has a large heart, a wide experience with English celebrities and English life, and a witty, genial, perfectly transparent style. He writes—as what Englishman does not write?—of outdoor sport; of Oxford and the Oxford movement; of Thackeray, John Leech, Dr. John Brown, and of many other men and things, in a way which shows he has led a happy and energetic life. The book has a number of illustrations and is attractive in every feature.

Memories of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens. By his Wife. 12mo, pp. 297. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. \$2.50.

The story, admirably told by his wife, of the life and fortunes of John E. Owens, who shook the sides of American

theatre-goers for nearly a half century, is one of the most readable of biographies, abounding as it does with anecdote and incidents of the genial, charming man and great comedian. The hey-day of Owens' fortunes arrived in 1865, when he broke all theatre records in the run which he gave "Solon Shingle" in New York. But his name, and any private life vouchsafed him, are most intimately connected with Baltimore, near which city he spent in quiet bucolic pursuits the very great income assured him by his phenomenal popularity with audiences from San Francisco to New Orleans and New York. The Baltimore publishers have made an exceedingly attractive and creditable book.

Letters of James Smetham. Edited by Sarah Smetham and William Davies. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Perhaps the name of James Smetham may not be familiar to all of our readers. He was one of those men who, while leading a successful professional life, yet rather overshadow it by their pursuit of general intellectual culture. He was an English artist, who might have been a poet, probably, if he had chosen; a friend of Ruskin, a teacher of drawing for many years, born in 1821 and dying in 1889. The present volume contains a memoir of his life and a large number of his letters—the latter full of poetic thought, aspiration and artistic observation. His life was a quiet one but a growing and struggling one, aiming steadily at the best things. A colored portrait after a painting by himself appears as frontispiece.

John Wiclif, Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers. By Lewis Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In his new life of John Wiclif, which forms a volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, Mr. Lewis Sergeant attempts to magnify and individualize Wiclif as one of the greatest and most distinctive characters in English history. It is well that the name and fame of Wiclif should become more popularly known, and Mr. Sergeant has given us a work which is intended for general reading, yet which possesses great breadth in its historical interpretation and great skill and vigor in its presentation of a man and an epoch.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions. By Rev. George Matheson. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

The author of "The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religions" is both an orthodox minister (in Edinburgh) and a scientific student of religious history. The field in which he works is not a new one, but his aim is somewhat distinct from that of previous workers—"to photograph the spirit" of the great historic religions, to emphasize the dividing lines which constitute the boundary between each religion and all beside. The author finds in the Christian system a place for the essential truths of the older systems, but we believe his treatment of the subject to be impartial and sympathetic. He has written of "the messages" of China, India, Persia, Greece, Rome, Egypt, Judea and of the Teutonic race. The work is not too profound for the average reader who is alive to the great interests of the subject.

The Wonderful Counselor. By Rev. Henry B. Mead, M.A. 32mo, pp. 277. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

The above is a stoutly-bound little volume dedicated to the Christian Endeavor Society, and having a brief introduction by Rev. Francis E. Clark. It gives in chronological order all the recorded words of Christ, so arranged as to be conveniently memorized during the course of a year. The author believes that a wide use of his book would have an important effect on the religious life of American youth. The details of the work seem admirable.

Baccalaureate and Other Sermons and Addresses. By Edward Allen Tanner, D.D. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

The men of brain-force and heart service who have built up the structure of higher education in the Mississippi Valley have generally led lives too busy to admit of literary careers, but they have usually left a good deal of able literary material. Edward Allen Tanner, D.D., was president of Illinois College (Jacksonville) from 1882 to 1892, and a strong, influential man in the educational and religious interests of the State. His relatives have compiled a volume which includes all of his baccalaureate sermons, other sermons and public addresses and selected thoughts from his unpublished writings. A memorial of his life is prefixed.

CRITICISM AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

English Writers. Vol. IX. Spencer and His Times. By Henry Morley. 12mo, pp. 471. New York: Cassell & Co.

The May (1892) number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* gave a brief synopsis of Vol. VIII. in Professor Morley's "English Writers Series." The ninth volume is now completed, and the series has reached that period when English literature becomes most fertile for lay as well as professional students. The present volume is entitled "Spencer and His Time;" the greatest names, beside that of the "poet's poet," being Hooker, Francis Bacon, Sidney, Raleigh, and the dramatists Lyly, Peele, Lodge and Marlowe. Mr. Morley has many friends, as well as admiring pupils, and they will be touched by his dedication of the volume in hand to his wife, who died last April. We shall await with some impatience the next number of the series—"Shakespeare and His Time."

Victor Hugo: A Sketch of His Life and Work. By J. Pringle Nichol. 16mo, pp. 151. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

The above is an unpretentious study of Hugo, partly biographical but more largely critical, with the special aim of determining Hugo's historical position among the various schools of French literature. An annotated chronology of the great author's works is appended. The volume seems a piece of calm and worthy criticism, although (?) it belongs to the *Dilettante Library*.

Studies of the English Mystery Plays. By Charles Davidson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 173. Printed by authority of Yale University.

A monograph presented as a thesis at Yale University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is, of course, the result of original research and contains a considerable amount of information acceptable to scholars in the very interesting field of the mystery plays—preceding the English drama proper and having an influence on it not yet wholly told.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

England and Its Rulers. By H. Pomeroy Brewster and George H. Humphry. 12mo, pp. 350. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We believe this will prove a reliable, helpful book for ready reference to the main facts of English royal, constitutional and church history. It is not intended to be a literary work, a considerable portion of it being tabular in its nature, but it is a well-chosen, well-arranged piece of compiling. The indexing is thoroughly done, especially in biography.

References for Literary Workers. By Henry Matson. Octavo, pp. 582. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.

The book contains well-prepared bibliographies, with introductory suggestions, of a large number of important subjects, grouped under the heads History, Biography, Politics, Political Economy, Philosophy, Science, Art, etc. A large number of questions for debate are given, and for debaters, lecturers and literary workers in general the volume recommends itself highly. "It is more than a mere book of reference, and may be considered as a collection of brief essays on related and representative topics, supplemented by numerous references to fuller sources of information." Binding and print are serviceable.

The Best Reading. Fourth Series. Edited by Lynds E. Jones. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The fourth series of this most serviceable and successful bibliographical work gives a classified and priced list of the most important English and American publications for the five years ending December 1, 1891. All workers among books need it.

NEW EDITIONS OF SOME OLD FAVORITES.

The Cloister and the Hearth. A Tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. Four vols., 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.

Several of our best American publishers are winning deserved praise for the attractive form in which they are republishing standard works of fiction. Among the old favorites in new type and binding that have come to us this month the most attractive is Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s four-volume edition

of Charles Reade's great historical novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth." Perhaps to no other of his works did Mr. Reade devote so much close and conscientious labor as to this one, and it will hold a permanent place in our literature. This new edition is bound in a coarse dark green cloth, and is altogether a creditable instance of American book manufacture.

Sketches By Boz. By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the First Edition. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

In their reprint of the first edition of Charles Dickens' work, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have now issued "Sketches by Boz." Charles Dickens the younger, in his interesting introduction to this edition, tells us how his father in great modesty and timidity began his literary career by writing these famous sketches.

White-Jacket; or The World on a Man-of-War. By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

Moby-Dick; or The White Whale. By Herman Melville. 12mo, pp. 545. New York: The United States Book Company. \$1.50.

Our December number gave a notice of a republication of certain romances of Herman Melville. We now have before us two additional members of the series—"White-Jacket, or The World on a Man of War," growing out of Mr. Melville's own experience "before the mast" early in the forties, and "Moby-Dick; or the White Whale." The romancer inscribes the latter work to one who was his friend and for a time his neighbor—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Chouans. Brittany in 1799. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 383. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"The Chouans" is the most recent member of Miss K. P. Wormeley's translations of Balzac, which have been appearing for some years and have met a very hearty reception. The present volume deals with military life in the Brittany of the close of the last century. Roberts Bros. have given a substantial and very attractive appearance to the series.

FICTION.

Sterope: The Veiled Pleiad. By William Hayes Acklan. 12mo, pp. 300. Washington: Gibson Brothers.

This is a rather able story of Creole life, love and revenge, with scenes laid mainly in New Orleans during antebellum days. There is considerable character study in it, though as a whole it is rather a "novel of incident." The atmosphere of Creole life which the book reproduces shows that the author is very familiar with the field in which he has written.

A Daughter of Venice. By John Seymour Wood. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Cassell & Co.

Mr. John Seymour Wood's "A Daughter of Venice" has considerable of the pessimistic vein which he showed in "Gramercy Park." It is an artistic story of its type, however, and deals with the love of an American young man of thirty with a beautiful young girl of Venice. The girl is an "Americo-maniac" and a genuine-hearted woman, but the Italian conventional customs of her family debar even by force her marriage with the one she loves. It is another study of that mediæval conservatism which yet largely rules social life in sunny Italy. It is a tastily appearing volume, with illustrations by Francis Thayer.

Christmas Stories from French and Spanish Writers. By Antoinette Ogden. 16mo, pp. 265. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This book—in dainty dressing—contains fifteen short stories translated by Antoinette Ogden—about half from the French and half from the Spanish. The stories from the French include one by Coppée, one by Jules Simon and three from Daudet. Taken together, the tales give us a pleasant picture of Christmas times in Romance lands.

The Secret of Narcisse. A Romance. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

So far as we know, Mr. Edmund Gosse, so favorably known as poet and student of literary history, makes his first entrance into fiction in "The Secret of Narcisse, a Romance." The story gives the history of a young sculptor and mechanical genius in the Lorraine of the sixteenth century, whose brilliant achievement brought the charge of witchcraft upon him.

There is an element of love in the romance, and Mr. Gosse seems to have had his usual power in putting himself into the atmosphere of a remote period.

A Battle and a Boy. A Story for Young People. By Blanche Willis Howard. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Blanche Willis Howard is probably best known as the author of "One Summer." "A Battle and a Boy" is a delightfully sunny and pleasant story about a brave, amusing little Tyrolean peasant lad. The boy is a hero naturally, and the story throughout has no false touches. It will make good reading for young and old.

The Last Confession and The Blind Mother. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Hall Caine is just at present winning himself a good deal of notice and a wide reading public on this side of the water. The present volume contains two stories, written in his strongly marked style, and his portrait.

"Perchance to Dream" and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. 12mo, pp. 180. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Briscoe's name has not heretofore appeared on the title page of a volume, but it has become familiar to many readers in the columns of the *Christian Union*, *Harper's Young People* and the *Overland Monthly*. Her new book, introduced in a short note by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, contains a baker's dozen of her stories and will doubtless win for itself many readers.

His Grace. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: United States Book Co. \$1.25.

A lightly written and amusing English story of the present time, in which a rather ridiculously acting duke plays a part. It is a love story, autobiographically written, though the *ego* is not one of the principal characters. Mr. Norris is author of a number of novels—"Adrian Vidal," "A Man of His Word," etc.

When I Lived in Bohemia. Papers Selected from the Portfolio of Peter —, Esq. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Fergus Hume is writing a good deal. "When I Lived in Bohemia" is a series of sketches of the types which a young man following a Bohemian existence in the lower walks of London society might be supposed to understand. There is a good deal of humor, some pathos and considerable verse in the book, and it has a certain artistic unity. Illustrated.

Those Girls. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

A story with very little plot and nothing that can be called artistic, but rather breezy and wholesome enough. It relates the happy love affairs of three young English sisters.

POETRY.

The Winter Hour and Other Poems. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: The Century Company.

Mr. Johnson's slender but musical volume recalled to our mind these lines:

"Like light within a cloister dim,
Like distant singing cherubim,
Like wine half-reaching goblet brim,
I heard the oboe's voice, scarce trusting
To be from out its silence thrusting."

There seem to us to be in these poems that pure, singing tone, delicate phrasing and certain unnameable charm which the wood instruments give us when a master writes the scores. We have read the volume through and find all the contents genuine poetry and worthy the artistic mould which has shaped them.

Poems of Giosuè Carducci. Translated by Frank Sewall. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Frank Sewall has endeavored in this volume to introduce to English readers a man who "without a formal coronation occupies the position of poet-laureate of Italy." There are those who go even so far as to declare Carducci to be the foremost living European poet. He represents in his Hellen-

istic, classical realism, his sensuous sympathy with nature and his repudiation of Christian ideals the new revival of Italian literature. He reverences the old Greek and Roman poets, and in certain respects bears considerable analogy with our Walt Whitman. Mr. Sewall's two essays (one of which is an expansion of an article published in *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1890) will introduce the reader not only to Carducci, but to the present state of Italian poetic literature in general, and his translations seem very successful in bringing before us the tone and spirit of the nineteenth century pagan bard. The volume will be utilized as a critical and comparative study of poetry, even by those who do not find Carducci himself a great poet.

Tannhäuser: A Mystery. By William Vincent Byars. 12mo, pp. 106. St. Louis: C. W. Alban & Co.

Mr. Byars has produced a deep and highly finished work dealing with the fusion of Gothic, Greek and Christian genius. The atmosphere of the poem is highly dramatic; in its moral significance and its masterly, highly varied metres it has more than a slight flavor of Faust. It is somewhat too profound and too cumbered with classical allusion for the average reader.

Wanderers. The Poems of William Winter. New Edition. 18mo, pp. 268. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

A dainty new edition of the poems of William Winter, which are known for their clearly chiseled classical form and lyric quality, written from literary rather than personal emotion. Mr. Winter believes them to be an "authentic contribution to that ancient body of English lyrical poetry of which gentleness is the soul and simplicity the garment."

BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The Unmarried Woman. By Eliza Chester. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Eliza Chester is the author of several works on the education, social position, etc., of women. We have a new volume from her pen called "The Unmarried Woman," which belongs to Dodd, Mead & Company's "Portia Series." Miss Chester writes clearly and sensibly and with admirable literary style upon such topics connected with the life of the mature single woman as "Success," "Intellectual Women," "The Home Instinct," "Friends," etc. The book's atmosphere is healthy, elevated, helpful.

The Well-Dressed Woman. A Study in the Practical Application to Dress of the Laws of Health, Art and Morals. By Mrs. Helen G. Ecob. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. \$1.

A little volume by Helen Gilbert Ecob, of Albany, treats ably of "The Well-Dressed Woman," being a "Study in the Practical Application to Dress and the Laws of Health, Art and Morals." The author rides no particular hobby of reform, but has rather compiled from the best sources of information a practical work "for the help of busy women who have neither time nor opportunity to study the laws of dress for themselves." To such women we commend the book. It has a considerable number of illustrations and attractive binding.

Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture. By Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

Another treatise of the same general character, but confining itself rather more exclusively to the artistic side of dress and bodily contour is "Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture," by Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams. A small portion of the material therein has appeared heretofore in "Harper's Bazar." The book is practical; its method the presentation of ideals; its illustrative features excellent, and all in all we think it ought to find a large place for itself.

The Original Appledore Cook Book. By Maria Parloa. New edition. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

This is a season when, naturally, particular attention is paid to the cookery department of a household. Old and new mistresses of the kitchen will be glad to learn of a new edition of Miss Parloa's "Original Appledore Cook Book." The new matter which has been added is in keeping with the original characteristics of the work—simplicity and reliability—and the range of the receipts embraces staple, fancy and medicinal cookery. The author's name is the best commendation possible.

The Universal Common-Sense Cookery Book. Practical Receipts for Household Use. 12mo, pp. 245. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

Another helpful addition to cookery literature is a compilation of receipts under the title, "The Universal Common-Sense Cookery Book." Its material is from such well-known authorities as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Marion Harland, "Godey's Lady's Book," "Good House-keeping," etc. A few literary selections apropos of the matters treated are inserted. Both the above volumes are, of course, well indexed.

The Royal Road to Beauty, Health and a Higher Development. By Carrica Le Favre. Paper, 12mo, pp. 85. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. 25 cents.

"The Royal Road to Beauty and Health," is a small paper covered treatise on dieting, etc., from the standpoint of vegetarianism. The author, Carrica Le Favre, has written a number of works on like subjects, and this may interest all who are concerned with the problem of hygienic eating.

In Health. By A. J. Ingersoll, M.D. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

The author of "In Health" is a physician in a New York town who believes he has found a solution for the special physical troubles of woman in the right mental states resulting from religious faith. Hence the book is written in a religious rather than a scientific tone, but has grown out of a physician's practice and is worth examination. It is plainly written and evidently with the sincere desire of doing good.

Thoughts of Busy Girls. Edited by Grace H. Dodge. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Miss Grace H. Dodge has edited a little book which records in the original words some of the practical discussions of the young working girls of the "Thirty-eighth Street Working Girls' Society," of New York City. It is an interesting little book as giving insight into the thoughts of such young women, and as revealing the substantial intellectual help they receive from co-operation in club life.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Principles of Education. By Malcolm MacVicar, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 178. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

Dr. MacVicar was formerly Principal of the New York Normal School at Potsdam, and is now First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto. His unassuming little treatise gives, in a sound and practical way, the general principles underlying education and the professional training of teachers. The book is thoroughly systematic, and it does not deal to any large extent with details, being intended rather to furnish material that will provoke investigation and thought.

Prometheus Unbound. A Lyrical Drama. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Edited by Vida D. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 227. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

The "Prometheus Unbound," listed above, is the only student's edition of this great work of Shelley. Its special features are an able introduction, mainly critical, full notes, and a valuable series of suggestions toward a comparison of the work with the "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus. The aim has been to supply a good critical apparatus for the study of the drama as a work of art and as an historic product.

The Story of the Iliad. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. 16mo, pp. 314. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

Professor Church's "Story of the Iliad" throws into a narrative prose form Homer's great epic, and follows the original closely. The work belongs to Macmillan's "School Library of Books Suitable for Supplementary Reading."

Selections for Memorizing for Primary, Intermediate and High School Grades. Compiled by L. C. Foster and Sherman Williams. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

"Selections for Memorizing" contains a large number of excellent poetic and prose pieces graded for use in primary,

grammar and high schools. The compilers have "aimed to make selections that are good literature, inculcate good morals and teach patriotism."

Studies in American History. By Mary Sheldon Barnes. Teacher's Manual. 12mo, pp. 155. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

"Studies in American History" is a series of outlines covering the entire period from the early discoveries to the present immigration question. It is full of practical suggestions to teachers, and its references are to the highest authorities. The book has the special merit of a logical treatment and a method in sympathy with the most modern ways of looking at historical study.

College Requirements in English Entrance Examinations. By Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, B.A. 12mo, pp. 74. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Extracts from Eutropius. Edited by J. B. Greenough. "Sight Pamphlets" No. 1. Paper, 12mo, pp. 49. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

The Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools. The Book of Judges. By John Sutherland Black. 16mo, pp. 116. New York: Macmillan & Co. 30 cents.

"The Book of Judges" is a member of a series which is intended to bring the Bible into junior and elementary schools as material for educational purposes. The notes are full and scholarly.

The Dotted Words in the Hebrew Bible. By E. O. G. Paper, 12mo, pp. 50. New York: Charles T. Dillingham & Co.

Nature Stories for Young Readers. By M. Florence Bass. 12mo, pp. 116. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Leaves and Flowers: or Plant Studies for Young Readers. By Mary A. Spear. 12mo, pp. 109. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

"Nature Stories for Young Readers" and "Leaves and Flowers" are contributions to the literature adapted to introduce little children to the realm of natural science. The first is designed to be used in connection with any First and Second Readers, and the second may be considered an elementary botany for slightly more advanced pupils. Its author was late principal of the Model School in the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Westchester. Both works are well illustrated.

TEXT-BOOKS IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

The movement towards a partial substitution of study in the modern languages for classical study still continues vital and interesting. The books listed below, while primarily finding place in the educational world proper, will—many of them—be found of general service to students of French, outside of the schools. Mr. William R. Jenkins is a reliable and understanding publisher of French and Italian works especially, and the other publishers are of every-day mention in teachers' lives.

Extraits Choisis des Œuvres de François Coppée. With English notes and biographical sketch by George Castegnier. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Quatre-vingt-Treize. By Victor Hugo. Adapted for use in schools by James Boiell, B.A. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

"Quatre-vingt-Treize" closes a series of Victor Hugo's romances, edited with notes for the English school world by James Boiell and authorized by the great writer. The present volume is revised for use in American schools.

La Chute. From Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Edited by H. C. O. Huss, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 97. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

"La Chute" is book second of part first of "Les Misérables," and constitutes a whole by itself which is "strikingly characteristic of Victor Hugo's thought and style."

Extraits de la Chanson de Roland. By Gaston Paris. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

The entire text of "Extraits de la Chanson de Roland" is in French.

Fables Choisis de la Fontaine. By Mme. Berthe Beck. 16mo, pp. 110. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

The "Fables Choisis de La Fontaine" contains a brief biographical notice in French, a carefully selected group of the fables, with English notes.

La Cigale Chez les Fourmis. Comedy in one act. By Ernest Legouvé and Eugène Labiche. English notes by Alphonse N. van Daell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 37. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

In the publication for school purposes of "La Cigale" we note how strong the tendency is toward the study of contemporary literature. One of the authors of this work is still alive—a professor in the Girls' Normal School, Paris.

A French Reader. By Rev. Alphonse Dufour, S.J. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Professor Dufour is teacher of French at Georgetown University, and his "French Reader" is intended to be used as a companion for his grammar. His selections are of high literary merit and cover a wide ground, adapted for college courses, and including both poetry and prose.

A Primary French Translation Book. By W. L. Lyon, M.A., and G. DeH. Larpent, M.A. 12mo, pp. 223. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

"A Primary French Translation Book" belongs to D. C. Heath & Co.'s "Modern Language Series." It has some features which are new to us and seem very commendable. It is for use in connection with a grammar, or, in the hands of a skillful teacher, possibly without a grammar.

A Rational French Method. Part I. By A. Gautherot. Paper, 12mo, pp. 89. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

"A Rational French Method, Based on the Association of Words, Sounds and Ideas," is highly commended by eminent French educationists.

German Lessons. By Charles Harris. Heath's Modern Language Series. 12mo, pp. 172. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Mr. Charles Harris is professor of German in Oberlin College. His "German Lessons" belongs to Heath's "Modern Language Series," and is essentially an introductory grammar, with vocabularies and exercises, "intended to give such knowledge of forms as will prepare the student to read ordinary German," and leading up to advanced grammar and prose composition. Teachers of elementary German will find it useful.

Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts. Von Joseph Freih. von Eichendorff. Paper, 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

For the same series, Mr. Osthaus, associate professor of German in Indiana University, has edited with quite full annotation a novel of Eichendorff. This German author belongs to the so-called "romantic school" of this century, and was poet, dramatist and critic, as well as novelist.

Dietegen. Novelle von Gottfried Keller. With Introduction and Notes by Gustav Gruener. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

"Dietegen" is a short village tale by Keller and considered one of his best. Professor Gruener has placed notes just beneath the text, and included a chronological list of the author's works.

Des Erstes Kindes Buch. By Wilhelm Rippe. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: William R. Jenkins. 40 cents.

"Der Erstes Kindes Buch" is a first book in German illustrated fully and planned by the "natural method." It is modeled after Professor Bercy's very successful "Livres des Enfants;" children and teachers ought to find it a delightful help.

Camilla. By Edmondo de Amicis. With Explanatory Notes in English by Prof. T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo. pp. 126. New York: William R. Jenkins & Co. 40 cents.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Visible Universe: Chapters on the Origin and Construction of the Heavens. By J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

The modern popular interest in the growth of science extends to astronomy as well as to electricity and sanitation. We have received from Macmillan & Co. two quite extensive and wholly scholarly works on that subject. The author of "The Visible Universe" is a member of many learned societies, and his book deals in a rather abstruse, scientific way with several astronomical problems, particularly with the most prominent theories concerning the "Constitution of the Universe." There are chapters upon "Stellar Evolution," "The Luminiferous Ether," "The Meteoric Hypothesis," etc. The book is illustrated, and, though adapted to special students of astronomy, will be useful to many general readers.

Pioneers of Science. By Oliver Lodge, F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 419. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

In "Pioneers of Science" we have a more popular work, growing out of a series of lectures, rich in biographical interest, and we think quite comparable, in its field, with Professor Royce's "Spirit of Modern Philosophy." The lives of Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Herschel and other great astronomers are woven into the record of the science of astronomy itself. The style is clear and attractive and the text is fully illustrated.

Cosmical Evolution: A New Theory of the Mechanism of Nature. By Evan McLennan. 12mo, pp. 399. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

Another book on astronomical theory lies before us. "Cosmical Evolution" is a serious scientific study of the discrepancies of the present generally accepted "gravitation" theory of the universe. The author seems to our non-technical eyes to be thoroughly familiar with the ground over which he is traveling. He concludes that the present conceptions are erroneous and substitutes what he calls the "connective theory," proceeding to show how the actual facts of tidal movements, lunar and solar phenomena agree with his theory. We cannot judge of the importance of his discoveries, but he has had favorable notice from scientific men, and his work has the non-personal tone of genuine investigation.

Finger Prints. By Francis Galton, F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 232. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

A wonderful book is Francis Galton's on Finger Prints. Few people who have not followed modern anthropological studies with care have any idea how much attention has been devoted by Bertillon, Galton and other scholars to investigating the varieties and the marvelous permanence of the patterns which Nature has chosen to give to the papillary ridges upon the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. The present volume is an elaborate study, largely statistical, showing the previous use of finger prints, methods of printing the ridges and their uses, outlines and cores of patterns, persistence value of evidence, methods of indexing, personal identification, heredity, races and classes, etc. It is a book of extraordinary interest and value.

The Principles of Pattern Making. Written Specially for Apprentices and Students in Technical Schools. By a Foreman Pattern Maker. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

"The Principles of Pattern Making" is "written specially for apprentices and students in technical schools by a foreman pattern maker" who has published heretofore "Practical Iron Founding," "Metal Turning" and other technical works concerning his trade. The author has aimed to instruct the young learner in the "principles and elements of the trade of engineers' pattern maker," and his treatment, his illustrations and his glossary of trade-terms seem well adapted to that purpose.

The Elements of Graphic Statics. A Text-Book for Students of Engineering. By L. M. Hoskins. Octavo, pp. 209. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Mr. L. M. Hoskins is professor of pure and applied mechanics in the Leland Stanford Junior University. Macmillan & Co. publish for him, in substantial, agreeable style, "The Elements of Graphic Statics: a Text-Book for Students of

Engineering." Mr. Hoskins says in his preface: "A chief aim has been simplicity of presentation; the matter treated has been limited to the development of fundamental principles and their application to the solution of typical problems."

Electricity and Magnetism. Being a Series of Advanced Primers of Electricity. By Edwin J. Houston, A.M. 16mo, pp. 306. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co.

Mr. Edwin J. Houston, A.M., is an electrician of high rank, an author and a teacher. He has written a series of "Advanced Primers of Electricity." They are intended for general students of the subject, are brought up to date and the series embraces the three volumes: "Electricity and Magnetism," "The Measure of Electric Current," etc., and "The Electric Telegraph." The author has given some useful hints as to the selection of larger works in the domain of electrical literature.

Practical Electric Light Fitting. By F. C. Allsop. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. F. C. Allsop is a practical London manufacturing electrician who has heretofore written several works connected with his calling. His latest volume, abundantly illustrated and written for the most practical purposes, is a treatise on "Practical Electric Light Fitting." The book is produced in response to repeated requests.

Original Papers on Dynamo Machinery and Allied Subjects. By John Hopkinson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co. \$1.

"Original Papers on Dynamo Machinery and Allied Subjects," by John Hopkinson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., addresses itself primarily to the rapidly enlarging class of electrical engineers. The author states in his preface that the volume contains all that he has written of "an original character on electro-technical subjects." The eleven papers date from 1879 to 1892, and were first produced as contributions to the Royal Society and to various engineering societies. Sufficiently illustrated.

Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. Part I. By W. Perren Maycock. Paper, 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Part I. of "Electric Lighting and Power Distribution" is written by a London teacher of electrical science, W. Perren Maycock M.I.E.E. The work is intended as an elementary manual for students of the technical subjects mentioned, but the reader "is expected to have some acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the science of electricity and magnetism."

Figure-Skating, Simple and Combined. By Montagu S. Monier-Williams, Winter Randell Pidgeon and Arthur Dryden. 16mo, pp. 338. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

"Figure Skating" is "arranged as a complete text-book of the art of skating as practiced in the leading skating clubs of Great Britain." It is probably the most exhaustive treatment of that royal recreation extant, and is abundantly equipped with descriptions, directions and diagrams of all skating figures, together with directions for club management, action in case of accident, etc. The volume is the work of two graduates of Oxford and one of Cambridge.

A Complete Guide to the Game of Draughts. By James Lees. 16mo, pp. 155. New York: F. Warne & Co. 50 cents.

Those interested in the scientific comprehension of this game will find a great deal of wisdom stowed away in this little treatise. It has been indorsed by a great authority on the subject—Mr. Gould, to whom the lovers of "checkers" on both sides of the water owe a good deal.

Brown's Business Correspondence and Manual of Dictation. By William H. Brown. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Excelsior Publishing House. \$1.

The author of the above volume is a practical teacher of stenography, and he has compiled his work with a clear sense of what is needed by the student of shorthand and typewriting. Besides the usual material of a business compendium, he has included examples of all kinds of writing forms with which a stenographer should be acquainted, literary selections, law forms and court work, railroad correspondence, etc. The compilation is thoroughgoing and conveniently arranged.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer. New York. December.
An Outing in the Cloud Lands of Banff. E. Van de Warker.
The Heliographoscope.
Relation of Art to the Lantern-Slide. Henry J. Newton.
Diamidophenol (Amidol). P. C. Duchochois.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York.

Imperial Germany. Frederic C. Howe.
National Perils. Rev. J. F. Bartlett.
Will Democrats Recognize Protection as a National Policy?
The Presidential Contest. Belya A. Lockwood and Others.
An American Birthright. J. G. Hertwig.
The Reading Railroad Leases. C. LaRue Munson.
Socialism and the Republic. Jean La Rue Burnett.
Socialism. J. W. Smith.
The Ethics of Strikes and Lockouts. C. H. Reeve.
The Prison Question. Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett.
Should the Next Administration Change Our Tariff System?
The Farmers and the State. Hon. Mariott Brosius.

The Andover Review.—Boston. December.

The Ethical Basis of Taxation. William W. McLane.
The New Natural Theology. John W. Buckham.
Percy Bysshe Shelley. Kenyon West.
John McLeod Campbell. Agnes M. Mearns.
The English Bible in Modern Theological Education. Professor Taylor.
The Divinity of Christ.—VI.
Cardinal Lavigerie.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia.

Local Government in Prussia. C. Bornhak.
Cost and Utility. S. N. Patten.
Alcohol Question in Switzerland. W. Milliet.
Schuman's Shifting and Inheritance of Taxation. E. A. Ross.
Psychologic Basis of Social Economics. L. F. Ward.
The Standard of Deferred Payments. L. S. Merriam.

Antiquary.—London.

The Isthmus of Hierapytna, Crete. Dr. Halbherr.
The Hastings Museum, Worcester. J. Ward.
Norman Work in the Nave Tricorium of Beverley Minster. John Bilson.

The Arena.—Boston.

Alexander Salvini. Mildred Aldrich.
Does Bit of Gold Cure Inebriety? Henry Wood.
Women Wage Earners of America and Europe. Helen Campbell.
A Defense of Shakespeare. W. J. Rolfe.
From Human Sacrifice to the Golden Rule. J. T. Sunderland.
Why the World's Fair Should be Opened on Sunday. Rev. O. P. Gifford.
Are We a Prosperous People? B. O. Flower.
The Nationalization of Railroads. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
The New Religion. Edwin Dwight Walker.
Astrology in London. Edgar Lee.
Growth Comes from Within. Eveleen L. Mason.
Interesting Psychological Phenomena.
Character-Building the Next Step in Educational Progress.

Asiatic Quarterly.—Woking.

"Ave, Kaiser-i-Hind!" A Pæan in Persian and Arabic.
Russianized Officialdom in India. Sir W. Wedderburn.
Our Indian Trans Frontier Expeditions. J. Dacosta.
Recent Events in Chilas and Chitral. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
A Chinese Official View of the Opium Question.
The Japan Constitution.—II. F. T. Piggott.
Uganda.
The Solution of the Colonial Question. R. Beadon.
The Yellow Men of India. Charles Johnston.
The Monetary Conference and Plans to Restore Silver. A. C. Tupp.
Customs and History of Dardistan. Dr. G. W. Leitner.
A Marriage Custom of the Aborigines of Bengal. E. S. Hartland.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform. S. S. Rogers.
The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia.—I. Francis Parkman.

The Russian Kumys Cure. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Cola di Rienzo. Harriet W. Preston and Louise Dodge.
In a Wintry Wilderness. Frank Bolles.
Edward Augustus Freeman. John Fiske.
Shakespeare in "Love's Labor's Lost." Sir Edward Strachey.
A German Nomogenarian (Julius Frobel). E. P. Evans.

Atalanta.—London.

Lord Tennyson. Illustrated. Hon. Roden Noel.
Amongst the Thames Barges. Illustrated. Hume Nisbet.
R. L. Stevenson. With Portrait. A. H. Japp.
Vision in Literature. Katharine S. Macquoid.
Women's Suffrage. J. Kirkpatrick.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

Fifty Years of the Bankers' Magazine.
Banking in 1802. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Monetary Conference.
Gold Standard for India.

The Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Platinotype Printing.
Carbon Lantern Slides.
Home Portraiture. John Clarke.
Photographing Children.
The Halogens.
The Paramidophenol and Amidol Developers. J. B. Bradwell.
Colored Photographs.
Ten per cent. Solutions.
Mounting Lantern Slides. James Ross.
A Note on Coloring Lantern Slides. E. Dunmore.
The Oil-Lantern and Its Manipulation. J. A. Hodges.
New Features in Connection with Lime-Light Lecturing.

Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

The British Army. Percy W. Thompson.
In the Bowels of the Earth. Belle Hunt.
House Furnishing as a Fine Art. Max Maury.
The Truth About California Wine.
Reflections on the Events of a Month. George F. Parker.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh.

Profitable Farming and Employment of Labor. J. Boyd Kin-
now
The French in West Africa. Archer P. Crouch.
Recent German Fiction.
Mobs.
Christian Greece: Bikelas and the Marquis of Bute. Prof. J. S. Blackie.
Ornament. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Our Mission in Egypt.
A Retrospect and Prospect in Politics.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

Authorized Gas Undertakings.
The Foreign Trade of India.
Cotton Manufactures in China.
The Textile Industries of the United States.

Bookman.—London.

George Henry Lewes. Concluded.
The Suppressed Works of Rudyard Kipling. With Portrait.
Unpublished Letters of George Eliot. Concluded.
Letters of Carlyle to Thomas Aird.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

Barbara Frietchie. Nellie B. Eyster.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Dorcas J. Spencer.
Tennyson. Arthur K. Woodbury.
Methodism in California.—II. A. C. Hirst.
A Home in the South Seas. Emily S. Loud.
The California Academy of Sciences. Charles F. Holder.
Regulation of Railway Charges. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
In the Honey Lake Valley. Con H. Peterson.
Alaska and the Reindeer. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

In Parliament Assembled. With Portraits. A. S. Robbins.
In the United States Weather Office.
Marqueterie Wood Staining. E. Crossley.
Fortunes in Faces. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Why Should Wives Take Their Husbands' Names? Interview with Mrs. Fenwick Miller. With Portrait.
Mr. H. W. Lucy and His Work. With Portrait.
Mr. T. A. Reed on How Fast Can People Speak. With Portrait.
Mr. Rider Haggard on How He Writes His Novels. With Portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Electric Search-Light. Lieut. H. Hutchins, U. S. N.
A New Method of Using Steam. Professor Ewing.
The Life and Inventions of Edison.—II. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
Influence of Patents on American Industries. Leon Mead.
Piston Rod Packings. E. W. Goodsell.
History of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.—II.
Triple Expansion Marine Engines.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

The Great Wall of China. Romyn Hitchcock.
Winter Ride to the Great Wall of China. N. B. Dennys.
"Crusty Christopher" (John Wilson). Henry A. Beers.
Whittier. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
The Kindergarten Movement. Talcott Williams.
The Story of Millet's Early Life. Pierre Millet.
An Illustrator of Dickens ("Phiz"). Arthur Allchin.
To Gipsyland. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
Letters of Two Brothers (John and William T. Sherman).
Personal Studies of Indian Life. Alice C. Fletcher.
Notable Women.—II. Dorothea Dix. Mary S. Robinson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.

The American School at Athens. M. L. D'Ooge.
Our Government Exhibit at the World's Fair. C. Worthington.
The Economic Revolution. Prof. R. T. Ely.
Women in Greek History. Emily F. Wheeler.
Telepathy. Richard Hodgson.
Greek Papyri. J. P. Mahaffy.
The Coal Industry. James K. Reeve.
Percy Bysshe Shelley. K. West.
Light on a Dead Past. H. R. Chamberlain.
Railway Development in Canada. A. R. Davis.
Spoken Literature. Charles Barnard.
Homes of the Poor. A. T. White.
The Problem of Color Hearing. Alfred Binet.
A French Exhibit of Historic Sculptures.
Women in Hungary. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
The Pioneer of Women's Higher Education. Mrs. M. F. Hoagland.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

Destruction of the Iron Gates of the Danube.
Botany Bay.
Novelists' Pictures.
The Sense of Hearing in Animals.
Building Superstitions.

The Chaperone.—St. Louis. December.

Frederick Geselschap. Frederick Geiser.
Nineteenth Century Paganism. H. H. Morgan.
Right to Personality. A. J. Camp.
Common-Sense View of Sick Nursing. Professor Virchow.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London.

Compromise as an Expedient in Religion. Jas. Monro.
Reminiscences of Bishop French. Bishop W. Ridley.
The Uganda Mission. Rev. G. K. Baskerville and J. Roscoe.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Czar Alexander III. E. B. Lanin.
The Financial Aspect of Home Rule. J. J. Clancy.
Journalism as a Profession. M. de Blowitz.
The Attitude of the Advanced Temperance Party. W. S. Caine.
The Deadlock in Temperance Reform. George Wyndham.
Pessimism and Progress. Rev. S. A. Alexander.
The Mediæval Country House. Mary Darmesteter.
The English Parliament. Justin McCarthy.
Why Do Men Remain Christians? Rev. T. W. Fowle.
The Social Condition of Labor. E. R. L. Gould.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

At the Ice Hills.
Humors of Rustic Psalmody.
Ulrich of Lichtenstein.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

The Making of an Illustrated Magazine.
Four Famous Artists. Gerald Campbell.

Japan Revisited—The Homes of the People. Sir. Edwin Arnold.

Beauties of the American Stage. J. P. Read, W. S. Walsh.
Confessions of An Autograph Hunter. Charles Robinson.
The English Laureates. R. H. Stoddard.
The Muses of Manhattan. Brander Matthews.
Grant Under Fire. Theodore R. Davis.
Co-operative Industry. E. E. Hale.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

The Gay Season in Florida. Harriet C. Wilkie.
Mrs. French-Sheldon. Helen M. Winslow.
Preparation and Care of a Lawn. Eben E. Rexford.
Care of the Throat and Lungs. Susanna W. Dodds.

The Dial.—Chicago.

December 16.

The World's Congress Auxiliary.
A Circle of Famous Artists and Poets.
The Future of Canada. C. G. D. Roberts.
Manners and Monuments of Pre-Historic Peoples. F. Starr.
A New History of America. Frederick J. Turner.

January 1.

The Literary Year in Retrospect.
In Arctic Seas.
Episodes of Massachusetts History. George Batchelor.
Recent Literature on Currency and Taxation. E. A. Ross.
Fiction in Foreign Parts. William Morton Payne.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal. December.

Newfoundland and Its Capital. A. C. Winton.
The Queen's Highway in the West. H. J. Woodside.
Canada and American Aggression. J. C. Hopkins.

January.

Crickets in Canada.—IV. G. G. S. Lindsey.
The Misericordia in Florence. Alice Jones.
Choir and Choir Singing in Toronto. S. Frances Harrison.
H. M. S. "Blake."
The Railway Mail Clerks of Canada. C. M. Sinclair.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. December 15.

Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey. With Portrait.
Sport in Upper Assam. Col. E. J. Thackeray.
Commercial Immorality: Jay Gould. F. C. Huddle.

Economic Journal.—Quarterly. London. December.

London Waterside Labor. H. Llewellyn Smith.
Basis of Industrial Remuneration. D. F. Schloss.
Co operation and Profit Sharing. Benj. Jones.
Government Railways in a Democratic State. W. M. Acworth.
The Income Tax. G. H. Blunden.
Silver in India. F. C. Harrison.
The Carmaux Strike. Prof. Chas. Gide.
Friendly Society Finance. Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson.
The Alleged Decline of the British Cotton Industry. E. Helm.

Education.—Boston.

Co-education in Colleges. J. L. Pickard.
A Philosophical Congress. Louis J. Block.
A Study of Browning's Poetry. May Mackintosh.
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History's Misleading Chronology. Samuel W. Balch.
Distinguishing Characteristics of Sloyd. Lizzie J. Woodward.

Educational Review.—New York.

Higher Education in the United States. Seth Low.
Developing Literary Tastes in Students. Edward T. McLaughlin.
Status of the High School in New England. C. H. Douglas.
Relation of Arithmetic to Elementary Science. Wilbur S. Jackman.
Tests on School Children. E. W. Scripture.
Ernest Rénan. Gabriel Monod.
Democracy and Our Old Universities. Joseph King.
International Congress of Philosophy. Louis J. Block.
An Antithetical Comparison of French and American Schools.

Educational Review.—London.

University College, Liverpool. Illustrated. Gerald H. Rendall.
Report of the Headmasters' Conference.
Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's "Higher Logic." St. George Stock.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

De We Need a State Bank Currency? Edward Atkinson.
Our Outlook for Foreign Markets. Albert D. Prentz.
Industrial Development of the South.—IV. R. H. Edmonds.
The Choice of an Architect. Bernard McEvoy.

Geology and the Mississippi Problem.
 The Anthracite Coal Industry. H. M. Chance.
 Fire Losses and the Age of Clay. Harvey B. Chess.
 The True Cause of Labor Troubles. John G. Gray.
 The Pan-American Railway Surveys. J. D. Garrison.
 Liquid Fuel in Steam-Making. F. R. Hutton.

English Illustrated.—London.

Archbishop Vaughan of Westminster. With Portrait. Wilfred Ward.
 The Buildings of the Chicago Exhibition. Sir H. T. Wood.
 Four Famous Generals: Sir G. White, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir G. Greaves and H. Brackenbury. With Portraits. Captain E. C. H. Price.
 Through the Pyrenees in December. S. J. Weyman.
 Song Birds of India—the Copsychus Family. W. T. Greene.

Expositor.—London.

Paul's Conception of Christianity. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
 The Gospel According to St. Peter. Rev. J. O. F. Murray.

Expository Times.—London.

The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott.
 Our Debt to German Theology.—IV. Prof. J. S. Banks.

Fortnightly Review.—London.

The South Meath Election. J. E. Redmond.
 The Increase of Insanity. W. J. Corbet.
 Abdur Rahman Khan: Amir of Afghanistan. Sir Lepel Griffin.
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 The Benefits of Vivisection. A. Coppen Jones.
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 Social Politics in New Zealand. Sir Julius Vogel.

The Forum.—New York.

The Crisis in Silver. Hon. Henry H. Gibbs.
 Shall the State Bank Tax be Repealed? Hon. Henry Bacon.
 Necessity for a National Quarantine. Dr. E. O. Shakespeare.
 What Is a Novel? F. Marion Crawford.
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 Alien Degradation of American Character. S. G. Fisher.
 The Public School System of New York City. J. M. Rice.
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 German Socialism and Literary Sterility. Dr. F. H. Geffcken.
 Can Moral Conduct Be Taught in Schools? G. H. Palmer.
 Jay Gould and Socialism. A. T. Hadley.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Sirius and Its System. J. Ellard Gore.
 What Became of Charles II.? C. T. W. Rouble.
 Mills and Millers. Rev. M. G. Watkins.
 Female Brains and Girls' Schools. George Miller.
 After Elk. Francis Provost.
 Prisons and Prisoners. G. R. Vicars.
 A Man's Thoughts on Marriage. E. B. Fox.
 Quashie: In the Caribbees. Frank Banfield.
 Old Church Steeples. Sarah Wilson.
 A Garden In the Tropics. James Rodway.

Girl's Own Paper.—London.

The Electress Sophia of Hanover.—III. Sarah Tytler.
 A New Departure In the Education of Children. Dr. A. T. Schofield.
 Our Friends the Servants. Mrs. Emma Brewer.

Godey's.—New York.

▲ Christmas Witch. A Complete Novel. Gertrude Atherton.
 Christmas in Paris. Eleanor E. Greatorex.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. December.

Mars. Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S.
 The Panamint Indians of the Mojave Desert. J. R. Spears.
 Antarctic Exploration. G. S. Griffiths.
 Columbus and His Times.—X. W. H. Parker.
 Longitude and Time. Edward R. E. Cowell.
 The Tobacco Industry of Persia. E. Spencer Pratt.
 The Republic of Honduras. E. W. Perry.
 The Ostrich, Wild and Under Domestication. E. M. Aaron.
 Influence of Rain Fall on Commercial Development.

Good Words.—London.

Round About the Cheviot. Rev. A. H. Drysdale.
 The Snowy Woods. Rev. B. G. Johns.

Local Memories of Milton. Prof. D. Mason.
 Tunisian Jews. Mrs. Reichardt.
 R. L. Nettlehip. With Portrait. Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.
 The Cheshire Salt Region. Rev. S. Baring Gould.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Interviews with Prof. Drummond, Prof. Blackie and Mr. C. N. Williamson. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.
 F. N. Charrington. With Portrait. Rev. J. C. Carlile.
 Heinrich Heine. With Portrait. Leily Elsner.
 The Pathos of London Life.—II. Arnold White.

Greater Britain.—London. December 15.

Canada. Very Rev. McDonnell Dawson.
 Natal and Its Constitution. Joseph S. Dunn.
 How to Start in Rural Australia—Continued. G. Geddes.
 A Grumble About Things Maritime.
 Western Australia. G. G. Black.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

The Old Way to Dixie. Julian Ralph.
 Proletarian Paris. Theodore Child.
 Pensions: The Law and Its Administration. E. F. Waite.
 Why We Left Russia. Poultney Bigelow.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston.

Preparatory School Education. Charles Francis Adams.
 Harvard and Yale in the West. C. F. Thwing.
 The New Psychology. H. Münsterberg.
 Harvard Men in the Public Service. C. P. Ware.
 America Prefigured. Justin Winsor.

The Home-Maker.—New York. December.

Tennyson. L. B. Russell.
 A Visit to the Tiffany's of Japan. Douglas Sladen.
 The Falls of the Rhine and the Lake of the Four Cantons.
 A Visit to Edison's Father.

January.

A Modern Helen de Hanquitt Genlis. Lida R. McCabe.
 From Interlachen to Berne and Neufchatel. Jenny June.
 The Poe Monument and Memorial Volume. Marion V. Dorsey.

The Homiletic Review.—New York.

The Progressive Nature of Revelation. C. S. Gerhard.
 The Pastor in Relation to the Beneficence of the Church.
 Theological Thought in Germany. George H. Schodde.
 Clerical Celibacy. C. C. Starbuck.
 What the Workingman May Ask of the Minister.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia.

The Ethics of Social Progress. Franklin H. Giddings.
 Did the Romans Degenerate? Mary Emily Case.
 Political Economy and Practical Life. Wm. Cunningham.
 German Character. Richard M. Myer.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

The Church and Science. Rev. J. Gerard.
 Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—XII.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. November.

Report Upon International Congress of Interior Navigation.
 Historical Sketch of Storage Batteries. C. F. Umberlacher.
 Cedar Block Paving. Thomas Appleton.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.

Artillery Service in the Rebellion.—VII. Gen. J. C. Tidball.
 Hot Air Balloons. Capt. E. L. Zalinski.
 Russian View of the Pamir Question.
 Comments on Military Specialists. Capt. F. W. Hess.
 The Knapsack. Capt. William Quinton.
 Musketry Training and Its Value in War. Capt. J. Parker.
 Place of the Medical Department in the Army. Lieut. J. R. Williams.
 Artillery in Coast Defense. Major A. C. Hansard.
 Infantry in Combat.
 Aërial Navigation. O. Chanute.
 Chemistry and Explosives.
 Cavalry in the Past, the Present and the Future.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. December.

Study of Political Economy in the United States. J. L. Laughlin.
 Recent Commercial Policy of France. Emile Levasseur.
 Rodbertus' Socialism. E. B. Andrews.
 Price of Wheat Since 1867. Thorstein B. Veblen.

Knowledge.—London.

The Number and Distance of Visible Stars. J. E. Gore.
What is a Nebula? A. C. Ranyard.
Lemurs. R. Lydekker.

The Lake Magazine.—Toronto. December.

British Columbia Politically. R. E. Gosnell.
The Canadian Oliver Goldsmith. W. G. Macfarlane.
The Trade Question. Douglas Gregory.
The Negro Race in the United States. Charles Ellis.
Home Rule in England. J. Heighington.

Leisure Hour.—London.

In the Days of Yore at Youghal. Georgina M. Synge.
Whittier. With Portrait. Mrs. Fyvie Mayo.
The Pilot at Sea. W. J. Gordon.
The Peoples of Italy.
Ascents in the Himalayas.—I. With Map. E. Whymper.

Lend a Hand.—Boston.

December.

Tenement House Statistics. Rev. John Tunis.
Prevention of Cholera.
Kodak Views of English Charities.
Massachusetts Indian Association.
Field Matrons. Emily S. Cook.
Organized Charity. Amos G. Warner.
Co-operation and Profit-Sharing.
The Schoolship "Saratoga."
The Migration of Invalids. Rev. Samuel A. Elliot.

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The Coinage Question. P. Freidank.
Ancient Rome. Paul Friedrich.
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Andreas Hofer.

Der Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

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Alexander von Fielitz. With Portrait. R. Setzepfandt.
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Daheim.—Leipzig.

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New Books on Africa. H. Harden.

December 10.

Murillo. Adolf Rosenberg.

December 17.

The Home of Schiller's Parents. With Portraits. Dr. K. Kinzel.

December 24.

Waltershausen: A German Doll Town. H. von Zobeltitz.

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Hildesheim. Illustrated. Antonie Haupt.
Christmas in Poetry, History, Art and the Life of the People. Dr. Berlage.
A Day in a London Police Court. Dr. A. Heine.
The World's Fair.

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The Vehmgericht. Dr. K. T. Zingeler.
The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. With Portrait. Dr. A. de Waal.
August von Essenwein. Dr. A. Reichemperger.
Johannes Janssen. H. Kerner.

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King Charles of Roumania.—XI.
 The Russo-French Alliance and the Triple Alliance in the
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 Will Chemistry Enlarge Our Production of Food? J. Gaule.
 The Hardships of War and the Rights of the People. S. Moy-
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 The Polish Revolution of 1863.—III.
 Eduard Laskar's Correspondence in 1870-71.—IX
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 The Social Danger in England. Sir J. E. Gorst.
 The First Traces of Organisms on the Earth. N. Dames.
 The Situation in Morocco. Walter B. Harris.
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 The Song of Solomon. G. Stickel.
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 The Mars Hypothesis of A. Schmidt.

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 Robert Schumann as an Author. Philipp Spitta.
 Philipp Melancthon. R. A. Lipsius.
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 Pierre Loti
 Political Correspondence:—The Opening of the Parliament,
 the Italian Elections, the Carmaux Strike and the Dynamite-
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 Poisonous Trees with Needle-shaped Leaves. Dr. G. Holle.
 Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. R. Klenpaul.
 Max Grube, German Actor. With Portraits. O. Neumann-
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 The Superstitions of Christmas. Alexander Tille.

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 Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. With Portrait. S. Sanger.
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 Field Marshal Count von Roon.

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 Eleonora Duse. Fritz Mauthner.
 Heinrich Heine.—II. Eduard Grenier.

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 Heine's Family Letters. Alfred Kerr.

December 17.

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December 1.

The Libretto. Ernst Pick.

December 15.

The Romanticists and the Musical Drama. V. Magnus.
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Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 10.

The Anniversary of the German Social Democrats. A. Bebel.
 The Approaching End of Large Farms. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 11.

Large Farms. Continued. Dr. Rudolf Meyer.
 Industrial Unions in England.

No. 12.

Military Training.
 A Newly Discovered Case of Group Marriages. F. Engels.

No. 13.

The Panama Scandal. Paul Lafargue.
 Military Training. Concluded.

Nord und Sud.—Breslau. December.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson. With Portrait. L. Marholm.
 The Truth About the Trojan Antiquities. E. Boetticher.
 Guy de Maupassant. Ernst Koppel.
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 Goethe and Frederica. A. Bielschowsky.
 The Origin of the War of 1870. Hans Delbruck.
 Girl Student Life in Zurich. Clara Schubert-Feder.
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 A Naturalist View of Immortality. Dr. R. von Koeber.
 The Oracles of Zoroaster. Carl Krieswetter.

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The History of the Social Movement in Germany.—I. H.
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 Pascal's Provincial Letters. W. Kreiter.
 Aluminium and Its Manufacture. F. X. Ruf.
 Mirabeau.—I. O. Puff.
 Shi-King, the Song Book of the Chinese. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

Memories of Summer Days in Tyrol. J. Meurer.
 The Cholera in Hamburg.
 How to Preserve Plants from Frost. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
 The New Harbor at Trieste.
 The New Glion-Naye Mountain Railway in Switzerland.
 Olga, Queen of Wittenberg. With Portrait.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 8.

Warfare at Sea. Concluded. R. Blumenau.
 Books and Book Lovers. Prof. F. Luthmer.
 Grover Cleveland. With Portrait.

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The Influence of Circumstances on Character. Dr. G.
 Kleinert.
 Athletic Games. Baldwin Groller.
 Nuscha Butze, German Actress. M. Horwitz.

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 Georg Bleibtreu. With Portrait. Ludwig Pietsch.
 The Ice of the Sea. Dr. Pechuel-Loesche.
 Dancing in the Eighteenth Century. C. Gurlitt.

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Tennyson. With Portraits. Helen Zimmern.
Gloves. Illustrated. Therese Umdt-Mühlbach.
Fancy Pigeons. C. Schwarzkopf.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Grillparzer and Music. La Mara.
Tadmor in the Wilderness. H. Brugsch-Pascha.
The Christmas Market at Munich.
The Flower Trade of the Present Day. M. Hesdörffer.
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The Races of Men and War. Richard Beuter.
The Education of the People. O. Haggenmacher.
Out of the Mouth of Bismarck.
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A New Meditation on the Small Number of the Elect in Literature. Paul Stapfer.
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"The Wages of Sin," by Lucas Malet. A. Glardon.
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Journal des Economistes.—Paris.

The Monetary Conference at Brussels. G. de Molinari.
The Teaching of Political Economy in France. J. Chailley-Bert.
Arab Taxes in Algeria.—Concluded. A. Bochart.
The Legal Persecution of Jews in Russia. L. Domanski.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. D. Bellet.
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Ode to W. C. Bonaparte Wyse. Marius André.
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Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

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The Eccentricities of Fashion. J. Grand-Carteret.
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The Evolution of Animal Organization. G. Bohn.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

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The Parliamentary Inquiry on the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke.
Reminiscences of the Insurrection in Bosnia. C. Yriarte.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

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The French Population in Tunis. Dr. Bertholon.

Railways in Algeria. A. d'Orgeval.
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A. Salaighac.
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The First Congress of the Belgian Democratic League. E. Van der Smissen.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. December.

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Denunciation of Imaginary Crimes by Hysterical Subjects.
Dr. Langlois.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. December.

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The Belgian Labor Party. Jean Volders.
The Liquidation of Landed Property: The Expropriation of
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The Re-Purchase of Railways. E. Raiga.
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NOW READY.

The title-page and index for the sixth volume (August to January, 1893,) of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is now ready and will be sent free of cost on application.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AR.	Andover Review.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NE.	New Review.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine	NW.	New World.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	G.W.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
B.	Beacon.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CRev.	Charities Review.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Dial.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
		Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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*The
Hawaiian
Revolution.*

The movement for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has seemed to some Americans a sudden if not also a capricious and a dangerous one. But the shocked surprise with which the idea of this increase of our sovereign domain has been received in diverse quarters has almost invariably shown itself due to ignorance of the evolution of our policy in the islands during the past two decades. A virtual American protectorate has existed there for some years. Exceptional tariff arrangements had made the group part of the commercial system of our Pacific coast. Americans or the descendants of Americans have long been in control of the Hawaiian trade. American missionaries decades ago made the conquest of the Islands and annexed them to Christendom. The Hawaiian Kingdom has not been brought up to a state of ideal civilization, but its transformation under American auspices has been marvelously great. There has been no arrogance and no disposition to usurp the rights of the natives. The American influence for nearly three-quarters of a century has been exerted in behalf of the education of the native Hawaiians and of their growth in capacity for self-government. A native dynasty has been kept in power solely through the presence of advisers of American descent, who have taught wisdom and moderation. But it has for some time been evident that monarchical government in the islands could not be maintained much longer. It was without virility or moral power, and it could not adjust itself to constitutional forms. Piqued at the development of representative and responsible government, and deeply hostile to the plan of a cabinet dependent upon the legislature rather than upon the crown, the sovereign was tempted constantly to coquet with the prejudices of the less advanced native elements. When Kalakaua died and his sister Lilioukalani came to the throne, all well-informed men knew that a crisis was at hand. They knew her deep opposition to the growth of modern constitutional methods, and felt that she would overreach herself. What was anticipated has happened. The revolution in the islands was of her own precipitation. She endeavored to promulgate constitutional changes of a retrograde kind, and she allied herself with the Lottery project and the Opium Ring. She

had been given a perfectly adequate test. The progressive element in the islands, really possessing both the moral and the physical power to rule, had shown great forbearance in permitting the Queen to ascend the throne at all. She soon proved recreant to the constitution she had sworn to accept in good faith, and she forced the conflict that deposed her. The best men in the islands immediately formed a provisional government. So overwhelming was the moral strength of their position that every one, including the Queen herself, practically acquiesced at once. All the representatives of foreign powers recognized the new government. The farce of monarchy in the islands was, simply, played out. Superficially informed persons in this country who rush into print to defend the so-called "rights" of the deposed Queen deserve scant courtesy. They make themselves ridiculous.

*Reasons
For
Annexation.*

So much for the internal revolution, or rather evolution. If a wholly new sense of the great international significance of the Hawaiian Islands had not been awakened within ten or fifteen years, the revolution would have ended with the recognition by all the world of the Hawaiian Republic, as lawful successor to the Hawaiian Kingdom. It would have been secure in the special friendship of the United States, but not subject to our occupancy or dominance. Circumstances, however, have made an independent Hawaiian Republic impossible. We have witnessed the recent wholesale seizure of islands in the South Pacific by England and Germany. The growth of our own Pacific States; the development of the Canadian Coast, with the subsidized Pacific steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; the prospect of the early completion of either the Nicaragua or the Panama Canal, or both; the progress of Chili as a naval and commercial power; the immense expansion of Australasian population and interests; the modernization of Japan and the awakening commercial life of China—all these things now point definitely to a colossal future for the trade of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands are the key to the North Pacific. If they fell into the hands of one of the great European powers, we should be compelled to fortify our Pacific Coast and to maintain a naval force in that



WILLIAM C. WILDER.

JOSEPH MARSDEN.

C. L. CARTER.
LORRIN A. THURSTON

J. MOTT SMITH.
(Hawaiian Minister.)

WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

ocean at enormous expense. The mere fact of our firm possession of the Hawaiian group as an integral and inalienable part of our national territory, instead of making future international complications probable, is precisely what will tend to keep such complications at a minimum. We can protect our Pacific Ocean commerce, guard our Western coast line, and



HON. SAMUEL BALLARD DOLE,
Head of the Provisional Hawaiian Government.

maintain our control of the prospective canal, at less than half the expense for fortifications and ships, if we hold Hawaii, that we should be compelled to incur without the islands in our possession. The article we print elsewhere in this issue well emphasizes the commercial and strategic importance of the one halting-place at the "cross-roads" of the Pacific. As a matter of military economy, we cannot afford to be without Hawaii.

Foolish and Fallacious Objections. President Harrison and Secretary Foster showed admirable common sense in accepting promptly the view of the Hawaiian Provisional Government and of its five Commissioners, who reached Washington February 3, which was to the effect that full annexation would be far better than any ambiguous or half-way arrangement. A "protectorate" would be an absurdity in such a case. It is our business to assume straightforward responsibility. "Protectorates" are no part of our system of government. Annexation involves no puzzling difficulties. Some very amusing objections have been urged by writers who have warned us against the danger of "absorbing" the Kanakas and Coolies of the islands, and all the difficulties growing out of a variety of races. Apparently, they forget that the Sandwich Islands are firmly moored by nature at a distance of more than two thousand miles from San Francisco, and that annexation does not involve the transfer of the population to our mainland. The domestic problems of Hawaii will of necessity remain

for solution on the islands. If the general effect of annexation will be a steadying and a bettering of local administration, we shall have contributed something to the solving of particular domestic issues. But the direct dealing with such matters must under our system continue to belong to the Island government. We do not expect Europeans to quite clearly comprehend the fact that under our American system the Hawaiians will lose none of their autonomy by annexation, while they will gain the splendid and substantial honor of becoming a part of our magnificent federated Republic. But it is a pity that there should be any Americans who fail to understand this, and who affect to sympathize with the Hawaiians as if they were coming into subjection rather than winning the largest sort of political and civic liberty.

*As to
Matters of
Detail.*

The treaty submitted to the Senate on February 15, was particularly wise in what it omitted. Annexation once accomplished, it will not be at all difficult to provide for Hawaii a territorial government under which all rights and interests will be duly protected. The question of the franchise is one that Congress can settle for the Hawaiians better and more impartially than they could do it for themselves. It involves no difficulties of an appalling nature. The question of full-fledged statehood is one that need not arise for many years to come. The fact that annexation means the early inclusion of the islands within our national zone of free-trade is, of course, advantageous to the sugar growers of the islands; but it is also advantageous to this country and it is harmful to nobody. The sound arguments are so entirely on the side of annexation from the standpoints of both governments, that little has been said against it that has not been due to sheer ignorance of the situation. The European powers had neither the pretexts nor the disposition to make any objection. The assumption of many American newspapers that England would protest was gratuitous and ill-informed in the extreme.

*American Policy
as Conceived
by Mr. Blaine.*

Professor Judson, in his study of our recent political life as reflected in the careers of Mr. Blaine, Justice Lamar, ex-President Hayes and Gen. Butler, which forms a special feature of this number of the REVIEW, dwells with much pertinence upon the meaning of the "Monroe Doctrine" in the changed conditions that now confront us. It will be Mr. Blaine's strongest title to a great place in our history that he was the American statesman of the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century who most fully perceived the part that his country must play in the Twentieth. As Secretary of State, he manifested a broad-visioned statesmanship that lifted him above the rank of the party politician, and won for him an approval and esteem from his countrymen of all parties that could not have been generated in the arena of mere political conflict which had claimed so many years of his best working energy. It is to be hoped that Judge Gresham, so unexpectedly chosen by Mr. Cleveland to be his Secretary of State for the coming four years, may show himself gifted

with some of Mr. Blaine's magnificent historical imagination. It was no dream of mere power or conquest that Mr. Blaine entertained, as he thought of the destiny of the United States. But he believed in the natural and legitimate growth of our influence in the world, and particularly in the duty of our Republic to promote the material and moral development of the entire Western Hemisphere. His policy in the Hawaiian Islands is most instructively related in our article by Mr. Bishop.

*San Domingo,
Past and
Present.* The annexation of Hawaii has revived the history of President Grant's attempt to annex San Domingo. The American Commissioners, who visited the island, reported very earnestly in favor of the project, but the Senate refused to assent. History is likely to decide that our refusal to take San Domingo in hand was in pursuance of a policy more selfish and timid than it was broad and enlightened. But the times have greatly changed since the days of that stormy debate. It is a rather curious coincidence that last month, while Hawaii was knocking at our doors, an American financial company announced the fact that it had, by agreement with San Domingo, obtained full control of the customs and revenue system of that republic, having become the creditor of the government by purchase from their former Dutch holders of the outstanding Dominican bonds with accompanying concessions. It is easily imaginable that this company's presence in San Domingo may pave the way for a reopening of the annexation question. Meanwhile the arrangement will doubtless be an advantageous one to the little republic, which has suffered from a bad fiscal administration and an unmanageable debt.

*Canada and
"Continental
Union."* In Canada there is waging a great and a growing discussion of the subject well phrased as "Continental Union." In the United States at present the people whose general feeling is unfavorable to union with Canada are more numerous than those who desire it. But the decision must lie with Canada. If union could come about with the ready and willing assent of all parties concerned, it would be a fortunate thing. Canada's population and wealth would increase by leaps and bounds. Her great natural resources would come into requisition. The best market in the world would be freely hers. The causes of a hundred frictions would disappear. The United States would gain most substantial benefits. Great Britain would in the end be the gainer, also, from the termination of a connection far more expensive than profitable, and one of essentially unstable equilibrium. With Canada safely and prosperously joined to the United States, Great Britain will have completed her destined task of peopling North America, perpetuating here the English tongue, and impressing the Anglo-Saxon stamp upon our civilization. England can now well turn her colonizing attention wholly to Asia and Africa. Her withdrawal from North America

would leave her the stronger by reason of the firm friendship of the republic. A more perfectly legitimate subject of discussion was never broached; and it is to be regretted that certain newspapers and officials in Canada should look upon the expression of sentiments favorable to "Continental Union" as treasonable and reprehensible. Canada has no more sincere and intelligent friend than her distinguished citizen, Mr. Goldwin Smith, who believes that entrance into the political system of this continent would give Canada a larger and better future than connection with a trans-Atlantic power. It is absurd to call Professor Smith harsh names because of this mature opinion of his.

*Has the
Panama Canal
a Possible Future?*

Of much more immediate consequence to the United States than the question of the political future of the northern half of our continent, is the question of an interoceanic ship canal to our southward. The long-standing demand of the Nicaragua Canal Company that our government guarantee the interest upon the money to be borrowed for the enterprise, has again been pressed upon Congress. Meanwhile, the air is full of reports as to a resumption of work upon the Panama Canal. It is quite generally believed in Europe that our government has been negotiating to obtain from Colombia the rights and charters which the French Panama Company has forfeited. The very first thing to be done is to get several preliminary facts settled. We have been taught for years by high American authority that the Panama scheme was an engineering impossibility, a financial impossibility, and a commercial *ignis fatuus*. We have been told that the Chagres river—an irresistible mountain flood in the rainy season—could not be diverted. Moreover, we have been assured that prevailing calms in the vicinity of Panama would make the canal unavailable for sailing ships even if it could be constructed. Yet it is unquestionably true that in several quarters it is now seriously proposed to resume work where the French Company left off. What is the bare, naked truth about the Panama Canal as an engineering enterprise?

*As to M. de Lesseps'
American
Committee.*

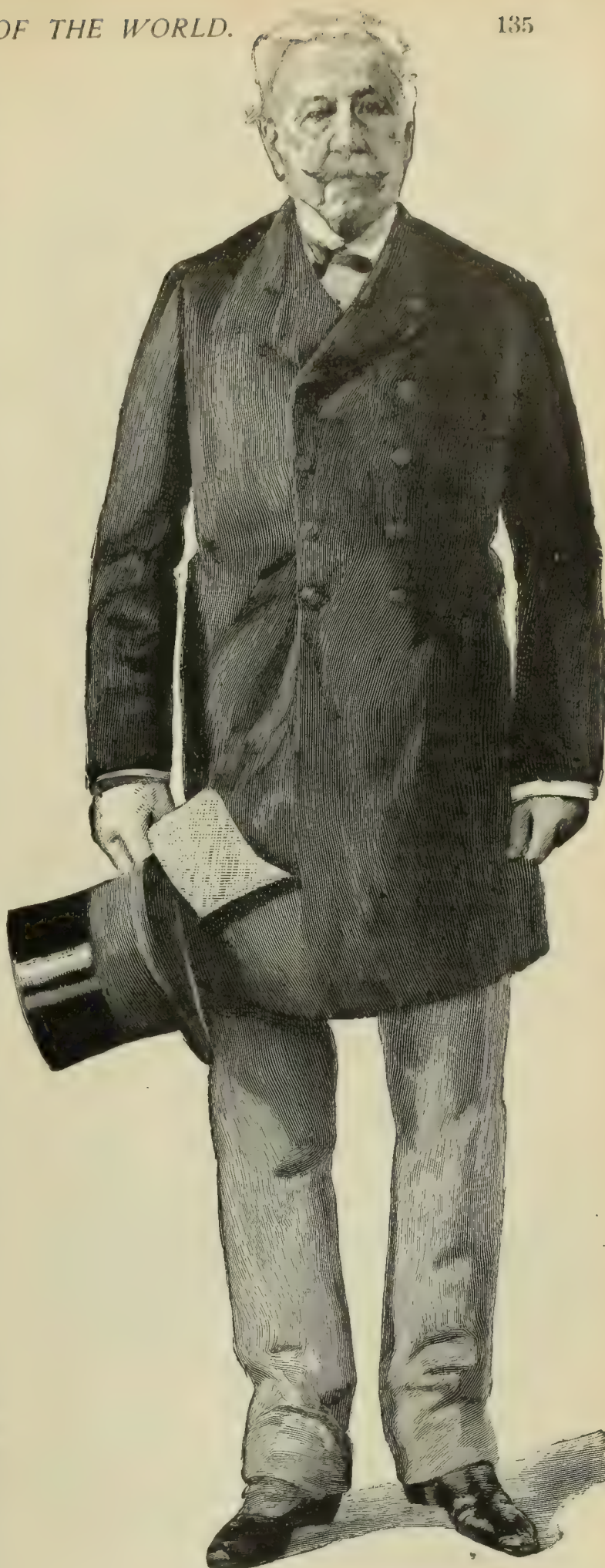
The French Company had an "American Committee" and managed to dissipate a very tolerable portion of its lavishly squandered funds in this country. It seems that the American Committee was expected to keep the Monroe Doctrine quiet, and to bring it to pass that the French should build and control the canal without protest from our government and without the creation of a hostile sentiment by our press. The ventilation of the Company's profligate and criminal record in Paris has naturally awakened much interest in the *modus operandi* of its American Committee. Very properly, Congress decided to investigate. However difficult it may be to get at some of the facts desired, it is earnestly to be wished that Mr. Fellows' committee may probe to the very bottom, and follow every clue to its utmost

extremity. The public ought to know all about that American Committee, just what services it undertook to render, and just what money its members pocketed for those services. The REVIEW has no wish to discredit any man, in advance of the fullest disclosure of the facts; but the revelations in Paris make it absolutely necessary that the American part of the Panama business should be brought fully to light.

Let Us Have, Also, the Truth About Nicaragua. If any of our esteemed fellow-citizens, as "promoters" of the one canal scheme or the other, have been inclined to abet even a mild attempt at humbugging the American people, they would do well to take warning from the fate of the eminent gentlemen of France who have, this last month, been sentenced as convicts. It is an excellent time to retrace any slightly inaccurate steps, and to resolve upon a perpendicular veracity for the future. With all respect to our friends of the Nicaragua Company, it is necessary to ask them to explain somewhat fully the grounds of their faith that their waterway will cost a certain sum, and not twice or thrice that sum. They have been dallying rather wearisomely. By this time their canal was to have been nearly done. For years we have been regaled with tales of the magnificent work they were doing, and its very rapid progress. This magazine, nearly two years ago, in its review of "The Progress of the World," gave a very sanguine account, with maps and diagrams, of the great ardor with which the Nicaragua Company was pushing its actual work of construction. We were led by the company's own statements to suppose that next year, or at the very farthest in 1896, the canal would be open to the commerce of the world, and that the plan of a government endorsement of the bonds had been given up. We were told by our Nicaragua friends that Panama was deserted forever, and that its abandoned dredges had been bought up for a song and transferred to the scene of *bona fide* and tremendous operations at Nicaragua. By this time the canal was to have been nearly finished. What are the facts? Let us have them without any more nonsense. Has the work at Nicaragua even yet really progressed half so far up to March, 1893, as we were led to believe that it had already progressed in the spring of 1891? Having waited thus long, Congress may well wait somewhat longer before guaranteeing the company's obligations.

Make it a Government Canal.

There must be an inter-oceanic canal, and it must be taken in hand with energy. But the first thing requisite is reliable information as to the exact condition of both partially constructed passages, as to their relative advantages, and as to the absolute and relative cost of completing them. Mr. Cleveland's administration and the new Congress may well consider whether it would not be far better to dispense entirely with private companies, and to construct this necessary waterway as a gov-



COUNT DE LESSEPS IN HIS OLD AGE.

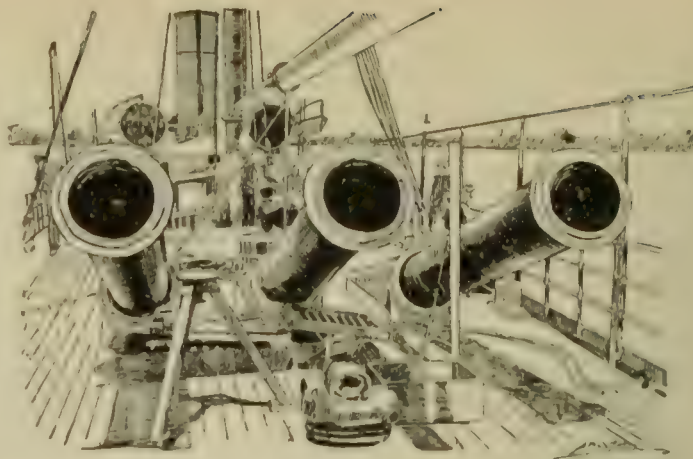
ernment enterprise. We have gone too far with "river and harbor" appropriations, with ship channels between the great lakes, and like undertakings, to allow the objection that this would be a serious innovation. The government can build the canal far more cheaply than any private company, because it can borrow money at less than half the rate that such a company would pay, and because it has already its corps of accomplished engineers who are qualified to push it to completion without the misapplication of a single dollar. It is our policy to have all our navigable waterways the full property of the general government; and it would be both anomalous and unsatisfactory to have a private company in control of the great sea channel connecting our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. If the French government, which merely countenanced the Panama enterprise, had assumed it directly, there would have been comparative immunity from the corruption that a private company sowed broadcast. The cheapest, safest and best way to secure an inter-oceanic canal is for the government of the United States to build it and own it. Let it be understood that the failure of the De Lesseps company has ended forever our policy of acquiescence in the promotion of such an undertaking on American soil by European governments or companies. The Nicaragua plan is commonly accepted among us as the best. If this view holds good, let our government build and own that canal.

Our New Activity on the Sea. The Congress that expires on March 4 has been much less generous than several of its predecessors in voting money and authorizing additional vessels for the new navy. It is to be hoped that the incoming Congress may show a large zeal in this direction. We have convinced ourselves and the world that we can build ships equal to Europe's best, and better in some respects than any of them. It is no task of a day to develop the shipyards, with their skilled workmen, and the steel



THE "NEW YORK" UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

works that supply the materials. Congress should endeavor to keep these agencies at the height of their efficiency by giving them an even and full quota of work. Meanwhile, we are to build commercial as well as war ships. The Messrs. Cramp have begun operations upon the great liners which the Inman Company has ordered as part of its arrangement



THE DYNAMITE GUNS OF THE "VESUVIUS."

with our government. The American flag was on February 22 formally floated to the breeze at the mast-head of the *City of New York*, and thus we have made a beginning in the regular North Atlantic passenger business. A little judicious encouragement by Congress may give rapid growth to our merchant marine. The fertility of American inventiveness has been illustrated within the past month by the successful tests on our South Atlantic seaboard of the dynamite guns of the cruiser *Vesuvius*. With half a chance our navy may become exceedingly formidable; and it is the clear sentiment of the American people that its development should not be arrested.

Congress and the Silver Question. The Fifty-second Congress has, in general, made a negative rather than a positive record. Its predecessor, being in full political accord with the Republican administration, pushed many important measures to a conclusion. But the outgoing House has not been constructive or efficient. Its Democratic majority has been too large for working purposes, and has fallen into factions. This has been most notably true as regards the silver question. The most palpable task that lay before the Fifty-second Congress was some settlement of the vexed monetary problem. But every attempt at decisive action, whether in one direction or in the other, has been checkmated and deadlocked through the divided counsels of the Democrats in the House. The so-called Sherman act of the Fifty-first Congress was an experiment which has turned out badly. Nobody ever regarded it as a finality. It was a makeshift to get rid of its predecessor, the Bland act, which compelled the government to coin large monthly quotas of cheap silver dollars that would not circulate. The Sherman act continued the compulsory purchase of silver bullion, but provided that instead of further coinage at the existing ratio, there should be issued paper certificates in convenient denominations, in payment for the bullion at the market price. This at least was an improvement; but the continued decline of silver and the strong European demand for gold have convinced almost

every competent observer that the safety of our currency system requires a total suspension of silver purchases. In preventing the repeal of the Sherman act—Senator Sherman himself also being heartily in favor of such repeal—the silver men in Congress have damaged their own cause far more than they have helped it. They are really fighting against the desirable solution of a permanent international free bi-metallism. It remains to be seen how Mr. Cleveland, who has strong convictions on this question, will try to force Congress to abandon the silver purchases. Meanwhile, there has been reason for the anxiety in financial circles lest the heavy shipments of our gold to Europe should disturb the interchangeability of our different kinds of money.

National Quarantine a fact. At least there must be accorded to the outgoing Congress the credit of authorizing the President, through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service, to establish Federal quarantine regulations in all our ports, and to act with the most unrestricted discretion as circumstances may seem to require. This means that it will be in Mr. Cleveland's power to prescribe any desirable measures, however drastic, for the detention of immigrants and the restriction of intercourse, if this year's outbreak of cholera in Europe should threaten New York.



JUSTICE JACKSON.

Justice Lamar and His Successor.

The death of Justice Lamar was followed by a unanimous chorus of tributes to his high character. He was esteemed as highly in the North as in the South. He was an ornament to American public life. His varied career was typically American. He stood emphatically for



From a photograph by Bell.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. H. MILLER.

the new issues of a restored Union, though he had thrown himself with enthusiasm into the cause of the Southern Confederacy. President Harrison's action in appointing Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, to the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Justice Lamar, has met with wide approval, though in certain strictly partisan Republican circles it was sharply criticised as a betrayal of party trust. Judge Jackson had served in the Senate with President Harrison, and had been made a Federal Judge by President Cleveland. His qualifications are deemed to be all that could be desired. President Harrison's judicial appointments have been of uniformly high character.

They will Return to Indianapolis.

It is announced that President Harrison will return to Indianapolis and will ultimately resume the practice of his profession, though not so laboriously as of yore. Attorney-General Miller, also, is to go back to his old clients and to the law firm of which, since Mr. Harrison entered the Senate years ago, he has been the virtual head. Mr. Miller has rendered the Administration and the country most excellent service in his difficult and responsible post, and the fact that he uses none of the arts of the politician to keep himself in the public eye should not prevent recognition of his worth as a man and his high ability as a lawyer.

*Mr. Cleveland's
Official Family.*

The membership of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet had been announced, with an exception or two, before this monthly *résumé* was written; but for our purposes a discussion of the new Executive organization may better be deferred until next month. Mr. Carlisle's designation for the Treasury portfolio is in the natural order of things. He has for years been the legislative leader of the Democratic movement against the Republican tariff policy. The newspapers have fallen into a most absurd practice of calling the Secretary of State the "premier." The word has no possible significance in our government. If by "premier" the newspapers mean to imply a sort of deanship or leadership in the Cabinet, it would be more correct to call Mr. Carlisle and not Judge



JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Gresham the "premier." The appointment of Judge Gresham to the post of Secretary of State was a very great surprise. If he had been made Secretary of the Interior the surprise would have been less, for he is intimately acquainted with precisely the line of great domestic topics—railway land grants, interstate commerce, pension laws, and so on—that come under the surveillance of the "Home Secretary." Judge Gresham had for so long been regarded as a Republican candidate for the presidency—though the Populists confidently expected him to accept their tender of a nomination last summer—

that his entrance into a Democratic Cabinet gives the party men in all camps a great flutter. His all-around ability is accounted equal to the portfolio of foreign affairs or any other, though his experience certainly has been far from the sort that fits Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps, for example, to serve in the State Department. Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in the Interior Department, is another surprise, because his qualifications would seem to have pointed to the Attorney-Generalship. Again, the selection of a lawyer, Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, instead of a man of business training or executive experience, for the Postmaster-Generalship is unexpected. Mr. Lamont, who becomes Secretary of War, would seem to have had distinct qualifications for the post-office, while Mr. Bissell would certainly have encountered no difficulties in the War Department. But Mr. Cleveland has made no random selections, and the country will enjoy watching the new men lay hold of their unaccustomed duties. Perhaps this particular assignment of posts may result in the highest degree of general efficiency. Certainly Mr. Cleveland's independence is to be commended. He alone is responsible for the executive government of the country, and it was the intention of the Constitution that the President should be untrammelled in the choice of his advisers.

Parliament at Work. The British Parliament opened on the last day of January. Considering the importance of the issues that are to be raised and the probability that neither Her Majesty nor her Prime Minister will have many more opportunities of uniting in the performance of this ceremonial function, Her Majesty's decision to absent herself was regretted. Absenteeism has not answered so well with Ireland that it can be commended for adoption by British sovereigns. If the Queen was not there, Mr. Gladstone was very much to the fore. The old gentleman is declared by all his friends and familiars to be in the highest of spirits—quite a rollicking old boy, in short. It may be noted as a curious incident that the only photograph of Mr. Gladstone in which he is represented as laughing was taken with a snap-shot by an enterprising Southampton photographer as he landed at Southampton Docks on his return from Biarritz. He came back laughing to a task from which many a younger man might well have shrunk in dismay. The excitement keeps him going; but for how long? That is a question which holds within it the key to the solution of many of the problems about which all men are talking in the United Kingdom.

The Queen's Speech. The Queen's speech was commendably short, terse and to the point. It contained no surprises, and unfolded a programme made almost avowedly for show, and not for service. If the order in which the subjects are mentioned in the speech indicates the order in which they will be taken in the session, Mr. Asquith would seem to have carefully arranged for evading the extremely thorny

question of temperance reform. The measure for dealing with local control over the liquor traffic is



MR. GLADSTONE ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

put at the very bottom of the list, as will appear from the following table :

1. Home Rule.
2. Registration Reform.
3. Shorter Parliaments.
4. One Man, One Vote.
5. Employers' Liability.
6. Railway Servants' Hours of Labor.
7. Amendment of the Law of Conspiracy.
8. Parish Councils.
9. London County Council Bill.
10. Scotch and Welsh Churches Suspension Bill.
11. Direct Local Control over the Liquor Traffic.

The speech concluded by commending the labors of Parliament on these and all other measures to the guidance of Almighty God. They need it.

The Home Rule Bill. The debate on the address lasted a tedious while, for the whole world was anxious to have it end, in order that Mr. Gladstone might introduce his Home Rule bill and make his great speech. The day came at last, on February 13. The speech was one of the masterpieces of the Grand Old Man's career. It was eloquent, persuasive and statesmanlike; and its effect upon the various elements that make up the possible majority for the bill was more favorable than there had been good reason to anticipate. As an instance of marvelous virility at a great age, this effort of oratory is one of the most notable in all history. As to the bill itself, it is generally admitted to be superior at almost every point to the defeated measure of 1886. It is a long debate that lies before the new bill, and even if it should become a law at all, it will doubtless be changed at many points. To sum it up in brief, it provides that there shall be a Parliament of two chambers at Dublin,

empowered to legislate for Ireland and to administer Irish affairs. There are to be 103 members of the Assembly, elected on the present suffrage, which is practically universal. There are to be 48 members of the Council, or upper chamber, and these are to be chosen by voters having a property qualification. The qualification is not very high, and any man who pays rent to the extent of £20 a year (about \$8 a month), or either owns or occupies a farm, a house, a shop or other premises worth a rental of £20 a year, will be qualified to vote for members of the Council. This will exclude common laborers and the small tenant farmers, but will include the more prosperous farmers and the middle-class people in the towns—operating to the special advantage of Protestant Ulster. The executive head of Ireland is to be the Viceroy, appointed for a term of years by the Queen. The land question and the police authority are to be withheld for a few years from the new Irish government. Religious freedom and popular education are safeguarded in the bill. The Irish members are to continue to sit at Westminster, to act upon questions of a general and Imperial character; but their number—now excessive in proportion to population—is to be reduced about one-third. The old arrangement of the payment of an Irish contribution to the Imperial exchequer has been abandoned. That scheme has been much misunderstood and misrepresented. While Mr. Gladstone nominally charged Ireland with one-fifteenth of the Imperial revenue, he reduced it to one-twenty-sixth by allowing Ireland to retain the excise duties levied on the Irish porter and whiskey consumed in the larger island. As this amounted to one million four hundred thousand pounds, there was a substantial difference between the real and the nominal contribution of Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. But, inasmuch as nothing would have been easier than for England and Scotland to elect to pay the duties on their side the Irish Channel, the old arrangement was manifestly impossible. Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, has hit upon a scheme which the Irish are prepared to accept; the more reasonable Nationalists seeing plainly that whatever may be the abstract justice of their claim, they cannot expect the British public to go a step further than the *status quo ante* Home Rule.

The Priest in Politics. The Unionists believe that they have discovered the most effective method of injuring Home Rule by accentuating and exaggerating to the uttermost the action taken by the priests in the Meath election. This is illogical from the point of view of those who do not believe in priests. It gains all its force from the extraordinary idea which many Protestants seem to entertain, that a Roman Catholic priest is somewhat more than a man, with greater powers over the unseen world than any Tom, Dick or Harry in the Strand. Be this as it may, the idea exists, and the prejudice against the interference of the priests is intense. The line of argument is very simple. It runs thus :

"The priest in Ireland will be supreme. At present the only check upon his despotism is the imperial law administered by the Imperial courts. Hand over the law and the courts to an Irish Legislature, in which the priest would be as supreme as he is in his own parish, and he will be backed by the Executive, when he will be constantly using the whole of his power to save the souls of the Irish by preventing them indulging in any dangerous liberty of thought, of reading, of speech and of worship, by which they might imperil their eternal welfare. Logically, they are bound to do it, for it is the central idea of the Roman priest to make every Catholic state as much like the states of the Church before the Revolution as he can. That is his conception of the Kingdom of Heaven."

*Other British
Issues.*

It was not expected that the Ministry would recommend specially an inquiry into the condition of agriculture; yet this is the question which occupies the first place among the domestic subjects mentioned in the Queen's speech. It is difficult to see what a Royal Commission can do beyond what was done by the one which recently sat, but at least it cannot do any harm. Another surprise of the speech, although it may be explained by some constitutional etiquette about financial measures, is that there is no reference either to the payment of members or to imperial penny postage. These announcements may be reserved for Sir William Harcourt's budget speech, but it is hardly possible for ministers to contemplate so far-reaching a measure as that of payment of members merely as an incident in the disposal of a surplus. As to imperial penny postage, it is to be feared that the hopes entertained a short time ago have been overclouded. The permanent officials at the post office fight against any attempt to make their department more serviceable to mankind. They have flooded Sir William Harcourt, it is reported, by pretending that the Australian colonies would be aggrieved if we were only to charge a penny for a letter which they were to deliver. There is no reference to Mr. Mundella's Boards of Conciliation in the speech, but there is an announcement that the hours of railway employes shall be regulated by Act of Parliament. Note that the London Chamber of Arbitration has at last got itself formally into being without any help from the State.

*British
Railway
Rates.*

It cannot be said that the latest attempt of parliamentary wisdom in the regulation of railway rates has been so successful as to encourage further extension of legislative interference in a domain which in that country has hitherto been sacred to private management. Some time ago the traders made a great outcry against the rates charged by the railway companies, and especially against the terminal charges on goods carried over short distances. Parliament, in its wisdom, legislated, and the rail-

ways were directed to simplify and rearrange their charges. They did so, nearly working their clerks to death at the rearrangement of the rates. The result was published at the commencement of the year. Instantly, from all parts of the kingdom, there arose a wild outcry on the part of the trading communities, whose clamor had compelled the interference of parliament. To judge from the hubbub, the traders are



MR. HENRI CLARKE.

(Chairman of the London Chamber of Arbitration.)

as happy as the frogs were after they had exchanged King Log for King Stork. It is vain to tell those who are protesting against the new railway rates that in many respects they are an improvement upon the old. It is much easier to tolerate an old injustice, of considerable magnitude, than a new anomaly to which they have not yet become accustomed. Hence the great meeting at the Mansion House, and the protests here, there, and everywhere. Mr. Herbert Spencer, no doubt, is contemplating with great satisfaction the not improbable issue of the traders declaring that they would far rather remain as they were than be helped by the legislature into a position which would be worse than the old one.

*England
in
Egypt.*

There is one passage in the Queen's speech which is significant and satisfactory to the Imperial British mind. It is that in which Her Majesty announces the increase in the British garrison in Egypt. She says: "The Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to me his intention henceforth to follow the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it." The grammatical meaning of this passage is not very clear, but of its political meaning there can be no doubt. The English are, and mean to remain for an indefinite time, in the Nile Valley. It must be admitted that the stars in their courses seem to have been fighting for imperial interests since the present Government took office. Lord Rosebery had ready

to his hand, in the first six months of the new Administration, an opportunity of proving to all the world that whoever is going to "scuttle," Mr. Gladstone is not; and that John Bull is going to keep the Union Jack at the masthead in spite of all perfidious attempts of "Little Englanders" to haul it down.

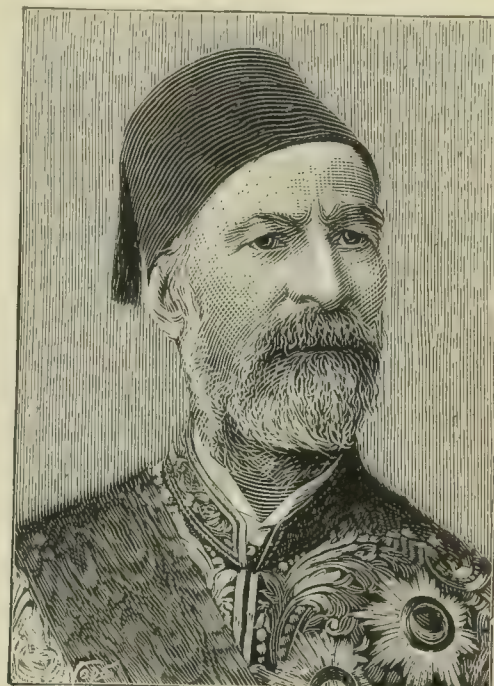
The Khedive's Lesson. Abbas Pasha is a boy of nineteen years of age. Being Khedive, he seemed to imagine that he could do as he pleased in the making and unmaking of ministries, without what the Queen's speech describes as "previous consultation" with Lord Cromer, whose strong hand really rules the whole of the Egyptian administration. Fehmy Pasha, the late Prime Minister, had been ill for some time, and this opportunity was taken by the Khedive to put

*Not Evacuation,
but
Reinforcements.*

The result of this "trying it on" was to produce an uneasy feeling in Egypt, which, in the opinion of observers on the spot, might, if not checked, have led to a repetition of the agitation which compelled England to occupy the country. This was probably an exaggeration. With the British garrison in the country and the Egyptian army well drilled and officered throughout by Englishmen, it is difficult to see how there could have been any repetition of the Arabist rebellion. But the situation is so anomalous in Egypt that Lord Cromer could not afford to run any risks. It was necessary to give the world in general, and the Khedive and the populace in particular, an outward and visible sign that the man on the horse in Cairo



MUSTAPHA FEHMY PASHA,
Late Egyptian Prime Minister.



RIAZ PASHA,
The New Prime Minister.

forward a possible reason for his dismissal. When asked to resign, Fehmy Pasha is declared to have said that he must first consult Lord Cromer. The Khedive thereupon dismissed him and appointed Fakhri Pasha, an old Turk, in his stead. This boyish freak won for Abbas the enthusiastic approbation of the French, who are always glad to see England's nose put out of joint, and created some agitation in Mohammedan circles in Egypt itself. Lord Cromer, after communicating with Lord Rosebery, lost no time in intimating to the headstrong boy that this game would not do. Abbas is said to have declared that he would either resign or blow his brains out if he were forced to take back the old Prime Minister again. Therefore, Lord Cromer agreed to a compromise by which Riaz Pasha became Prime Minister, and the Khedive promised, as we see from the Queen's speech, not to kick over the traces again. By the way, it should be said that at Paris they are trying to explain it away.

had no intention of being unseated. Madame Novikoff, writing in the *Russian Review*, of Moscow, sarcastically remarks that the additional troops could be comfortably stowed away in the Hall of the Nobles in Moscow, and marvels that such a handful of men could produce so great an effect. The fact, however, remains that the wonder was wrought; and Egypt once more subsided into its wonted calm. The Parisian newspapers, glad to have a change from the hideous scandals in which they had been revelling, growled somewhat, but M. Saint Hilaire, in the few words of wisdom that were spoken in Paris last month, declared that England was only acting as she had a right to do, and that her conduct was the natural outcome of the policy which France had pursued when she had refused to take part in the Egyptian expedition. The story of England's career in Egypt has been admirably told by Mr. Milner, whose book is made the basis of an extended article elsewhere in this magazine.

*The
Scandals in
France.*

The history of France in the last two months has continued to be summed up in one word: Panama. Every day brought fresh scandals, and no one yet knows what depths of infamy may not be disclosed before the case is finally disposed of. Frenchmen have patriotically endeavored to lay the blame upon Dr. Cornelius Herz, who, being a foreigner, and comparatively free from the filth and slime with which most of the actors in this tragedy are covered, was fixed upon as a fit and proper person to be used as a scapegoat. No amount of denunciation of Herz will, however, conceal from the world that a large portion of French society, financial, legislative, and diplomatic, has for years past been wallowing in a cesspool of corruption. It was bad when M. Eiffel had practically to admit that he had filched some \$5,000,000 or more, but if reports current in well-informed circles have any basis of fact, there are depths of infamy yet to be fathomed which will put even such colossal stealing into the shade. If the true inwardness of the Reinach *modus operandi* is fully disclosed in the Assize Courts, we shall have to go back to the orgies of the later Roman Empire for a parallel to the festering corruption which seems to be eating, as a cancer, into the heart of the Third Republic. Certainly, if the Pope



DR. CORNELIUS HERZ.

wants an object lesson in the consequence of repudiating the moral law, he could hardly find a more telling example than the present state of France a hundred years after the Revolution.

*A Moral
Influenza.*

Unfortunately, it is not only in France that this moral pestilence prevails. The exposure which is being made of the wholesale swindling, to use no stronger word, that has been going on, between St. Paul's and the Abbey, by the directors of the Liberator Building Society, does not justify Englishmen in pointing the finger of scorn at France. It is true that, from the moral point of view, there is a greater scandal in the spectacle of

Sir Charles Dilke being able to intrigue his way into the managing committee of the Radical Party in the House than even in the flight of Mr. Spencer Balfour to the Republic of Mexico. But it is not only in the old country that this "grippe" has its victims. Both

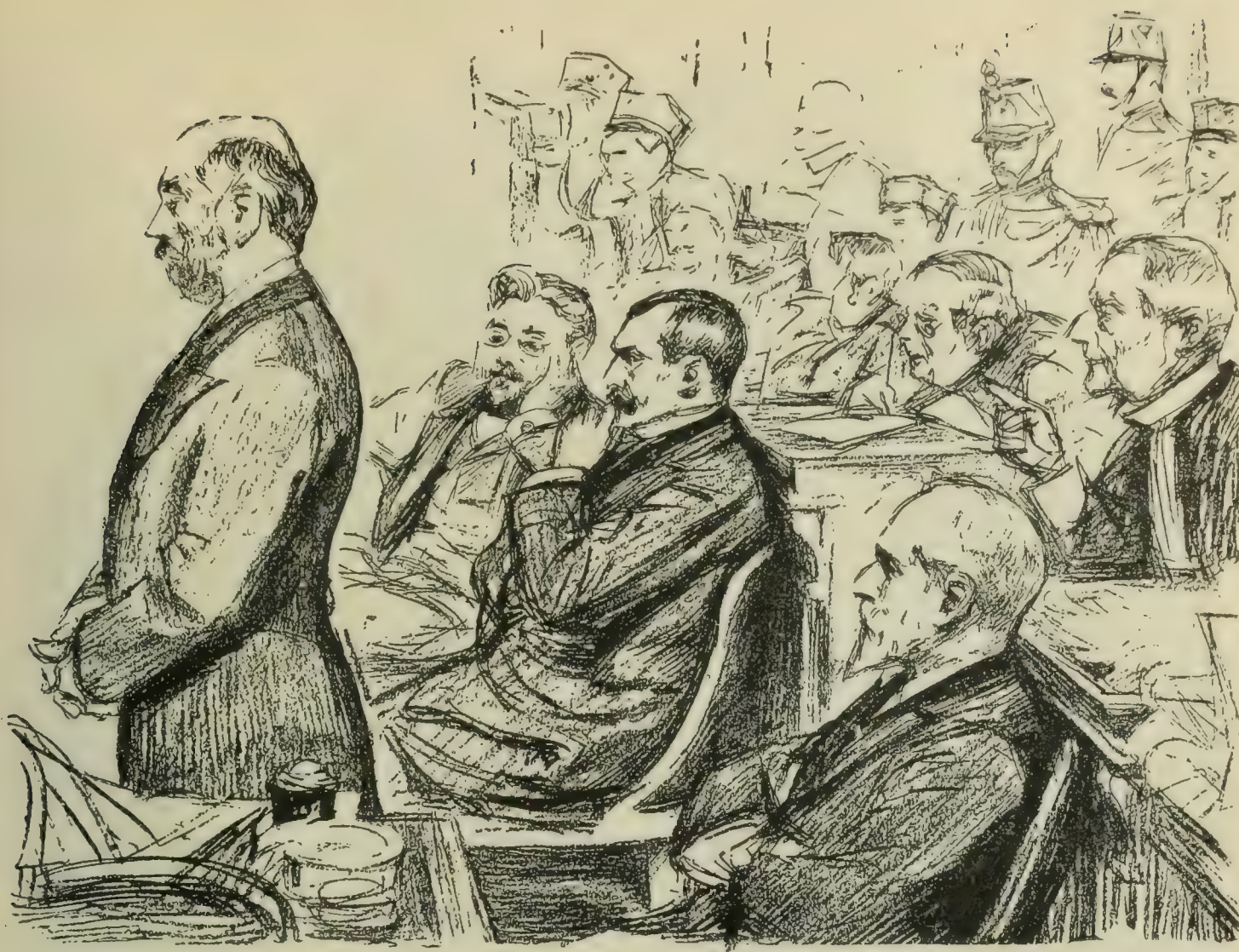


MR. J. SPENCER BALFOUR.

in Canada and Australia the courts have been busy in bringing to light things of a similar nature, which are just as scandalous, although not so colossal, as the infamies of Panama. *Pecca, pecca fortiter* ought originally to have been uttered by a Frenchman; for when they undertake a swindle, they do it on a scale, and with a dramatic force and effect, which defies imitation. It should be said of British rogues and swindlers that they have not, of course with one conspicuous exception, attempted to interfere with the direction of national politics.

*The International
Aspect of the
Swindle.*

It is generally believed that the net effect of the Paris exposures will be to strengthen the healthy prejudice which the Czar has against any close *rapprochement* with France. It is the appreciation of this which has lent so much venom to the attacks made upon those journalists who have accused M. Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, of having been bribed with Panama money. The story may have been utterly groundless, but its true bearing has not been quite understood abroad. People ask what on earth the Russian Ambassador could have to do with Panama? How could he have been in any way helpful to the Panama directors? To ask such questions shows that the true inwardness of this Panama debauch is but imperfectly appreciated. The essence of the scandals does not consist in the bribing of deputies by the Panama directors to secure their own ends, but in the assertion, believed in many quarters, that in return for the granting of special legal facilities for the plundering of the public, the company practically



M. CHARLES DE LESSEPS.

M. EIFFEL.

M. COTTU.

M. FONTANE.

THE CONVICTED PANAMA DIRECTORS IN COURT. (DRAWN BY PAUL RENOUARD.)

placed a large portion of their ill-gotten wealth at the disposal of the French Ministry, who could draw upon it whenever their secret service money ran short. When an ambassador had to be squared in the interests of a French administration, the Ministry was able to draw upon the Panama exchequer. If M. Mohrenheim were bribed, as the story goes, it was not in the interests of Panama, but in the interests of the French Ministry, who practically blackmailed the company for their own purposes. The French Foreign Office made use of the Panama Company as a convenient man in the moon. Of course, there may not be a word of truth in this, but it is certainly believed by many intelligent persons in Paris who have no animosity against the Republic and who would be the last to desire to see the return of either the Monarchy or the Empire.

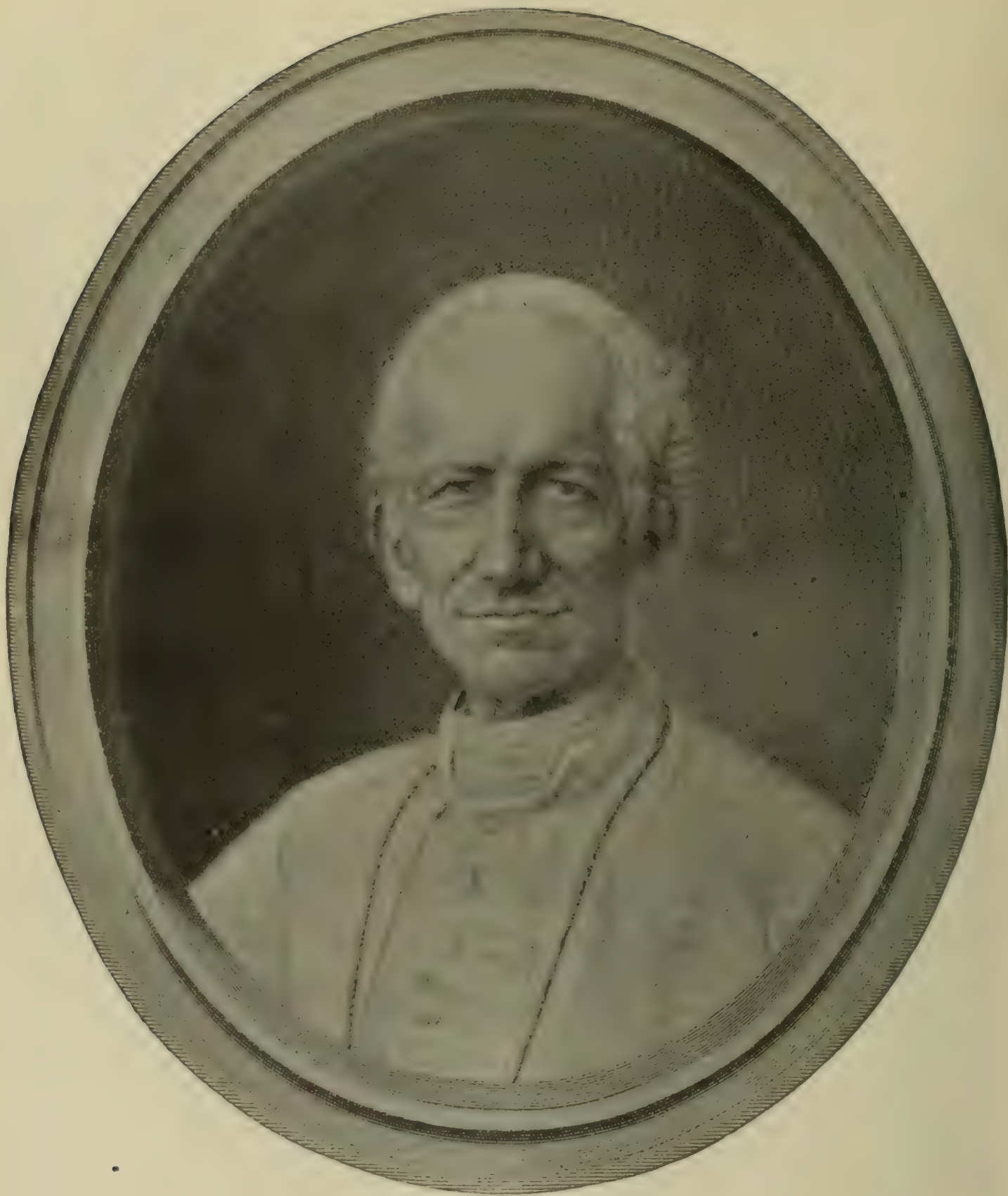
M. Eiffel and two others, were doubtless merited by the evidence, although the whole world would have preferred that the old Count should have been spared. His mind has failed, and the sentence will of course not be literally executed in his case. The others will fight in the Court of Appeals for a setting aside of the verdict and a new trial. The extremity to which the Chamber has been reduced was well illustrated by its hysterical approval of a very commonplace but sensible speech made by a young deputy named Cavaignac. He was hailed as a deliverer, his speech was placarded all over France by vote of the Chamber, and he was by common consent marked out for the highest honors and responsibilities. It is painful to see the representatives of a great nation so distraught and emotional.

*Effect of
the Scandal
in England.*

It sounds paradoxical, no doubt, but it is by no means improbable, that the issue of the next British general election, which will probably take place in the autumn, will be seriously affected by the scandals exposed in Paris.

*Conviction
of the
Directors.*

The sentences of fine and terms of imprisonment pronounced against the directors of the Panama Company, including the venerable Count F. de Lesseps, his son Charles,



HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

France has always had a great influence upon English political parties. Again and again in the last hundred years the excesses of the French Republicans or Communards have been a most powerful agency for returning a Conservative majority in the United Kingdom. It is a striking illustration of the solidarity of mankind, and the brotherhood of nations, that elections are lost and won in Scotch boroughs and English counties because of the misdeeds of Frenchmen. It may be irrational and illogical, or what you please, but from the days of Burke the English Liberals have been more or less tarred with the same brush as the French Republicans; and, whether it be the Reign of Terror or the Panama scandals, it all goes down to the discredit of the democracy, and many an English member may lose his seat because of the organized bribery of Baron Reinach. It would not be in the least surprising if M. de Lesseps' mad project of cutting the Panama Canal should postpone the introduction of the payment of members in England until the next century.

The Brighter Side. It is absurd to take too gloomy a view of the French situation, or to ignore the fact that it is always better when dirty linen is being washed in public than when it is being stowed away to fester and breed corruption in the wardrobe. When the evil is being exposed, the evil itself is in process of cure. The mischief went on years ago, but no one noticed it. The sensation is caused by the attempt to publish the evil-doing and to establish a better state of things. But the masses do not reflect; they simply see the scandals and shy at them like a horse at a wheelbarrow. There are already indications that the scandals at Paris will play as important a part on Unionist platforms in the coming general election as the sacerdotal intimidation at Meath.

The Royal Marriage. It is pleasant to turn for a moment from all this ventilation of the *cloaca maxima* of Parisian politics to the marriage festivities which took place not long ago in Germany, when the niece of the Czar and the granddaughter of the British Queen was married to the heir of the Roumanian crown. It is true that even there the mournful shadow of Carmen Sylva, and the memory of a blighted love, cast a shade over the marriage ceremony. There was no cloud, however, to the cordial welcome which the German Emperor gave to the Czarevitch, who in the last week of January visited Berlin. Nothing could be more hearty and more sensible than the way in which the young Emperor received the son of the Czar. The Kaiser and the Czar are natural allies in the great work of maintaining peace in Europe; and the closer they come together the more hope there is of the maintenance of the tranquillity of the Continent, which is only seriously threatened by France.

The Dark Continent. Africa has afforded materials for prospective unrest, but nothing much has happened. The attack made by the Derivishes on the camel corps, and the action of the Khedive, fully justified Lord Salisbury in stating that what has happened shows us that the dangers against which we have to guard Egypt are more numerous, more lively and more difficult to deal with than some years back we had a right to believe. There is a lull in Dahomey, where General Dodd seems to be stretching out a very tangled coil with tolerable success. In the Transvaal, President Kruger has been elected President, in spite of the vigorous opposition of General Joubert. The new bishop is on his way to Nyassaland, where it is to be hoped he will be able to act as a peacemaker between Mr. H. H. Johnston and the representatives of the missionary societies, who seem unfortunately to be at cross purposes. Mr. Rhodes, who is on his way down the East Coast, will certainly employ his influence in the same direction. Sir Gerald Portal is now well on his way towards Uganda; but the most threatening spot on the Dark Continent is Morocco, where England has dispatched a special envoy, in the person of Sir W. Ridgeway, whose place at Dublin Castle has been taken by Captain Harrold (whose appointment is the only act of Mr. Morley's which has been unanimously approved alike by Unionists and Home Rulers). The Morocco question is serious, and will tend to become more serious every day. The opinion of the British residents in Morocco is that Sir W. Ridgeway's mission is doomed to failure. Had he come in an ironclad he might have succeeded. But the one consideration which weighs with the Sultan is not the eloquence of the envoy, but the evidence which he can produce as to the determination of England to be heard when she speaks.

The Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII. The haps and mishaps of certain old men are very much in the public mind just now. De Lesseps, the grand old man of France, stands with one foot hovering over the grave and with a convict's sentence on his head. Bismarck, the grand old man of Germany, is a grumbler in retirement. The two noblest figures among the aged men of our time are Gladstone, fighting prodigiously for his great measure, and Pope Leo, receiving the congratulations of the world upon the completion of his episcopal jubilee. Gladstone and Leo XIII. have much in common. Their careers have been free from personal taint or stain, their natures are ardent and hopeful, they are Liberals by temperament, their public aims have always been beneficent and humane. The expressions of admiration and esteem which the observance of the Golden Jubilee evoked towards the person and character of Leo have been by no means confined to adherents of the Roman communion.



From a drawing for the N. Y. Herald of Feb. 24.

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| 1. DANIEL S. LAMONT, OF NEW YORK, SEC'Y OF WAR. | 4. HILARY A. HERBERT, OF ALABAMA, SEC'Y OF THE NAVY. |
| 2. WILSON S. BISSELL, OF NEW YORK, POSTMASTER GEN'L. | 5. JOHN G. CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY, SEC'Y OF THE TREASURY. |
| 3. J. S. MORTON, OF NEBRASKA, SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE. | 6. HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA, SEC'Y OF THE INTERIOR. |
| 7. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, OF ILLINOIS, SEC'Y OF STATE. | |

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET.

ON February 23 Mr. Cleveland made public the last selections for his cabinet, these being, in addition to the six already announced, Mr. Richard Olney of Boston for Attorney-General and Mr. Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama for Secretary of the Navy. The above group contains the portraits of all excepting Mr. Olney, of whom no photograph was accessible in New York at the time of our going to press.]

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 20.—The funeral of ex-President Hayes takes place at Fremont, Ohio; both Houses of Congress adjourn in respect to his memory... Hugh F. Dempsey, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, found guilty as indicted in the trial of the Homestead poisoning case.... The National Board of Trade ends its annual session at Washington.... Russia orders the centennial anniversary of the second partition of Poland to be celebrated, and commands leading Polish nobles to attend a ball given in honor of the occasion; several Poles arrested for singing patriotic hymns... Formation of a new Victorian Ministry with Hon. J. B. Patterson as Premier.



HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

Successor to Hon. John G. Carlisle as United States Senator from Kentucky.

January 21.—Senator Wolcott makes a satirical attack on the Columbian postage stamp in the Senate.... Nine persons killed, twelve fatally injured and a hundred others burned by oil in a collision on the "Big Four" Road near Alton, Ill.... The Emperor of Germany sends his thanks to each Deputy who declared in favor of the Army bill.... The Hotel d'Angleterre in Rome wrecked by dynamite.... German employees in factories in Russian Poland required to learn Russian within a year or quit the country.... James Francis Egan, an Irish dynamiter, released from Portland prison.... Seventeen new cases of cholera reported at the Neitleben Lunatic Asylum in Germany.... The French liner, *La Champagne*, carries from New York the largest gold and silver coin shipment

thus far made—\$4,500,000.... Celebration in France of the centenary of the execution of Louis XVI.... The new National party, organized to oppose the policy of the new régime and especially that part of its policy realized in the Customs Union, holds a secret meeting in Berlin.

January 22.—An elevator and 1,250,000 bushels of wheat burned at St. Louis; loss, \$1,500,000.... Another expedition goes in search of the lost Peg Leg mine of the Colorado desert.... A demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to political prisoners in Ireland held in Limerick, at which the mayor presides.... M. Cucinello, manager of the Bank of Naples, in Rome, arrested for the embezzlement of 2,000,000 lire.... The defiant action of the Khedive increases the excitement of the Egyptians over British intervention in the Cabinet affair.

January 23.—A bill establishing national quarantine passes the House, with an amendment providing that no federal official shall relax or modify State quarantine laws.... France maintains the Khedive's right to choose his Ministers.... The Panama Investigating Committee's sub-committee discovers enormous frauds, as a result of a search of records of syndicates which helped to float Panama loans.... The report of the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body leaves the cause of death uncertain.... The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag reduces the naval budget by 1,140,000 marks.... The Guerrini Banking Company, of Rome, suspends operations because of inability to realize on securities.... British Legation in Guatemala attacked; Minister Gosling's eldest son beaten almost to death.... Fatal rioting in Bogota.... Full details reach America of the burning of one thousand people in a temple near Canton, China.... Report comes that William Astor Chanler accomplishes successfully the first stage of his scientific expedition to East Africa.... Lord Jersey resigns the governorship of New South Wales.

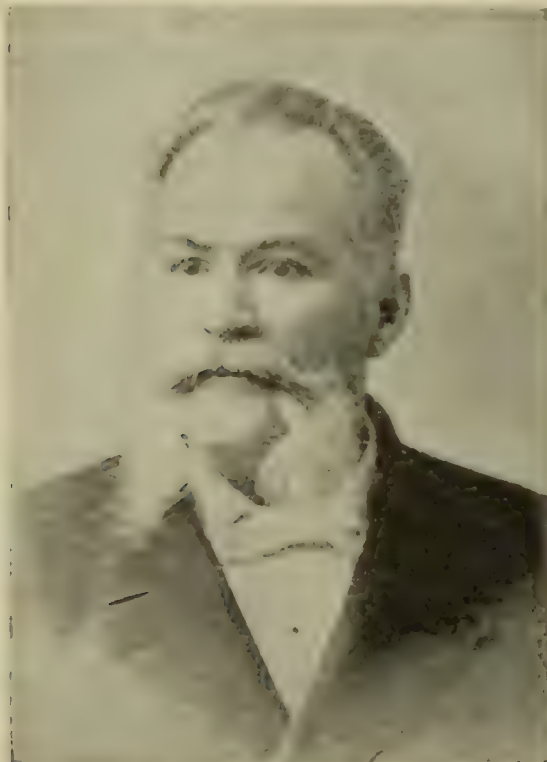
January 24.—The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance meets in Chicago.... Hippolyte, by proclamation, calls upon the people of Hayti to unite for the country's good.... Lord Cromer informs the Khedive that England will reinforce her garrison in Egypt.... Eighty miners killed and a large number injured by an explosion of firedamp at Dux, Bohemia.... Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg and Archduchess Margaret Sophie married in Vienna.... Anarchist leaders in France send a delegate to the United States to raise money for their cause.

January 25.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster sends to the House Ways and Means Committee a statement of the condition of the Treasury which shows that if the expenditures authorized by Congress are made a deficit will be apparent.... John Martin elected Senator from Kansas by the combined vote of Populists and Democrats; the Republicans refrain from voting.... Lord Dufferin delivers a note to the French Government, stating that the increase of the British garrison in Egypt does not imply any change in England's policy in that country.... Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, married in the Castle chapel in Berlin.... The Italian Government makes a peremptory demand upon Brazil for satisfaction for outrages committed at Santos last summer.

January 26.—Lord Stanley opens the Canadian Parliament.... M. Barboux concludes his speech for the De Lesseppe and attacks M. Floquet.... The Infanta Euladia and her husband, Prince Antoine, will represent the Queen Regent of Spain at the World's Fair.... Ex-Premier Crispi's name involved in the Italian bank scandals.... Another attempt to end the long strike in the Lancashire cotton mills fails.... Emperor William warns the army cadets that they should be very distant toward civilians.... Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, refuses to agree to the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the bank scandals.... The Rothschild Vienna syndicate

borrow \$10,000,000 in gold in the United States for the use of Austria in introducing her currency reform....The Russian government declines to permit the railway companies to buy material abroad....Herr Nasse, a Prussian mining expert, publishes an estimate that all the coal of Europe will be exhausted in five centuries; the American supply, he says, can hardly last beyond the same period.

January 27.—James G. Blaine dies at his home in Washington; Congress and State Legislatures adjourn out of respect to his memory and the President announces his



HON. JOHN MARTIN,
Senator-Elect from Kansas.

death to the country in a proclamation....M. Franquaville, examining magistrate, returns true bills of accusation against fourteen men, among them ex-ministers Rouvier and Baihaut and Senator Albert Grevy for alleged connection with Panama frauds....The thirty-fourth birthday of Emperor William observed in Berlin.

January 28.—The House, by resolution, orders an investigation of the Whisky Trust by the Judiciary Committee....Captured revolutionists in Texas give bail in the United States Court....The President sends to the Senate a new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated....Fifty-seven miners rescued from the Tokad-Grau mine disaster in Hungary....Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, dethroned on January 16 by revolutionists, who establish a Provisional Government; the new government promptly recognized by all the Powers; commissioners representing it dispatched to Washington to ask for annexation....A synopsis of the new Irish Home Rule bill made public.

January 29.—Sheriff Jenner, of Dunkirk, N. Y., makes a call for State troops to protect the Brooks Locomotive Works....The release of the Irish dynamiters from Portland Prison is the occasion of a large demonstration of approval in Dublin....Thirteen wagons of gold in transit from Siberia to St. Petersburg....Very heavy snowfall in southern Russia and the Crimea; 100,000 sheep killed, and train traffic stopped....Several anarchists arrested in Paris.

January 30.—Senator Chandler introduces a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners....Speaker Crisp names the committee to investigate the rumors of corruption in the Panama Canal affairs... The funeral of James G. Blaine

held in Washington with many prominent officials and others in attendance....The strike at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., broken; many of the strikers return to work....William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, nominated by Governor Werts to be Lay Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals....A forecast of the Queen's speech from the throne published; the new Radical party; the Irish Unionists and the Liberal-Unionists meet and decide on their several policies....The Parliamentary Investigating Committee decides to continue the inquiry into the Panama scandals.

January 31.—The Anti-Option bill passes the Senate by a vote of 40 to 29....The University of Chicago receives \$100,000 toward a campus fund of half a million, the gift of Martin A. Ryerson, president of the Board of Trustees....The Ohio River ice gorge breaks at Cincinnati, carrying away about one hundred barges and several ferry-boats, and sinking about \$100,000 worth of lumber, besides cutting off the gas supply at Peru, Ind....The British Parliament reassembles. The Queen's speech read; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury speak on it....The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill for punishing authors of baseless attacks on savings banks....Many persons killed and many more injured by earthquake on the Grecian island of Zante; a large number of buildings demolished... The *Westminster Gazette*, a Liberal organ, makes its first appearance in London.

February 1.—The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department to-day shows an increase of \$3,105,901 in the debt during the last month, and a decrease of \$722,290 in the non-interest bearing debt. The Army and Fortification bills pass the Senate....The debate on the Queen's speech continued in the English House of Commons. M. Waldeck-Rousseau begins his speech in defense of M. Eiffel in the Panama trials....Further arrests of officials in connection with Italian bank scandals expected....Another earthquake shock and a tidal wave cause much destruction of life and property on the island of Zante....The Yale students vote (502 to 440) adverse to the regulation that only undergraduates shall be eligible for places on the various athletic teams....Thomas Gallen and W. L. Sachtelbon, of St. Louis, succeed in crossing the Colorado desert on bicycles.



HON. JAMES SMITH, JR.,
Senator-Elect from New Jersey

February 2.—The French extradition treaty ratified in the Senate.... President Harrison's nomination of Howell E. Jackson to the Supreme bench, vice Justice Lamar, deceased, received by the Senate.... The House passes the Sundry Civil Bill.... Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduces a bill in the House to provide for the admission of such states of Canada as apply for admission into the United States.... Judge William Lindsay nominated to succeed Senator Carlisle, who accepts the portfolio of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland.... In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Premier Giolitti ignores an interpellation about the alleged improper use of funds by various Premiers; ex-Premier Rudini defends himself.... The Marseilles bakers' strike comes to an end, after some fighting between the people and the troops.... The Jesuit General sends to the Pope 500,000 francs, collected as Peter's pence.

February 3.—Speaker Crisp rules that the Anti-Option bill must be referred to the Agricultural Committee and the amendments considered in the Committee of the Whole.... The Hawaiian Commissioners arrive in Washington.... The Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, elected President of Dartmouth College.... Monsignor Satolli decides the controversy between Bishop Wigger and Father Killeen adversely to the Bishop.... In the debate on the address in the British House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere attacks the Government's policy in regard to Egypt and Uganda; Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt reply; the address assented to in the House of Lords.... A stormy debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the bank scandals; Premier Giolitti states that the Ministry will oppose investigation by a commission.... The French Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion to make members of the Parliaments of 1885 and 1889 ineligible for re-election on account of their connection with the Panama scandal.... The prosecution of Rector Ahlwardt suspended in the German Reichstag.

February 4.—The Diplomatic and Military Academy Appropriation bills passed in the House; the Cherokee Cession Substitute bill, in the Senate.... Hawaiian Commissioners meet Secretary J. W. Foster and present their credentials, which are found satisfactory.... The harbor defense ram *Katahdin* launched at the Bath Iron Works, Maine.... Senator Proctor introduces a bill to establish a National University in the District of Columbia, to be non-sectarian and non-partisan.... Overtures made for a conference between Russia, England and China to consider the frontiers of Russia, China and Afghanistan.... It is reported that 100 persons were killed and 500 or 600 wounded in the recent riot at Bogota.... The Blue Book on Egypt shows that the Khedive had intended to dismiss all the British officials.... The French Ministry, at a council held in the Elysée, approves the proposition to lay a cable from the French colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

February 5.—At a large meeting held at Essex, Ontario, a vote taken to ascertain the sentiment of Canadians toward annexation to the United States results as follows: To remain in *statu quo*, 21; independence, 12; imperial federation, 3; political union with the United States, 413.... John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite, warns the amnesty agitators in Parliament that they are putting Home Rule in peril.... M. Rochefort refuses to return to France under a safe-conduct, to testify in the Panama cases; he disclaims any desire to reflect on men involved in the Panama scandal.

February 6.—Senator Hill's motion to take up the Silver Repeal bill defeated by a vote of 42 to 23; the Senate Quarantine bill passed as a substitute for the House bill.... Three thousand colonists in the Province of Santa Fé, Argentine, armed with rifles and also having possession of some cannon, in revolt against the wheat tax.

February 7.—The bill to require automatic couplings and continuous brakes on freight cars comes up in the Senate for discussion.... Secretary Tracy officially accepts the new coast defense ship, *Monterey*.... Banks and banking associations petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury for the repeal of the Sherman act.... The Russian extradition treaty ratified with an amendment including attempts to kill the Czar or any member of the royal family.... Governor Hogg, of Texas, by special message asks the

Legislature to take steps to prevent mob violence in that State.... The House of Commons votes confidence in the Gladstone Government, 276 to 109, the test vote being taken on an amendment by Keir Hardie.... The Ribot Cabinet's refusal to interfere directly in the matter of getting an extension of the Panama Canal concession sustained by the Chamber of Deputies, 374 to 34.... Water



HON. L. D. LEWELLING,
Populist Governor of Kansas.

thirty feet deep in the principal streets of Brisbane, and the city in darkness; 500 houses have been demolished.... At the annual meeting in Paris of the French Society of Agriculture a resolution is adopted in favor of concerted action with foreign agricultural societies to secure free coinage of silver in all civilized countries of the world.

February 8.—The electoral votes of the presidential election counted in joint session of Congress and the result officially declared.... The House concurs in the Senate amendments to the Quarantine bill and passes it.... The House Committee on Appropriations proposes to turn the Pension Bureau over to the War Department and to exclude from pensions all persons having a yearly income of over \$600.... Senator Morgan introduces a bill which will give the President power to establish a temporary government in Hawaii pending the establishment of a permanent one.... The Secretary of War's report to the Senate shows that the militia of the United States numbers 112,496 men.... The Senate confirms the Russian Extradition treaty.... Forty-four persons die in Marseilles from a disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera.... Thirty-seven persons drowned by the loss of the British steamship *Trinacria* off the coast of Spain.

February 9.—American capitalists acquire the right to collect the customs duties of San Domingo, and announce their intention of administering affairs so that the Republic will become prosperous again.... The Union League Club of New York adopts resolutions urging the imme-

diate repeal of the Sherman silver bill.... News received that Minister Stevens raised the United States flag at Honolulu on February 1 and established a protectorate over Hawaii.... The effort to obtain a hearing for the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase law fails in the House.... Irish pilgrims start for Rome to attend the Pope's jubilee celebration.... In the British House of Commons Mr. Redmond's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, in favor of releasing Irish political prisoners, defeated by a large majority.



PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Heir Claimant to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands.

February 10.—Mgr. Satolli orders Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese to abrogate a rule by which Catholic parents who sent their children to public schools were refused the sacraments of the Catholic Church.... Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour have an exciting tilt in the British House of Commons on the question of extending the debate on the address.... The American Girls' College in Marsovan burned by a Moslem mob, the governor making no effort to protect it.... The Brisson Committee to renew its activity in probing the Panama scandals; C. de Lesseps, Baihaut, Blondin, Cottu and others arraigned on an indictment charging corruption in the matter of the Lottery Bonds bill.

February 11.—The Railroad Coupler bill passed; the conference on the Fortification bill agreed to; Senator Sherman gives notice of an amendment to authorize the sale of 3 per cent. bonds.... The Hawaiian commissioners officially presented to President Harrison.... An organized effort under the auspices of the Reform Club making to abolish personal taxation in Brooklyn, N. Y.... The State of Pennsylvania taking steps to escheat the property of the Economite Society, near Pittsburgh.... The Queen's speech approved by the British House of Commons.... The debate on Socialism in the German Reichstag arousing great interest in that country.... Judge Walter Q. Gresham accepts the Secretaryship of State,

and Hon. Daniel S. Lamont the Secretaryship of War in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

February 12.—Bankers discuss with Secretary Foster the advisability of issuing gold bonds to relieve the stress on the Treasury owing to the large sale of coin under the Sherman act.... The colored congregation of the American Union Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city, under the leadership of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. G. H. N. Smith, ex-Minister to Hayti, set on foot the formation of an anti-lynching league.

February 13.—The Nicaragua Canal bill comes up for discussion in the Senate.... The Congressional Committee begins the investigation of the American end of the Panama Canal scandal.... Mr. Gladstone introduces the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, and makes a two hours' speech on it.

February 14.—Secretary Foster sends to Minister Stevens his disapproval of his course in establishing a protectorate in Hawaii.... Bankers of New York discuss the gold situation.... In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, replies to Mr. Gladstone's speech, introducing the Home Rule bill; James Bryce and J. E. Redmond also speak; the Irish National party accept the bill.... The new schedule of Canadian canal tolls apparently favors American shippers.... An earthquake destroys all the buildings on the island of Samothreki, in the Aegean Sea.... Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, accepts Mr. Cleveland's offer of the Postmaster-Generalship.

February 15.—The rival parties in the Kansas legislature endeavor to acquire control of the situation and create a riot; the governor forced to call out the entire State militia to preserve order.... President Harrison sends the Hawaiian treaty to the Senate, and recommends the annexation of the Islands.... Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., accepts the Secretaryship of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.... M. Le Guay and M. Provost convicted of complicity in Panama Canal frauds, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.



THE NEW BISHOP OF NYASSALAND.

February 16.—The President gives Secretary Foster authority to issue bonds if he believes it necessary to protect the gold reserve.... The Sheriff at Topeka swears in a posse of 1,000 men, whereupon the Populists decide not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the Governor sends it an offer of compromise.... The Hawaiian annexation treaty and correspondence made public.... Lord Randolph Churchill speaks against the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons; the House adopts a motion requiring the editor of the *Times* to apologize for an attack upon Irish members.... Amendments to the provisions of the German Army bill rejected by the Reichstag Committee.... The French Cabinet, after an attack

by the Boulangists and Socialists, obtains a vote of confidence by a majority of 129.

February 17.—The Home Rule bill is read for the first time in the House of Commons....In the Reichstag, Chancellor Von Caprivi denounces the Agarian and Anti-Semitic parties and declares that he will not resign his office....The Pension Appropriation bill passes in the House.

February 18.—By a decision of the court in Kansas the constitutionality of the Republican House is practically upheld....Paul Neumann, envoy of the ex-Queen of Hawaii reaches Washington....Mr. Cleveland announces J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, as his Secretary of Agriculture....The Secretary of the Treasury appoints a board of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to prepare rules and regulations in accordance with the recent National Quarantine act....Mr. Gladstone's new Irish Home Rule bill published....The striking cotton spinners in Lancashire agree to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. in their wages.

February 19.—The Pope celebrates his jubilee in Rome....A dozen Russian Polish students arrested as anarchists in Berlin....Members of the Italian Royalist Association hold a demonstration in honor of King Umberto in Colonna square, Rome.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Rowland Winn, of England, Baron St. Oswald.

January 21.—Isidore Wertheimer, a well-known London character.

January 22.—Col. W. A. Rucker, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A....Bishop John Dwenger, eminent Catholic, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

January 23.—Chief Justice L. Q. C. Lamar....Bishop Phillips Brooks.

January 24.—Mrs. M. J. Hooker, a long-resident missionary in Mexico.

January 25.—Horace N. Congar, a prominent political man, of New Jersey....Judge Alexander Walker, of Arkansas....Madison G. Whittaker, pioneer and veteran soldier of Texas.

January 26.—Rev. Philip Phillips, an orthodox Hebrew preacher, of New York City.

January 27.—James G. Blaine....Gen. Abner Doubleday....Henry E. Russell, wealthy business man and philanthropist, of New Britain, Conn.

January 28.—Ex-Judge James Campbell, Postmaster-General in President Pierce's cabinet.

January 29.—Major-General Samuel Spring Carroll, U. S. A....Col. George E. Grover, British Royal Commissioner to the World's Fair.

January 30.—Col. William Lime Tidball, veteran of Mexican war, journalist and lawyer, of New York City.

January 31.—William H. Beard, one of Brooklyn's wealthiest and most prominent citizens....Eliza Phelps Barnes, pioneer resident and teacher, of Baldwinville, N. Y....Duke Victor of Ratibor, President of the Prussian Upper House.

February 1.—Chief Justice Joseph P. Comegys, of Dover, Del.

February 2.—Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, ex-Governor of Idaho....Charles Andrae, eminent Danish statesman....Sir Walter Barttelot, M. P....Judge John F. Townsend, of the Irish Court of Admiralty.

February 3.—Frederick A. Genth, eminent authority in chemistry and mineralogy....Gen. John F. Ballier, Mexican and Civil war veteran, of Philadelphia....Justice E. W. Scudder, of New Jersey.

February 4.—Baron Northbourne, of England....Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney.

February 5.—Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick T. Locke....Judge Stephen Ambrose Walker, of New York City.

February 6.—Baron Brabourne, London....Prof. J. H. Worcester, Jr., of Union Theological Seminary....Samuel L. Warner, prominent political man, of Middletown, Conn....Dr. Spencer C. Devan, past assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

February 7.—Monsignor Patrick Strain, of St. Mary's Church, Lynn, Mass....Prof. Arthur T. Woods, eminent teacher of mechanical and dynamic engineering.



THE LATE DR. NORVIN GREEN,

President of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

February 8.—Hugh W. Weir, Chief Justice of Idaho during Cleveland's administration....Capt. Samuel Matthias Jarvis, of Texas.

February 9.—Louis F. Martin, ex-Congressman, of New Orleans....John F. McCarthy, M. P., England.

February 10.—Henry C. De Mille, the playwright....Rev. Francis Wille, eminent and highly cultured Moravian, of Bethlehem, Pa....Gen. Sir Thomas Durand Baker, England.

February 11.—Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, author and retired army officer....Col. Lewis L. Morgan, of the *New Haven Register*.

February 12.—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company....Rev. John E. Searles, eminent divine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 13.—Judge John Schofield, Supreme Court of Illinois.

February 15.—Dr. John Joseph Craven, surgeon-sailor and inventor of submarine cable.

February 16.—Lieut. L. K. Reynolds, U. S. A., distinguished for many acts of personal bravery....Frank E. Trainor, Deputy Consul-General to Mexico....Dr. W. W. Dawson, eminent surgeon and physician, of Cincinnati, O.

February 17.—Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, U. S. N.

February 18.—E. K. Hart, ex-Congressman, of Albion, N. Y.

February 19.—Ex-Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama....Baron Bleichroeder, of Berlin, Bismarck's banker and one of the wealthiest men in Germany....Major H. A. Hambricht, U. S. A., retired.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

A STRATEGICAL STANDPOINT.



From *Nast's Weekly*, Feb. 11.



HIS TURN TO BE EATEN.

HAWAIIAN: "Hol' up. Didn't you say it was wrong to eat man?"

AMERICAN MISSIONARY (ben-volently): "Yes—but—well, circumstances alter cases, and the interests of civilization and commerce, you know—you keep off John, he's my meat."—
From *Grip* (Toronto), Feb. 11.



HAWAII: "Please, ma'am, may I come in?"—From *Judge*, Feb. 18.



AT THE GATES OF THE POLITICAL PARADISE.

UNCLE ST. PETER SAM (to Hawaiian applicant): "Poor little imp, I don't see why I should shut you out when I've let in all the tramps of the world already."—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), February 11, 1893.



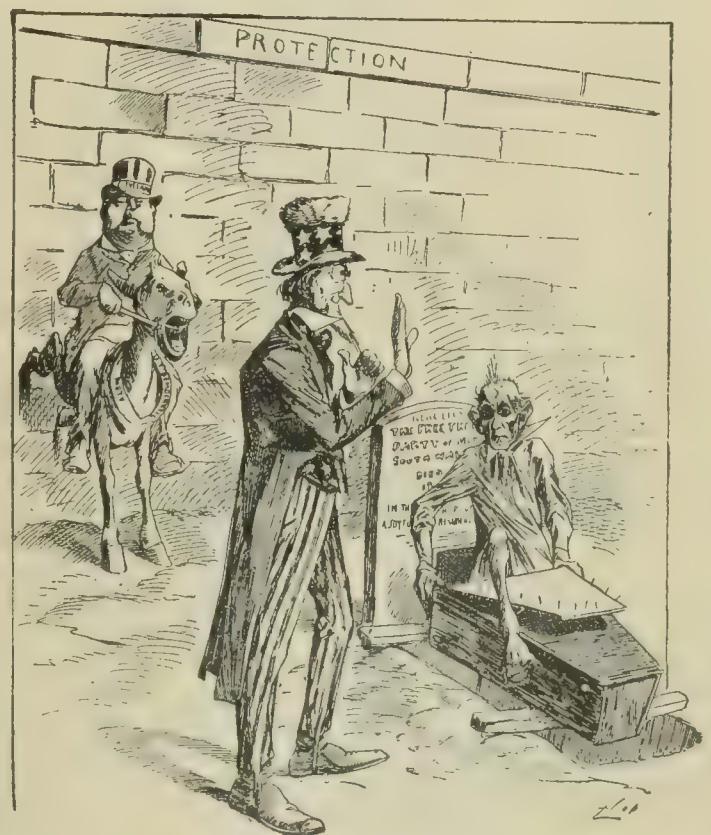
A FINAL AUTOPSY OF THE G. O. P.

VERDICT.—Died from swallowing an utterly indigestible object.—From *Puck*, Feb. 15.



DIOGENES HAD AN EASIER TASK.

Uncle Sam looking for a Statesman in the United States Senate.—From *Puck*, Feb. 1.



A FALSE ALARM.

BROTHER JONATHAN (to N. S. W. Free-Trade Party): "Look a-here, my friend, jest yer keep yer coffin on. It isn't the last trump you hear, not by a darned sight. The brayin' of that there donkey and his kickin' agin that there wall doesn't mean that it's comin' down right away."—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



UNCLE SAM CHOKES THE GARZA REBELLION GOOSE WITH ONE HAND ONLY TO DIP A DOZEN OTHERS INTO MEXICAN COMMERCIAL PLUMS.



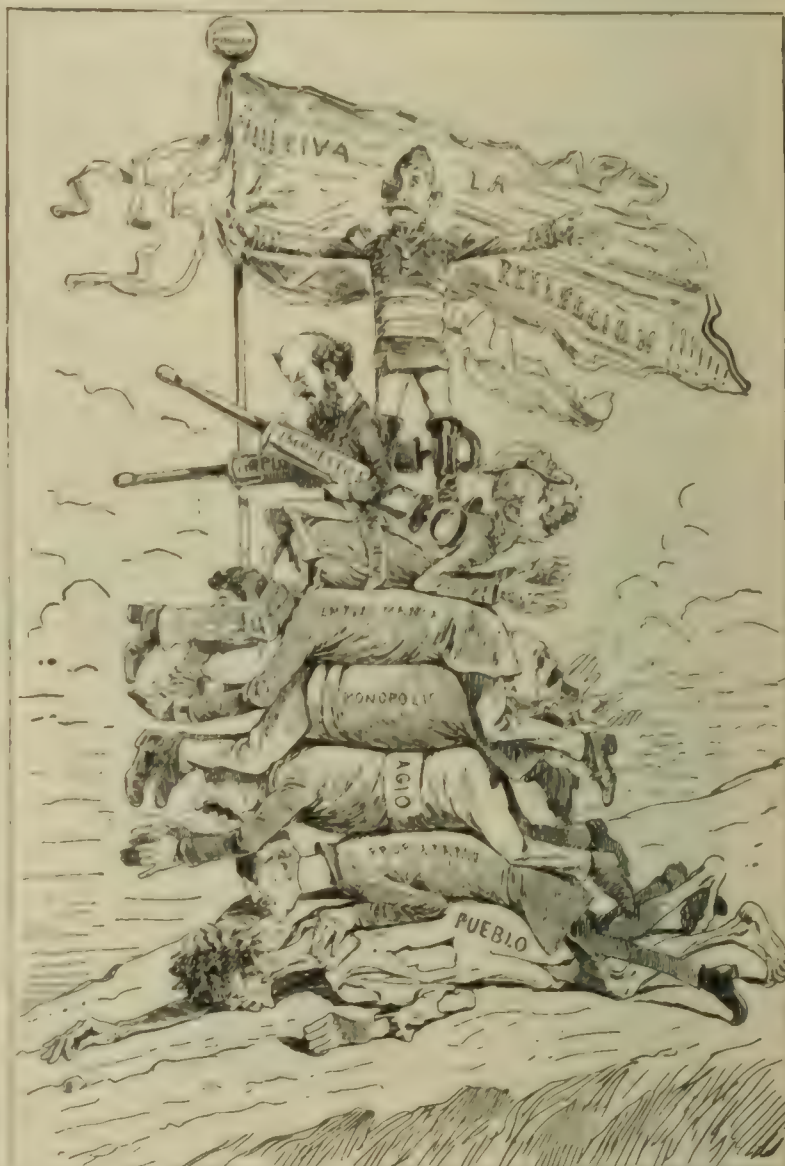
UNCLE SAM PULLS THE TROUBLESOME GARZA TOOTH FROM DIAZ'S JAW WITH THE FORCEPS OF YANKEE INTERVENTION.



UNDER PRETEXT OF BRINGING DOWN THE GARZA REBELLION, UNCLE SAM GALLOPS OVER TO MEXICO IN THE SADDLE OF A FRIENDLY TREATY.



THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP OF MEXICAN RAILROAD ENTERPRISE LURES UNCLE SAM INTO A FRANTIC RACE TO THE BORDER.



THE GRAND PYRAMID OF TUXTEPEC, CRUSHING THE PEOPLE BENEATH MONOPOLY, TAXES, MILITARY RULE, ON WHICH DIAZ AND ROMERO STAND.



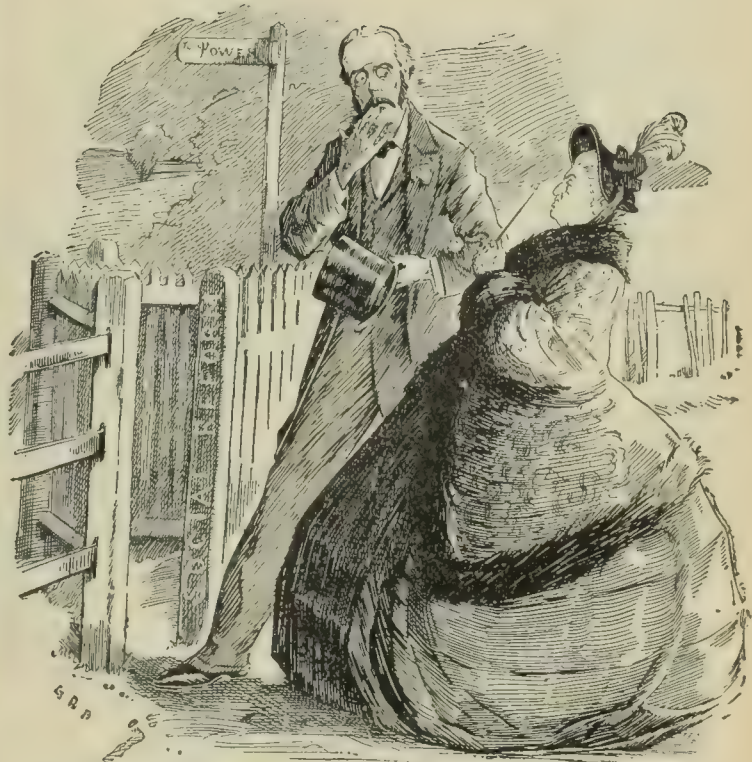
A STIFF JOB.

PLOUGHMAN GLADSTONE (to himself): "Shall have to keep him up to the collar!" (Aloud) "Gee up!"—From *Punch* (London), Feb. 11.

MR. GLADSTONE CONFRONTED.
—From *Judy* (London).

WORTHY ALLIES.

The Times (to the Dynamitard): "Welcome! You are the best friend of Coercion, and the best enemy of Home Rule."—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



BALFOUR (conducting the old party): "How shall I get her through?"—From the *Pall Mall Budget* (London).



AUSTRALIA'S DEBT.

"A London paper asks why Australians whine."

AUSTRALIA: "Want to know why I whine, do they? Well, it's because I'm deuced uncomfortable, that's why."—From the *Melbourne Punch*.



HEAVILY WEIGHTED: MR. RHODES'S ASCENT —
From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town).



FATTER AND FATTER.

The German Taxpayers' Burden.

—From *Kladderudatsch* (Berlin).



THE GREAT AFRICAN PUCK.

CECIL RHODES: "I'll put a girdle from the Cape to Cairo in forty seconds."—From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town)



THE PANAMA SCANDAL—THE ACME OF INCORRUPTIBILITY!—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

The robbers seek in vain for a way out.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE FOURTH ESTATE WAKES.

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

Not wishing to disobey the Eternal Father who forbids the eating of the fruit, and not wishing to obey the serpent who is driving her to eat it, the poor Bulgarian Eve is to-day condemned to wait till the apple is ripe and falls into her mouth.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



TO THE RELIEF :

Eighth Indian National Congress, Allahabad, December 28, 1892. From *The Hindi Punch*.



THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

THE HIGH GATE-KEEPER : "O Allah, whether I open the gates or not, there will be a crush ! Where shall I be then ?"—
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AMERICAN POLITICS : A STUDY OF FOUR CAREERS.

(BLAINE, LAMAR, HAYES, BUTLER.)

BY HARRY PRATT JUDSON, HEAD DEAN OF THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.



JAMES G. BLAINE AT FIFTY.

THE opening month of the present year saw the death of four men who in very different ways have long been prominent in the public life of the nation. Three of them were private citizens, the other removed from active participation in political questions by the position he had for some years held on the bench of the Supreme Court. And yet the

death of no other public man than these, unless perhaps that of the President-elect, could be so significant of certain forces and tendencies that now for a generation have been molding the republic. Each of the four was in a high degree typical, not of politics and policies that died with him, but of vital social energies of which his life was a part, which formed the immediate past, and of which in large degree the immediate future will be a product. General Hayes and General Butler served in the Federal army, Judge Lamar was a soldier and civil officer of the Confederacy. Mr. Blaine was an active and influential member of Congress during the latter half of the civil war. All were employed in prominent public station through the stormy transition period that followed the surrender of the Southern armies, and one to the day of his death was a leader in ideas and action of the great political party that for a quarter of a century ruled the destinies of the nation.

THE JUDGMENT OF HISTORY.

The exact place that history will assign to these four vigorous and unlike personalities, we cannot now determine. We are too near them and their work. Party feeling and preformed opinions can hardly be wholly eliminated, and above all, we do not sufficiently know the facts. Time must be allowed for passions to cool and for truth to be revealed. The patient investigator and impartial historical critic, who will some day write the story of these fateful years that followed the secession of South Carolina, may take a very different view, and probably one much more accurate, than any one can form to-day. Contemporary history is not history at all. It is a record, often vivid, always incomplete, frequently inaccurate. The task of the historian is to collate all such records, to examine and cross-examine all the witnesses, to eliminate error and prejudice, and thus perhaps a hundred years after a social crisis to understand its men and its events with a clearness and accuracy impossible while society was perplexed and beaten by its storms. It is altogether likely, for instance, that Mr. Freeman had a much clearer conception of the Norman Conquest than did the stark Norman King himself. William doubtless knew Harold and Lanfranc and Oclo in the flesh, and was familiar with a host of details that have perished. But the modern scholar after all can see with intelligent eyes where the Conqueror was blind.

"The Knights are dust,
And their good swords rust,"

but the light of all the ages shines on their deeds.

Still, when all this has been said, it by no means follows that it is presumptuous to attempt judgment on contemporary men and present tendencies. We cannot do otherwise. We must live and act; we must grapple with the difficulties of our own age; we must guide our social combinations with such knowledge and such intelligence as we can get; we shall make mistakes; we must seek to rectify them as far as we can and to do better the next time. We must always be ready to revise our opinions. It is only the politician who boasts of consistency. The statesman is willing to learn by experience.

THE USE OF HISTORY

And after all history has its chief value—what we can learn from it for to-day. To-day is our heritage, and by our use of it we create the future. Is it not our business then to look out on the world with seeing eyes, to watch with keen interest every form of human activity, to strive so far as may be to understand this age of ours? We may not fully succeed, but we cannot wait for future ages to give final judgment. We must think and judge and act while the blood is in our veins. We might come nearer the truth could we suspend decision till long after our bones were dust; but the truth then would have feeble interest for us individually. We can hardly afford to regard our own times and our own life in the spirit of an antiquary. Mr. Freeman's knowledge could not make William of Normandy a whit wiser or better. The King had to grapple with the problems that came to him as best he could, and for well or ill we must do the same.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

In the life of Mr. Blaine, no fact, perhaps, is more striking than his growth in breadth of ideas and calmness of judgment. When he was first a candidate before a national convention in 1876 he was a stalwart and successful politician. When he laid down the portfolio of state in 1892 he was a statesman. Experience, responsibility, study and reflection, all these developed him. His public life was an education. Garfield's Secretary of State and Mr. Harrison's great foreign minister were not the same man. He ripened not into senility, but into wisdom. A small man as the years pass on merely petrifies; a really great man never ceases growing till he ceases living.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a statesman with large views of the true international position of the United States, Mr. Blaine can compare only with John Quincy Adams or Henry Clay. They were followed by an era of profound political selfishness—the time when we plundered Mexico and allowed freebooters from our ports to assail Cuba and Central America—and then we fell to quarreling with ourselves, and so for a time had no international position at all.

The world is smaller and the United States larger than they were a hundred years ago. Then our republic was a fringe on the coast of a remote continent,

far from the centre of thought and action. We were in the midst of colonies that belonged to different European powers. We were few and feeble. What we wanted most of all was to be let alone; and to that end it was a dictate of the commonest prudence to let others alone; and the disputes of Europe had only a slight bearing on our interests at best. To-day the world is bound together by steam and telegraph. European civilization has occupied it all. Asia, Africa, the islands of the South Sea, are under European flags. A great English nation bears sway in Australia. The United States has nearly twice as many people as France or Germany. We are one of the richest as well as one of the largest powers. We know every day what happened in the preceding 24 hours in all parts of the globe. Our Minnesota millers guide their business by crop reports from Odessa; our bankers are in intimate communication with the financial centres of Europe.

In fact, the world is no longer a chaos of rude conditions. It is an orderly republic of civilized powers, each with interests bound up with all the others—the world republic of civilization; and the United States cannot help being one of its foremost states, even if it would. It is no longer the island that it was; the oceans have been bridged; the wilderness has filled up, and America must move on, touching elbows with the rest of the world.

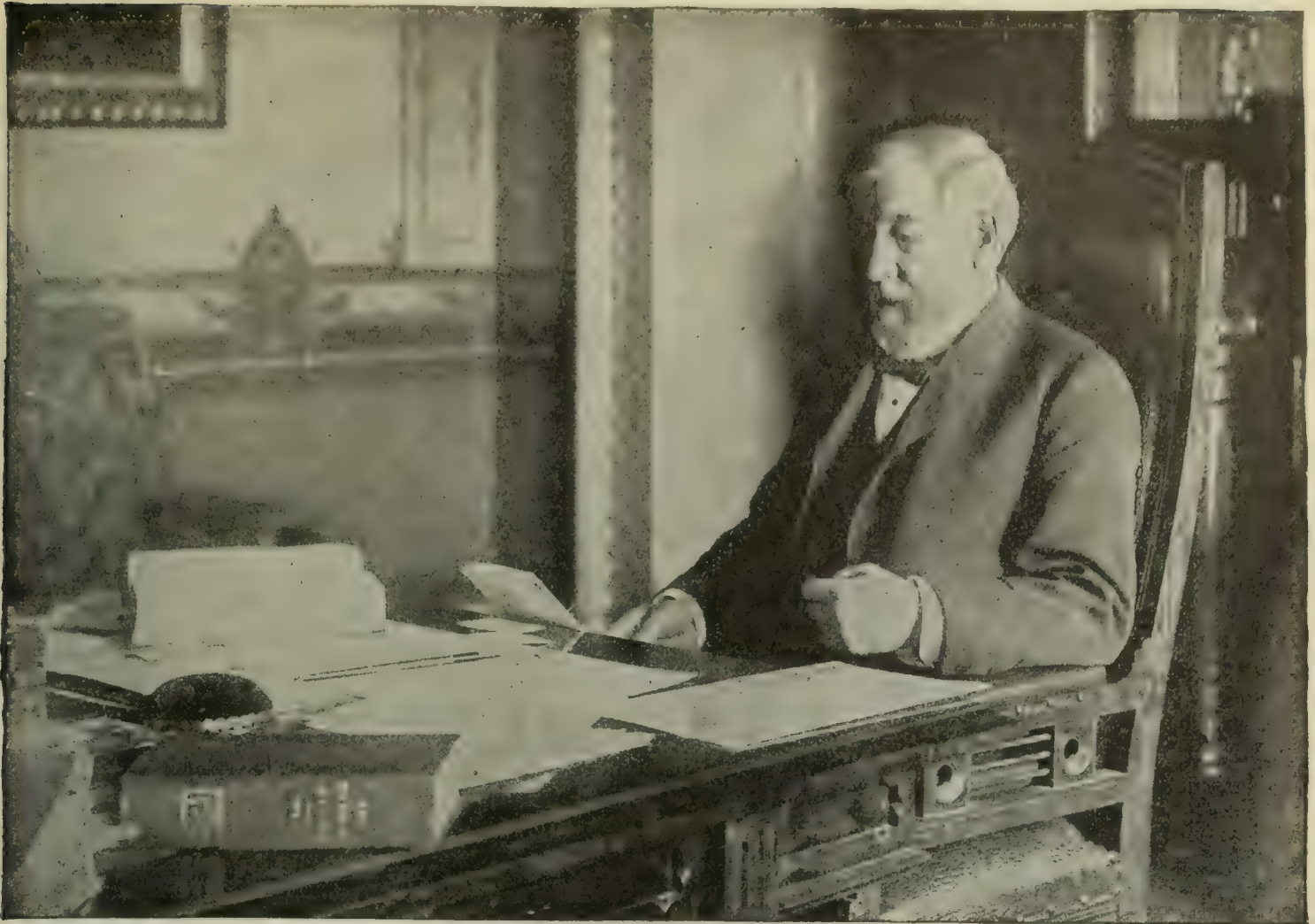
But the closer nations are drawn together, the more their interests interweave, the more sensitive each is to what disturbs any. Disaster to one in the end means suffering to all. Official carelessness and disregard of sanitary conditions allow pestilence to get headway in a single town. Through the channels of trade it creeps over the world. Two nations fall out and set to destroying each other's property and slaughtering each other's people. Others may thrive for a time by supplying their needs; but in the long run the unproductive consumption of wealth and the annihilation of the human force that produces it injure the prosperity of the world.

The world sanitation and the world peace—these are the near concern of every nation; and the time will come when some sort of combined action of the powers will see to it that neither is imperiled.

The United States, as was said, cannot help being concerned in these universal international interests. The republic is injured by every great disaster to civilization, wherever it occurs. The republic is benefited by every great achievement for human enlightenment, in whatever land it is made; and so the United States can no longer maintain entire isolation. As a policy, that is untenable, and daily growing more so.

THE REAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

Of course this does not mean that the United States shall go careering about the world in search of distress to succor, like Don Quixote. Nor does it mean a policy of entanglement in affairs purely European, nor a reversal of the Monroe doctrine in any real



From photograph by Johnston, Washington, D. C.

MR. BLAINE AT HIS DESK IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

sense. But it does mean an intelligent and modern construction of that doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine has never been defined in any statute or treaty; but its essence is clear enough. It means simply that the United States does not propose to interfere in any questions that belong wholly to Europe, and, on the other hand, does expect Europe not to interfere in any questions that belong wholly to America. That is all. And from that doctrine the United States is not likely to depart. Indeed, it is just our American system of home rule applied to international relations. Our federal government does not concern itself with what pertains only to the States. The States keep clear of federal concerns.

But with the increasing complexity and intimacy of international relations there is coming to be a set of affairs neither wholly European nor wholly American. They belong to both. For instance, in 1885 and in 1890 the United States shared in the conferences at Berlin and Brussels with regard to the African slave trade. American delegates sitting in a European congress of any kind are a strange spectacle. But the ending of the brutal slave trade in Africa is a common duty of all civilized nations, and so our country very properly took part in the deliberations. Another instance is the recent silver conference at Brus-

sels. And these international concerns are likely to become still more numerous.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC AND AMERICA.

Now, while this is true of the changed relation of the United States to the world in general, it is yet more emphatically true of the position of the United States on the American continent. In the first place, we owe something to these neighbors of ours who are struggling to maintain self-government under very adverse circumstances. Their case is not hopeless; they have made progress in many ways. Mexico is showing a degree of social order and material development highly encouraging; Chile has a vigor of national life that we can more than respect; and of the efforts in the direction of education and improvement of political methods in many of these republics we of the northern nation are only too ignorant. The lands they hold are full of natural resources. The time will come when capital and energy will create vast wealth there, so that business prudence, aside from any higher considerations, would dictate that the United States should cultivate close and helpful relations with the Latin-American States. And if the friendly offices of the stronger nation should avail to settle disputes without physical violence, we should

only do what our superior prosperity makes little less than a duty.

All these considerations were very clear to Secretary Blaine. He was a lifelong advocate of a protective tariff; but he had come to believe that we were getting to need a wider market. Any tariff revision he would have made in the direction of lower duties rather than higher. And in any event he would strive to win trade advantages in as many directions as possible. Further, he was warmly interested in strengthening the ties that bind us to our sister republics. He felt that we had a mission on this continent other than self-aggrandizement.

THE ALL-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

These ideas, growing in his mind for many years, he was at last able to realize, at least in part, during Mr. Harrison's administration. The All-American Congress that met at Washington pursuant to the invitation of the United States was a free conference of the American republics. The whole range of American interests was traversed in their discussions, and some tangible results appeared. Aside from anything else, one effect was greatly to increase knowledge of the Spanish countries among our own people. And Mr. Blaine was able finally to incorporate a part of his plans in the reciprocity clauses in the tariff act of 1890.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Blaine's enemies anticipated from his administration of the Foreign Office a "jingo" policy, a saturnalia of swagger and overbearing insolence to weaker powers. They were disappointed. His conduct of negotiations in difficult cases was dignified and forbearing. It is commonly believed that in the Chilean imbroglio a year ago the Secretary would have been more patient than the course actually taken by the Administration would indicate. The Bering Sea case was submitted to arbitration, meanwhile a reasonable *modus vivendi* being established, and the trouble with Italy over the assassinations by the mob in New Orleans was settled amicably and without loss of national honor on either side.

These all were very delicate and dangerous questions. Unskillfully handled, they might easily have led to war, and three wars in one administration would have been rather more than a sufficiency.

THE VALPARAISO MURDERS.

The Chilean affair was peculiarly exasperating. It was apparently the uniform of the United States that led to the deadly attack, so that the murders were a direct insult to this country, and there did not appear great readiness to atone, and of course no nation can allow its citizens, much less those who wear its uniform, to be harmed with impunity.

Still, there were circumstances that needed to be taken into account. Chile was hardly through with the throes of a revolution that was unusually bloody. The public mind was highly wrought up, and the conduct of United States officers had been such as to lead to a widespread belief, just or un-

just, among the successful party that the American flag had been used to aid their enemies.

All this would not palliate the outrage or lessen the firmness with which the injured government should insist on redress, but it certainly would seem to warrant an unusual degree of dignity, deliberation and considerateness in the negotiation.

THE MOB AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans affair was as distressing as that at Valparaiso was exasperating. Such a mob as the one that took law into its hands and murdered prisoners in charge of public officials was a disgrace to American civilization; and it was a further difficulty that there was a plain defect in our laws, so that the adjudication of cases in which foreign subjects or citizens are a party did not come under the jurisdiction of Federal courts. It seems as plain as anything can be that national law should deal with cases that may become the subject of international action.

The indignation of Italy can hardly be condemned. And under these circumstances it must be held that the Secretary extricated his government with prudence and adroitness from a difficult situation.

BERING SEA AND THE SEALS.

The sealing dispute presents another curious difficulty. It is not the question of *mare clausum*, as applied to Bering Sea. Any international tribunal would hardly find great perplexity in that. But the contention of this government that the seals are really the property, of the United States, and that crossing Bering Sea they are merely passing from one portion of American territory to another, presents a new phase of the law of *feræ naturæ*. If that contention can be established the arbitrators cannot fail to give the case to this country. Meanwhile, there is nothing in precedent that applies, and the facts seem to present a pretty sharp divorce of the equities from international law as commonly received. The discussion needed great forbearance, and it is a credit to the two foreign offices alike that an impartial tribunal is to put the question at rest. What a pity it is that such a tribunal needs to be constituted anew at each difference between the great empire and the great republic. When shall we have a standing Court to which all such disputes will go as a matter of course, without risking the comity of the two nations in the angry contentions of the public prints?

BLAINE AND THE TARIFF.

As has been intimated, Mr. Blaine's ground on the tariff question was eminently conservative. While a staunch protectionist, he yet felt that duties should be revised in the direction of making them lower rather than higher, and so as to command wider markets for American commodities. The Tariff bill of 1890 as it passed the House he disapproved, and even the Senate reciprocity clauses are understood to embrace but a part of his views. It may be, as the friends of that measure claim, that it has been previously misrepresented and misunder-



HON. JAMES G. BLAINE AT BAR HARBOR IN 1891.

(Republished from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for last June, as the most lifelike of all Mr. Blaine's later photographs.)

stood. But in the light of the elections of 1890 and 1892 there can hardly be any doubt as to the judgment of the majority of the people on their understanding of it. And there can be as little doubt that a tariff bill constructed on the lines that Mr. Blaine deemed wise would not have been open to the form of misunderstanding alleged. Such a bill might not have saved the Secretary's party from defeat in the presidential election, but the defeat in all likelihood would not in that case have been such a Bull Run rout as was that of last November.

POLITICAL MACHINERY.

Mr. Blaine was a consummate politician, and through nearly all his active connection with public life he used the ordinary political methods and effected his ends with the regular political machinery; and his successes, no less than his failures, will seem rather clear evidence that the machinery of our political parties badly needs overhauling.

THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

This machinery is constructed on the theory that the chief end of party action is to get the offices, rather than through some offices to determine policies. The rewards of success are appointments. The party ousted from power loses the post-offices from New York City to Ketchams Corners, as well as the presidency.

Now, the hope of plunder is a powerful incentive to exertion, but disappointment is equally potent as a cause of revolt. When Garfield made Mr. Blaine his right-hand, and when Mr. Blaine's followers in New York were rewarded, at the expense of the Stalwart faction in that State, a quarrel was precipitated that had far-reaching consequences. It was just the bitterness of this quarrel that doubtless nerved the hand of the assassin who took Garfield's life. Thus Blaine lost his cabinet post before he had time to develop his brilliant plans, and the same miserable squabble over a few paltry offices was a main factor in losing him the election to the presidency in 1884. There is as little doubt that such disappointments worked against Cleveland in 1888, and in turn against Harrison in 1892.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The party conventions have come to be an organic part of the machinery by which we make our presidents. Their structure and working are really more important than in case of the electoral colleges. And there are some grave defects in the party conventions.

The nomination of candidates for the presidency was originally made by caucuses in Congress. These fell in bad odor among the people, who became greatly dissatisfied with Congressional intriguing. It was generally felt that the caucus expressed the will of the politicians, but not of the people. When national conventions came into use, as they did at the second election of Jackson, it was hoped that the evils of the caucus would disappear and that now at last the people could have their way unimpeded by

the professional politicians. But meanwhile Jackson had converted the national civil service into a thorough-going party-spoils machine, and it at once appeared that the convention was little if any better than the caucus. The caucus contained only members of Congress. The convention did not exclude them, and in addition was packed with federal office-holders and their friends. When Van Buren was defeated at the Democratic convention of 1844, Benton complained bitterly of the crowds of Congressmen and placemen that thronged Baltimore and manipulated the convention; and change of parties has not improved the situation. The spectacle of United States postmasters and revenue officers working busily to secure the renomination of the candidate to whom they owe their official place is not inspiring to one who wishes well for the experiment of popular government. In the interest of the free expression of the popular will, either by a reform in the national civil service or by a reform in the constitution of the conventions, these placemen must be induced to confine their valuable services to their official duties.

Another defect in the convention system quite as vital is their failure to represent actual majorities. There are States that never cast an electoral vote for a nominee of a given party, and yet have a full delegation in the convention busily engaged in securing a nomination that may be utterly distasteful to a majority of the States by which the candidate must be elected. Thus we have in full bloom all the beauties of the old English rotten borough, and the scramble for the votes of these delegates is not just an edifying spectacle.

At the Republican national convention of 1892 the successful candidate received 255 votes from States that were Republican in 1888, and 266½ votes from States that were Democratic in 1888. Against the successful candidate were cast 283 votes from Republican States and 82½ from Democratic States. This takes no account of the Territories, as they do not appear in the electoral colleges. It might be added, however, that they cast 14 votes for the successful candidate and 4 against him.

It would certainly seem that some device, by which a national convention shall more nearly represent the actual voting strength of the party whose candidates it is to name and whose policies it is to formulate, would be in the interest of saner politics.

An attempt in that direction was made in the Republican national committee in 1883, but was defeated. In Democratic conventions the two-thirds rule lessens the danger. Still, rotten boroughs should be out of place in American politics. It is high time they were disfranchised.

BLAINE AND HENRY CLAY.

James G. Blaine is often compared with Henry Clay. The parallelism is striking in many points. But the differences are, after all, as many and as great as the similarities. Clay was probably the greater master of the art of oratory. His voice was a superb musical instrument, and with it he swayed

his auditors at will. But Henry Clay, while undoubtedly a great orator, can hardly be called a great thinker. He was always somewhat superficial. Blaine was a man of wider knowledge and sounder thinking. Clay was essentially a trimmer. Blaine was positive and fearless. He was an abler man than Henry Clay. The two were much alike in the art of winning and keeping friends. This is sometimes called "magnetism," and explained as something quite undefinable in the personality. And yet the nature of it is not far to seek. It must consist in a really affectionate and sympathetic disposition. Men loved Henry Clay because he loved them. Blaine had keen sensibilities. He craved affection, and in turn gave it lavishly; and that was the charm that won to him not men of his own party alone, but men of all parties. In that magic power of winning devotion he was the Henry Clay of recent politics. Both were intensely American; both supremely loved the welfare and glory of the republic; and both, while they keenly enjoyed the strife of parties, were yet much more than party men. They were not merely Republicans. In the highest sense, and in no partisan way, they were both *national* Republicans.

Clay, Webster and Blaine never reached the presidency; but without them our political history would have had a very different story.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Justice Lamar is a type in our American politics for which history elsewhere has no match. His character, his life and his political status are entirely unique outside America; but here he is not peculiar. He represents a state of facts that it is not easy to describe, and yet that in our federal republic is entirely natural and reasonable.

He was an active promoter of secession. He served in the armies of the Southern revolt, and was an accredited agent in its diplomatic service. He probably never changed his conviction of the righteousness of the lost cause, certainly he never avowed any such change of sentiment. And yet this man, who with all his soul had warred against the nation, after the collapse of the South became a member of the National Legislature, one of the chosen counselors of the President of the United States, and finally a judge in the highest court in the land.

And, save the last point, his is no exceptional case.

Did any other nation ever put down a great insurrection at vast cost of money and blood, and then, without revenges, without confiscations and executions quietly receive the insurgents back into all the privileges of citizenship, and into an active share in the government they had sought to destroy? Would it ever have been safe for any other nation to do such a thing?

And yet that is just what the United States has done; and what is more, it is entirely safe, proper and wise to do it.

Of course there are men of radical convictions who will deny this last assertion, but the nation at large nevertheless accords with it. Otherwise the fact would

not be permitted. And the writer believes that if, after the war, that most knightly man, Robert E. Lee, had by any accident become President of the United States, he would have administered that high office as scrupulously, as honorably, as patriotically for the welfare of the whole land as any Northern Union man.

And if this is true of the chief magistracy, it is quite as true of the supreme bench, as is plainly evident by the course of the justice who has just died, as high minded a man as was General Lee.

The explanation of this peculiar state of things is quite simple.

The revolt of the South was to maintain the system of slavery and the right of States to secede from the Union. The war settled these questions. Slavery was destroyed. To re-enslave the freedmen would be as impossible as to empty the Atlantic with a teaspoon. And it will be many generations before any one will think of secession again as a practicable political expedient. Slavery and secession are issues as dead as if they were a thousand years old, and all the interests of the South are now bound up in the union of States.

The men of the South who fought for their section were as honorable and sincere as any that history records. They fought for what they believed to be right and justice. They were defeated. Their cause was not merely lost—it vanished utterly away from the earth. And a large proportion of the soldiers and statesmen of the Confederacy accepted the result in good faith as a final settlement of all the matters in dispute, and set themselves resolutely to a rehabilitation of the South in the Union, and among these none was more earnest and more honest than L. Q. C. Lamar.

Mr. Lamar was not primarily a politician. He was rather a scholar, one who dwelt in the philosophy of law and government rather than in their practice. Indeed, it was objected to his confirmation as a Justice of the Supreme Court that he had had very little experience at the bar. Circumstances drew him into political life, and at the beginning of hostilities his directness of nature led him to offer his sword to his State. But after all he found his most congenial place in Congress or on the bench. And wherever he was, the war being once ended, he did all that lay in him to allay the passions it had aroused and to make the nation again united in feeling as well as in government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PUZZLE.

Did any nation ever have such a problem as that of the reconstruction of the Southern States? To be sure, the causes of the revolt have disappeared. But here was a vanquished section, that had been swept by all the miseries of war, and unsuccessful war at that; and the problem was, not how to govern the conquered people by military power, but what steps to take to rehabilitate them in the plenitude of American citizenship. The slaves had been freed, and that not by a wisely devised scheme of emancipation cal-

culated to fit them for freedom, but at once, and by the rude hand of war. The relations of the races must in some way be adjusted; sooner or later the States that had been for four years in active hostility to the Union must again take their places in its councils with all their rights under the Constitution, and this must be done by men many of whom felt deeply the passions that civil war fans to whitest heat.

The problem was not an impossible one. It has been solved. Could it have been left to the wisest

been no end to the quarrels and wars. Militarism would have been fastened on republican civilization, like the Old Man of the Sea on Sinbad the Sailor. Democracy would have proven itself a failure.

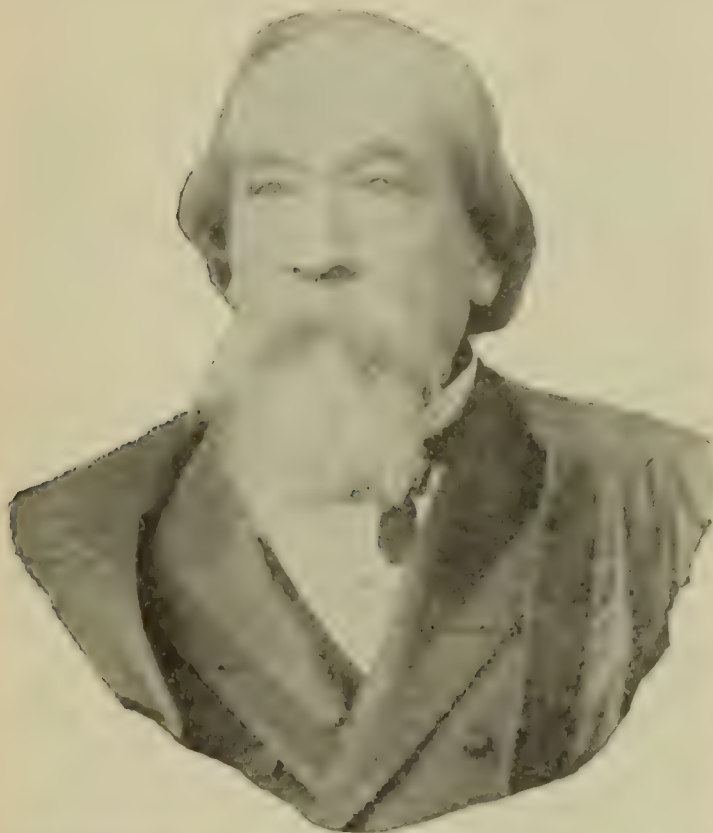
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A federation is at once the strongest and the weakest form of government that can be devised. If its bonds are too loose it is like a rope of sand—it is liable to fall to pieces at any strain. But if this danger is obviated, if the right degree of strength is obtained to insure against dissolution, and to secure orderly execution of the necessary functions of the central government, then a federation is the most safe and durable form of national existence. And this is especially true of one that provides in all parts for quite complete local self-government. There is room for all ideas. Surplus political energy finds ample vent. As the governmental system of the United States is now settled, there is no chance whatever for tyranny. The "man on horseback" is at times a real menace to France. Here he would be only a scarecrow. The States cannot be crushed by the United States. Each has its defined sphere, within which it is supreme. And yet, on the other hand, the action of the central government cannot be nullified by the States.

In forming a federation the difficult question is to adjust it in such way as to define the respective rights and duties of the various elements concerned and of the whole, and then in actual working this adjustment must be tested and modified and finally settled. This has been, after all, the great problem in political science that the American republic has worked out in its first century—and it has been worked out. The American federal republic, with a strong and efficient national administration, and yet with wide local freedom that adapts it readily to an infinity of changing conditions, is, on the whole, the safest and the soundest form of government that human political wisdom has yet attained. Our English friends are groping toward a similar solution of their troubles in Ireland. If properly guided they will find home rule make their empire vastly stronger instead of weaker. It will distribute the strain in place of centring it on one weak spot.

MEN MORE THAN INSTITUTIONS.

But, after all, no political institutions are safe unless they are in safe hands. A form of government cannot be prescribed for national ills like a panacea warranted to heal. Each people must work out for itself the forms of action best adapted to its character and conditions, and the safety and success of our federal freedom come very largely from the fact that our public life affords just such men as Justice Lamar and such other men as made possible his co-operation in national concerns. If the epoch of civil strife had been followed by an epoch of revenge, our republican liberties would have vanished. Wars of aggression and revenge belong to the effete days of personal despotism. Monarchies may go into war. Republics



From copyrighted photograph by Sarony.

JUSTICE LAMAR.

and most moderate of both sections, the solution would have been effected in a much more easy and rational way than actually was found. Indeed, the solution was hardly accomplished by political wisdom at all. It was compelled by force of the logic of facts. We stumbled and blundered through years of mistakes and crimes and angry recriminations. But in some fashion, after all, the union is effectually reconstructed. If foreign aggression should threaten the safety of the Republic, the soldiers of Maine and the soldiers of South Carolina would be found side by side under its banners. We are, as Jefferson insisted, "one as to all others," though we may be "several as to ourselves."

SOUTHERN DEFEAT A BLESSING.

And what a disaster the victory of the Confederacy would have been to the success of the experiment of self-government in the New World! Had the one great republic been broken in two there would have

should only be forced into it. It should be fought without bitterness, from a stern sense of duty, and when its ends are accomplished the war spirit should be laid aside with the rifle and cartridge box. Magnanimity and self-restraint are cardinal virtues in a republic. It is one thing to know that it is safe for men lately in insurrection to help administer the government against which they rebelled. It is sometimes quite another thing to lay aside civil animosity and join hands frankly with those who but yesterday were enemies. It is one thing to realize that the cause for which one has given his blood is utterly and hopelessly lost and that the future demands an absolute reversal of action. It is quite another thing to set about resolutely building the future on this conception, laying aside hatred and anguish and considering the best interests of the whole and not merely of one's own immediate group.

It was not reconstruction merely that the nation needed after Appomattox; it was reconciliation. And every man in either section who gave his heart sincerely to living the national life, to building up what had been torn down, was and is a patriot who deserves the gratitude of the republic. This, Justice Lamar did. And he is a type of Southern men, in public and private station, who have shown that most exalted patriotism. The nation is a nation again because of him and of them. It was the great war president who spoke "with malice toward none, with charity for all." It was the general of the victorious armies who said, "Let us have peace." The nation, as a whole, has taken them at their word.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION.

The self-restraint and largeness of view that make a republic possible find no better illustration than was afforded by the electoral controversy of 1876-7. No more dangerous crisis ever came to a nation. The facts were by no means clearly on one side. At all events, the adherents of one party passionately believed that ostensible majorities had been secured by fraud and violence. The other party as passionately believed that partisan returning boards had reversed the popular will. The presidency hung on the adjudication of this dispute; and the Constitution provided no unquestioned means of deciding it.

Provision was made for getting the certificates from the electoral colleges of the States into the hands of the President of the Senate. That the count of electoral votes was to take place in the presence of the two houses of Congress was also explicit. And the President of the Senate was to open the sealed certificates.

But at that point the Constitution failed. And precedent would hardly be decisive, as never before had the election hinged on the validity of disputed returns.

Had either party insisted on a course not plainly authorized by the Constitution the other party would have resisted, and with perfect right. And for a time it seemed that physical force was the only solution.

Party spirit and passion were high. The nation was apparently on the verge of a civil war more dangerous than the war of secession.

A BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

It is entirely evident that in such an emergency arbitration is the only reasonable resort for enlightened people. But it was by no means so evident at that time as to just what form of arbitration would be feasible, and under those circumstances the bill providing for the electoral commission was not merely a happy escape from a dangerous situation. It was more than that. It was also a triumph of patriotism and self-control, second only to the issue of the war of secession itself, as evidence that self-government is possible and enduring. The electoral commission was a board of arbitration. Congress may or may not have had express constitutional power to delegate such functions to an extra-congressional body; but imperious necessity overruled any quibbles of strict construction, and the contested certificates were duly referred to the arbitrators for adjudication.

A second test of self-government, quite as crucial as the adoption of the commission, was the acceptance of its award by the losing party. There was excited feeling and a strong disposition on the part of some to resist; but the cooler counsels of prudent and patriotic leaders prevailed. It is a hard strain on one's self-control to submit to law when it decides for the other side. Among those who were active in securing a pacific and law-abiding course, Mr. Lamar was conspicuous and influential, and he should have the respect which all sincere well wishers for Republican institutions will never fail to give to the men who settled the great dispute of 1877 by law and not by violence. Their action vastly strengthened the cause of Democracy in all lands.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Rutherford B. Hayes, who learned on March 2, 1877, that two days later he was to be inaugurated as President of the United States, was an excellent representative of one phase of American life. General Hayes was not an exceptional man. He was the direct result of good blood, good character and good training. With excellent natural abilities, high minded, of refined tastes, he was eminently a gentleman. As soldier, lawyer, statesman, he did his duty always with extreme fidelity to conscience.

But in no respect was he an extraordinary man. An excellent officer of volunteers, he was not a soldier like Grant. An excellent public speaker, he was by no means a great orator. An able administrator, he could not be called a brilliant statesman. Scores of men his equals in nearly, if not quite, all points can be found in almost every State in the Union.

And in this very fact lies the encouraging feature. General Hayes was, if you please, a man of respectable mediocrity. But in that case we can only say that respectable mediocrity in the republic is of exceedingly high grade; and that is true. Men who

are competent to administer the high office of President of the United States with credit to themselves and benefit to the country are by no means few. It is well to remember that in the long line of our Presidents, there is really not one who was not at least respectable in character and abilities, and especially is it true that men of the high type of character of General Hayes are abundant in all sections of the Union. Such men ought to be leaders in all our political movements.

CULTURE AND POLITICS.

They are not always. Sometimes it is because they prefer their books and their homes to the struggles of active life. Sometimes they shrink from contact with the coarser characters who abound at the front of all parties. Sometimes they are absorbed in business or professional pursuits; but in every case such shrinking or such neglect is culpable. In a republic we cannot safely turn over the common concerns to a cluster of professionals, as we do medicine or teaching, and thereafter dismiss the subject from our minds. No man is fit to live on the soil of a republic unless he takes intelligent interest in public affairs and is will-

ing to give time and work towards embodying in practice what he believes to be wise public policy.

HAYES AND HIS CRITICS.

President Hayes was violently assailed on one side because he accepted office at the award of the electoral commission, and on the other side because he ceased to uphold State governments in Southern States by Federal troops.

"THE CRIME OF 1877."

The claim that his title was unsound is preposterous. The questions in dispute were settled by a tribunal duly created in accordance with law for the express purpose, and their decision ratified by Congress. Why should General Hayes set up his judgment as superior to that of the Court and that of the National Legislature? On the contrary, the important feature of the whole case—important, that is, for the safe working of constitutional government—was that such a dispute should be settled peaceably and lawfully, and that the decision of the designated tribunal should stand. Compared with this it mattered little whether Hayes or Tilden should be President.



PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS CABINET.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

CHARLES DEVENS.

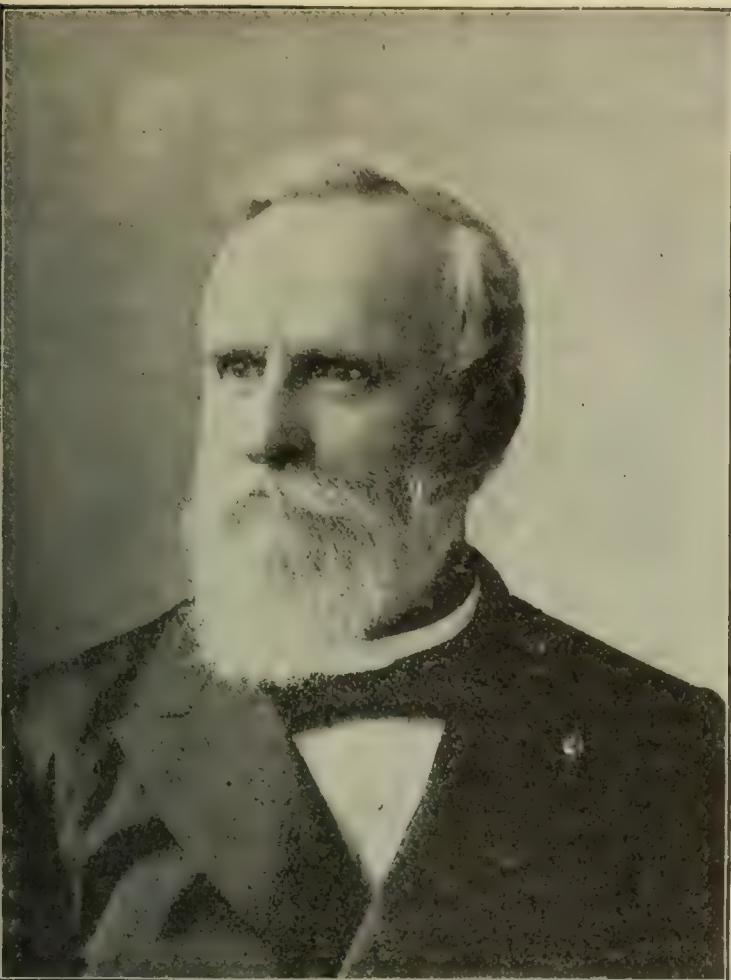
CARL SCHURZ.

DAVID M. KEY.

JOHN SHERMAN.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

GEORGE W. M'CRARY.



HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

But it was violently asserted that the decision of the commission was made by a strictly partisan vote, and that on merely technical grounds, ignoring the gross frauds that lay back of the accepted returns.

Possibly. Still, the partisanship of the eight can hardly be regarded as materially more vicious than the partisanship of the seven; and as to frauds, the average student of history has long since concluded that it is not absolutely sure that they were confined to either side in the election of 1876.

FEDERAL BAYONETS AT SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The failure of the national administration under President Hayes to sustain the Republican State governments that were chosen on the same ticket with the electors who secured the choice of the Republican candidate for the presidency has also been assailed, and as savagely, by men of his own party. The claim is that these State governments rested on the same title as that of Mr. Hayes, and that hence he could not consistently abandon them.

But the time had to come sooner or later when federal troops should be withdrawn from the Southern States. The maintenance of a given State government by federal bayonets is antagonistic to our whole system; and a local government of any kind that can only be kept in place by extraneous force, a local government that is wholly unable to sustain itself, is surely an anomaly in a system of home rule. The

South should either have been governed by military law outright or should have been left to govern itself. A combination of the two was merely impracticable, and Mr. Hayes simply recognized the inevitable and yielded to it. Had he not done so in 1877 the same result would have been postponed for a short time, but was bound to come.

The whole story of reconstruction, from 1865 to 1877, bristles with difficulties. The situation was one that needed the patience and wisdom of the soundest statesmanship, and in place of that there was too much of virulent partisanship. The South was not altogether an aggregation of suffering saints. The Republican Congress was not a group of benevolent Solomons. Somehow we stumbled and blundered through. And in all the confusion of those troubled times the writer does not believe that history will condemn Mr. Hayes for putting an end to an intolerable situation.

"BEN BUTLER."

American politics has no more picturesque figure than Benjamin F. Butler.

In every large community there is always a considerable element of extreme radicals. It is easy to be a radical. To deny and denounce are always more interesting than to conserve and construct; and radicals are often right—at least prophetically. The world frequently in the end moves to their ground, and so radicalism in the nineteenth century has come to have a positivism and confidence of its own.

To this particular phase of thought General Butler always appealed, in some form or other. He was naturally a positive man. Whatever he did was done thoroughly; and politics made no exception.

PARTY GYMNASTICS.

Before the war he was a Democrat, and in the Charleston Convention of 1860 his vote was given on every ballot to Jefferson Davis. When secession had led to hostilities, Butler promptly took the side of the Union and went to the front with Massachusetts' militia to levy war against the President of the Confederate States, whom he had tried to make President of the United States. Battles were not exactly in his line, but administration certainly was, and the people of New Orleans will not be apt to deny that General Butler was at least energetic and positive. After the war the general turned up in Congress, first as a Republican, then as a political guerilla, which suited him much better. After being elected Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket, he sought the nomination of that party for the presidency. Failing this, he ran for that office as the candidate of the anti-monopoly and national, or green-back labor parties.

This surely was boxing the political compass thoroughly; but it did not imply any peculiar volatility on Butler's part. Throughout all he was rigidly consistent with his own character.

Perhaps his most obvious trait was sharpness. Whatever was bold, energetic and piquant he always relished. Tameness was his horror.

These qualities just fitted him for prominence in a time of civil disaster, like the war between the States. His declaration that negroes were liable to confiscation as "contraband of war," because the confederates used them to work on fortifications, greatly tickled the popular fancy; and his drastic measures at New Orleans at least served to keep the public from forgetting him.

A STORMY PETREL.

Butler was a veritable stormy petrel of politics. When the war was ended he was uneasy. Turbulence of some sort was the breath of his nostrils. And so he readily fell into opposition, and then naturally became a leader of all the elements of social discontent that he could master.

It was in some ways an odd spectacle. This millionaire lawyer and speculator was the candidate of the workingmen. It was a veritable case of Adullam that he conducted. His hopes was that "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented" would gather to his banner. If they should, he felt sure of election. And in any event he would disturb the calculations of the regular party managers; and that "was nuts to Scrooge."

A NEW POLITICAL FACTOR.

Butler's calamity campaign of 1881 did not raise him to the presidency. But the movement in that year had its logical sequent in 1892, and the extraor-



GENERAL BUTLER THIRTY YEARS AGO.

dinary platform on which the Populists won so many victories in Western States is one with which the nation must now gravely reckon, as an actual political force.

THE FARMERS AND THE RADICALS.

The most peculiar fact is that one social element that for many years has been confidently reckoned as unvarying in its conservatism, has, at least in the West, been quite revolutionized. The farmers were once the brake on the wheel; they are now the runaway horse. And when a large proportion of the farmers are as extreme and discontented with existing conditions as are the wage workers in the cities, it is evident that the party of social radicalism cannot be ignored in practical politics.

The causes for this new state of things are not far to seek. The very rapid settlement of the West in the last few decades, and especially the period of business expansion during the war, and the enormous extension of railroads, led to a rush and scramble for agricultural lands. Mortgages and debt in various forms became the rule. And the inevitable revulsion left vast numbers of farmers occupiers, but not in fact owners. Farming, in short, in extensive sections of the West, had become a speculative business; and as the speculation very often went the wrong way, great distress prevailed.

Of course there are other causes. The railroads, indispensable adjuncts of agriculture, the farmers have come to look on as soulless tyrants, that prosper at the expense of the helpless shipper. "Money sharks" in Kansas and the Dakotas have certainly fleeced the unfortunate at a frightful rate. And, of course, grasshoppers and droughts are often fatal to squeezing a bare living from the soil, to say nothing of interest and taxes.

But whatever the cause, the fact remains. The farmers of the West are not far from the state of mind of those of Massachusetts at the time of Shay's insurrection. They are no longer the conservative element. Party traditions have lost hold on them. They form a solid body of radicalism, which gives a vast momentum to the striving for social reconstruction that animates so many of the labor organizations and especially so many of our rather recent immigrants.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BUTLER.

General Butler was in almost every respect in sharp contrast with the other three in our representative group. He will not go down in history as a great man; but that he was piquant, forceful, and never dull will readily be admitted. And his real kindness of heart, evinced in so many odd and characteristic ways, certainly won him the affections of many and the lenient judgment of most. The nation always enjoyed him; it didn't quite take him seriously. But, on the whole, he enlivened politics. He was not at all monotonous.

But, in point of fact, he cannot be dismissed as a mere demagogue, of no more significance than Arte-

mus Ward's kangaroo. Before we can judge of his real weight and meaning in our political development we must know more of the issue of that radical movement to which he gave coherence and a considerable impetus. The historian who looks back a



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

hundred years hence may assign Butler a very different place as an actual force in politics from that we should now be inclined to give him.

AMERICAN TRAINING FOR STATESMANSHIP.

There is one interesting fact in connection with all these four men on which it may be worth while to dwell for a few moments. As politicians and statesmen they were the immediate product of social and intellectual conditions widely prevalent in the Republic, and which to-day are even more efficient than in their youth.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

To begin with, all were graduates of college. It is a remark commonly attributed to Horace Greeley, with reference to employment on the *Tribune*, "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from college graduates." That sentiment would hardly be echoed to-day in the management of the great paper that Greeley founded. In the Congress of the United States, on the bench of the Supreme Court, among the leaders in political life of both the great parties, a liberal training in

youth is becoming more and more a factor of success. College reunions are getting to be concomitants of national political conventions.

Our statesmen, to be sure, are not divided between two great universities, like Oxford and Cambridge. They come from a host of institutions all over the land. Still, old Yale and Harvard have their full share of representatives. In the two great conventions of last year, the winning forces in each case were marshaled by Yale men. And a Harvard graduate was one of the possibilities in case Mr. Cleveland had failed of nomination.

SMALL COLLEGES.

But the four men whom we are especially considering all came from small colleges. Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Georgia have each a number of similar institutions. And from such colleges—colleges hardly with a national reputation—these eminent men received their diplomas.

The multiplicity of small colleges is often deprecated; and there is little doubt that sometimes they strain slender resources in too ambitious attempts. Many of them would be more successful as academies. Still, when all this is said, it remains true that large numbers of these institutions are doing vigorous and scholarly work in all parts of the country. They are centres of intellectual life. From the relatively small number of students, these are brought into very close relations with their instructors, who are often men of great force of character. As Mr. Bryce very justly observes, these colleges, from their wide diffusion and comparatively inexpensive surroundings, often make it possible for young men to get an education who otherwise would perforce go without it; and Williams College, with its Garfield; Washington College, with its Blaine, and a score of others from which distinguished men have come, surely have proved their right to exist.

CITIZENSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP.

It is perhaps as well to remember that it is not the sole function of our colleges and universities to produce great scholars, who shall write books and enlarge the domain of science. But a small number of their graduates will ever be in this class; and the great bulk of the students should get from alma mater first of all good citizenship. Culture that refines away interest in social and political progress is of questionable public value. A wholesome and vigorous training in political knowledge is essential; and this, in some form, our colleges with hardly an exception supply.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But aside from scholastic training, our widely diffused local self-government is of itself a school of politics. Any young man who enters vigorously into the public questions near at home in his own community is learning both facts and methods of government; and the systematic party organizations afford an immediate outlet for such activity as one may de-

sire. Indeed, the great questions of urban administration are forcing themselves more and more into prominence. They are getting in some respects to dwarf national issues in real importance. Their settlement calls for the highest quality of brain, and the complications that entangle progress in those lines demand not only the best knowledge, but the best conscience and the best courage that are to be had.

POLITICAL PROFESSIONS.

Law and government are naturally one; and so it is only reasonable that the legal profession should afford a training for political life, and second only to this profession, if it is second, is the profession of journalism. That, too, demands exact knowledge of a high order, and in time gives a rare training in dealing with public questions and with men in masses. Mr. Blaine was a successful journalist; Mr. Lamar was a scholar in law; Butler made a fortune from his legal practice, and General Hayes was a lawyer.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

All of these leaders were party men. They learned the lesson that it is not the individual alone that counts in a democracy, but the combined action of the many. To be sure Gen. Butler changed his parties somewhat as frequently as a snake does its skin. Still it was usually a change of parties, not an isolation from party, and the other three were on the whole strict party men. All were more or less independent, but their independence was within party lines. Mr. Hayes, as President, perhaps went farthest in the assertion of personal views.

The independent voter is a necessary corrective in the body politic. The more numerous and intractable he is, the more will the parties tend to keep in

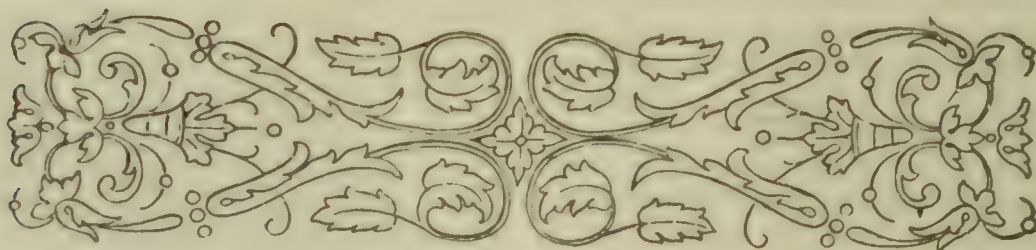
order. But, after all, it is essential to positive administration that the great majority of people should belong within some party lines, and the political leaders of real consequence must have organization back of them. It was an intelligent mob, to be sure, that won the battle of Lexington; but it was not a mob that finally triumphed at Yorktown. And without trained soldiers on the side of the colonies the British regulars would in the end easily have crushed the insurrection.

STATESMANSHIP PLASTIC.

Statesmanship is a growth, not a gift. It comes from long training. It feeds on experience of political action. It implies an evolution of character that sometimes transforms the man, that in most cases ought to transform him. The Blaine that entered Congress in 1862 was very far from the ripe statesman who administered the State department during most of the administration just drawing to a close. The Lamar in the secession convention of Mississippi in 1861, and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who died in January were very different in many ways. Time and active life are educators of whatever is worth educating.

THE WORK OF ONE DAY.

The men who bore the heat and burden of the day in 1861 are passing away. The great problems that beset the Republic in those decades of slavery and war and reconstruction are about all solved, and the millenium is not here yet. New forces are at work. New perplexities assail us. New dangers confront us. We can only hope that on the whole we may do our work with as much courage and as much insight as the generation that we are leaving behind us



PHILLIPS BROOKS.

TWO CHARACTERIZATIONS OF THE LATE BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I. AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE AND TRIBUTE.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.

IT was with a shock of grief that I read in the American telegrams of January 23 the announcement of the death of my most dear and honored friend, Phillips Brooks. When I parted from him at the end of last July it seemed immensely more likely that I—five years his senior—should be called

“To where beyond these voices there is peace,”

than that he should pass away so suddenly from the scene of his splendid activities. He was a man of magnificent physique—six feet five high and strong and large in proportion. His handsome features; his manly carriage, his striking and massive head, his strong health, his vigorous personality, seemed to promise a long life to him if to any man. Every one, indeed, noticed during his last visit to England that he looked much thinner than he had done two years before, but he always spoke of himself as perfectly well, and his great boyish heart seemed as full as ever of love and hope and joy. I noticed in him a just perceptible deepening of gravity in tone, but no diminution of his usually bright spirits. He resembled our common friend, the late Dean Stanley, in the fact that his genius had all the characteristics of “the heart of childhood taken up and matured in the powers of manhood.” I attributed the slightly less buoyant temperament of last summer—the sort of half-sadness which sometimes seemed to flit over his mind, like the shadow of a summer cloud—to the exigencies and responsibilities of his recent dignity.

For his work as a Bishop was to the last degree exhausting. He used to send me the printed list of his engagements. They were daily and incessant. I stood amazed at them. They were, no doubt, greatly increased by his unprecedented popularity with the laity; but to discharge them as he would discharge them must have required, and must, I fear, have impaired, a giant's strength. And this tax upon his powers, joined to the stress of a winter which has been terribly severe in America must, have hastened the end, which is for him so happy a release, but which to us seems so untimely a deprivation.

I cannot but think that if he had not accepted the call to the Bishopric of Massachusetts he might have lived for many a long and happy year. Assuredly it was not ambition which led him to desire such empty shadows as precedence and a title. I knew him too well to suppose that he would care a broken straw for such gilt fragments of potsherd, such dust in the mid-

night, as the worldly adjuncts of an inch-high distinction. His heart was too large for so small an ambition. Had he chosen to answer the world according to its idols, to trim his sails to the veering breezes of ecclesiastical opinion, to suppress or tamper with his cherished convictions, and, as Tennyson says, “to creep and crawl in the hedgebottoms,” he, with his rich gifts, might easily have been a Bishop thirty years ago. In ability and every commanding quality he towered head and shoulders above the whole body of American ecclesiastics, only one or two of whom are known outside their own parishes or dioceses. Probably no severer lot could have befallen him than to be made Bishop. For he was a man who had lived a very happy life, and although he was in no sense of the word indolent, he managed to escape the entanglements of work which so disastrously crowd the lives of too many of us, not only with harassing labors but also with endless worry, fussy littlenesses and an infinite deal of nothing. Wisely and rightly he left a margin to his life and did not crowd its pages to the very edge. He enjoyed his quiet smoke and hour of social geniality in the evening. He had an insatiate love for travel. He had visited much of what was best worth seeing in both hemispheres, and wherever he went—being blessed with admirable taste and ample means—he collected memorials of his journeys. His bachelor home in Boston—in which I twice spent happy weeks—was full of careless beauty and solid comfort and was constantly brightened with the presence of friends who loved him as few men have been ever loved. His Episcopate must have greatly altered the peaceful and joyous tenor of his life. It must have exposed him to hundreds of small vexations, which as they revealed to him the inherent littleness of mankind—especially as it displays itself in spheres ecclesiastical—must have put a severe strain on his faith in human nature. I believe that he accepted his so-called promotion solely for two reasons—because he felt that to do so was a solemn duty laid upon him, and because he hoped by this self-sacrifice—not only of wealth and ease but of things which he valued far more than both—to render real, high and most needful services to the church to which he belonged. I do not know that he was right. No man could do the work he has done and was doing, but much smaller men could have discharged the more ordinary functions of his new routine.

The following letter will show some of his feelings on his new appointment :

233 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON, {
May 19, 1891.

DEAR DR. FARRAR: A thousand thanks for your most kind letter. I knew that I should have your sympathy!

I am not Bishop yet. We have a complicated constitution, and all the Dioceses and all the Bishops have to vote upon me before I am confirmed and can be consecrated. And so it will be some time yet; but it will come. Massachusetts has done its part, rather unexpectedly to everybody, and I shall probably be consecrated somewhere about October 1. It looks quite interesting and attractive, and I hope I shall not be quite useless in the new work which will occupy the remainder of my days. I have had a delightful life, and the last twenty years of it which I have spent in Trinity Church have been unbroken in their happiness. Why should I believe that the good Father has left me now, and has not made ready something good for me to do and be in these new fields? So I go on with good heart.

It will spoil any chance of my coming this year to Europe, and so I must not hope to preach in St. Margaret's. A quiet summer here at home, looking over the work, closing up the past and making ready for the future, is what evidently is appointed me. I am sorry for that. I do not like to let the years go by with so rare sights of friends' faces. And it will be long since I saw yours—another year, perhaps!

You know how constantly I think of you, and with what wonder and admiration I hear of your abounding labors, and with what deep sorrow I know of suffering that comes to you. It is a joy to me that you should put my name in your new book. It touches me and pleases me exceedingly.

And so, dear friend, may God's best blessing be to you and yours. My truest love to them.

And let me be always,

Affectionately your friend,
PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Whether, in addition to other trials, he suffered much from the malevolence of his opponents—whether he was in the slightest degree moved by reading such articles as that which was quoted in the last number of this REVIEW, in which the *Church Times*, with its usual exquisite amenity and that beautiful exhibition of the elementary Christian graces by which (in addition to infallibility) it is characterized—I do not know. I think and hope that he was indifferent to what Montalembert calls "the unknown voices that bellow in the shade, and swell the language of falsehood and of hate." What I do know is that in the cause of duty he feared, as little as I do myself, to encounter the daggers of masked "religious" calumniators. If he had to pass through veritable hurricanes of abuse from anonymous critics, he could always turn from the storm without to the sunshine of "pure conscience within;" and he knew that he was enshrined in the enthusiastic affection of tens of thousands of the brother Christians whom he had so nobly served.

I never knew a man so supremely unaffected by the

"Status, entourage, worldly circumstance"

of his episcopal rank. It was with difficulty that I persuaded him to wear in England his episcopal robes, though any ordinary surplice looked ridiculous on his massive frame. Once when I gave the

title, "my Lord," to dear old Bishop Lee, of Delaware—then, I think, the Presiding American Bishop—with whom I was staying, he quietly said, "You are giving me, sir, a title to which I have no claim." What Phillips Brooks would have done to me had I so addressed him I can hardly conjecture. I knew him too well to make the attempt. I have experienced in the case of more than one man that when he becomes a Bishop under the modern circumstances and surroundings of that position, if he does not quite

"Bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus,"

yet all the old familiar friendship is utterly at an end. But his elevation did not make one atom of difference in the case of Phillips Brooks. To the last he was the dear, frank, manly, noble Phillips Brooks, as humble, as cordial as ever. He was too truly great to be merged in small superiorities. All artificiality and all pretence and all looking down upon others were to him impossible. Marcus Aurelius had to say to himself, "Do not be Cæsarized." But Phillips Brooks had no need of the warning not to be puffed up. He was immensely greater than his bishopric. He was too much of a man to be lost in the ecclesiastic. He did not develop that excess of caution which leads some men to measure their words as though they were the answers of an oracle, and makes others so self-conscious and timid that they

"Dare not with too confident a tone
Proclaim the nose upon their face their own."

Such greatness as Phillips Brooks had lay in his true, large-hearted manhood; and his manhood was too supreme to be artificialized into pomposity and euphuisms.

The letter which he wrote to me on December 18, his fifty-seventh and last birthday, lies before me. I print it here, omitting only a few words which his great kindness spoke. How strangely the words read to me, "I pray you to live!" The greater and the better is taken; the feebler and less worthy is left.

233 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON, {
Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON: It is partly that I want to send you Christmas greeting, and partly that I need your sympathy to-day when I am fifty-seven years old—for these two reasons and a hundred others I am going to fill these four pages with talk with you across the water.

In the midst of a thousand useless things which I do every day there is always coming up the recollection of last summer, and how good you were to me, and what enjoyment I had in those delightful idle days. Never shall I cease to thank you for taking me to Tennyson's, and letting me see the great dear man again. How good he was that day! Do you remember how he read those two stanzas about "Faith," which he had just written? I can hear his great voice booming in them as I read them over in the new volume which has come since the poet died. And how perfect his death was. And how one feels that he has brooded so on death, and grown familiar with its mystery on every side, that it cannot have come with surprise to him. And Whittier, too, is gone. He never forgot the visit which you paid him, nor ceased to speak of it whenever I saw him. But how strange it



From *The Churchman*.

THE RIGHT REVEREND PHILLIPS BROOKS,
Bishop of Massachusetts.

seems, this writing against one friend's name after another that you will see his face no more. I pray you to live, for to come to London and not see you there, what should I care for the old places, St. Margaret's, and the Abbey, and the Dean's Yard, and all the rest?

I hope you know how I valued the sermons which I heard from you in the Abbey on those Sunday afternoons last summer. They have been in my ears and in my heart ever since. Indeed, when I look back over these years, I owe you very much indeed.

I hope that you are very well and happy. Do not let the great world trouble you, but be sure that many are rejoicing in your brave work.

O, that you were here to-night! With all best Christmas wishes for Mrs. Farrar and you and your children, I am, affectionately your friend.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

I first made his acquaintance about 16 years ago. He called on me in Dean's Yard with his brother. He brought no introduction, but kindly came of his own accord to make my acquaintance. I asked Dean Stanley to appoint him to preach in the Abbey, and he preached on that occasion the sermon on "The Candle of the Lord" which attracted such wide attention. He had not then published any volume of sermons. I urged him to do so, and he complied, naming the volume from the sermon by which we had all been struck. That was the beginning of many years of close friendship. His first visit when he came to England was generally to my house, and his first sermons were at St. Margaret's and the Abbey.

We in England were, of course, less familiar with his voice, and less able to catch his immensely rapid intonations than our American brethren. It was not only the rush of words which rendered it difficult to follow him, but the rush of thoughts. The two together made him the despair of reporters. Dean Stanley used to compare him to an express train going to its appointed terminus with majestic speed, and sweeping every obstacle, one after another, out of his course. I once tried to induce him to adopt a more measured utterance. He told me that for him it was absolutely impossible. In youth he had suffered from something resembling an impediment in his speech, and he could only preach rapidly, or not at all. He was supremely devoid of all self-consciousness in the pulpit. When an American clergyman was deploring to him the emptiness of many American churches, he said, with the utmost simplicity, that it must be quite a mistake, for wherever he preached he found all the churches quite full. It does not seem to have occurred to him that it was his name and fame and singular influence which attracted such large multitudes wherever he was announced to preach.

He has given us his views on preaching in his published lectures on the subject. The value of his own sermons lay in their genuine manliness, their sincerity of conviction, their freshness and originality, their unity and directness of thought, their classic diction, and their brilliant illustrations. They contain sentences which, when we have once read them, we never forget.

He generally preferred to read his sermons, but he could preach equally well *extempore*, and that without a note. Indeed, if the hearer shut his eyes, he would have been unable to say whether Phillips Brooks—as all Americans loved to call him to the last—was preaching a written or an unwritten sermon; he preached his old sermons with as little reluctance as Dr. Chalmers. I noticed on his MSS. that, even in his own church, he often repeated the same sermon within four years of its delivery. So far from resenting this, his vast congregation liked it, and asked him to preach again and again the same sermon. "I am so glad that he preached *that* sermon at St. Margaret's," said an American lady to me. "It is a special favorite of ours at Boston."

In the present phase of ecclesiastical opinion, what is called "Catholicity" is apparently regarded as identical with intolerance. It takes its tone from the Papacy, and feebly echoes its anti-Christian haughtiness and empty anathemas. He in these days is supposed to be the best "Catholic" and the most faithful "Churchman" who turns his back most contumeliously on his Christian brethren who are not of the same fold as himself, and shows the greatest amount of hesitation even in handing them over to the possibility of "uncovenanted mercies." The Christianity of Phillips Brooks was not of this narrow, repellent, sacerdotal, and Popish type. He deliberately and constantly committed the crime, so unpardonable in the eyes of the new tyranny, of regarding all his fellow-Christians, to whatever denomination they belonged as no less honest, and no less dear to God than himself—as the heirs with him of the common mysteries of redemption and immortality, the children with him of a common Father, the redeemed with him of a common Saviour, the sheep with him of one flock, though in different folds, fellow-heirs with him of a common and unexclusive heaven. Like Henri Peyrrière, he hated to see churches make their gates bristle with razors and anathemas. He would have said with St. Irenæus, *Ubi Christus ibi Ecclesia*. He did not explain away the plain words of Christ: "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." He had not ceased to attach any meaning to the words, "When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, Thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers." He would have said with the Abbess Angélique Arnauld, "I am of the Church of all the saints, and all the saints are of my Church." Where he saw the fruits of the Spirit he was convinced of the presence of the Spirit, and no loud assertion made him believe that that Spirit was present in factions which yield only the fruits of bitterness, and are chiefly conspicuous for the broad phylacteries of uncharitable arrogance.

Religious animosity might bark at his heels, but he was so inherently noble in himself that it did not make him lose his faith, his hope, his love, his courage, nor did it ever cause him to swerve a hair's breadth from the inflexible line on which he saw that his duty lay. And he had his reward. His opponents will subside into their native insignificance and be

forgotten, except so far as the accident of connecting themselves with his name will preserve them from oblivion. His name will live for many a long year as the name of the foremost of all American ecclesiastics of this generation; as the name of a man whose manhood and whose sweet and lofty character won, and as Americans would say, "magnetized" to an unprecedented extent, all true hearts. Outside of sacerdotal cliques, every one knew, every one admired, every one loved Phillips Brooks. He was the common property, the common enthusiasm of the great American nation. The great writers of America recognized him, and him only among clerics, as their intellectual peer. At his house, and at the Saturday Club, I have dined with Mr. Lowell and Dr. O. W. Holmes, and many of the Americans who were foremost in literary, scientific and political circles, and he was always the favorite of all. The venerable Quaker poet, J. G. Whittier treated him like a brother. In all this his life was very enviable, but perhaps most of all in the influence which he wielded over the hearts of young men. I was with him at Harvard, at Yale, at Portland, at Syracuse, and at other American schools and universities. As the guest and stranger, it always fell to me to address those eager young students; but when I had finished, if Phillips Brooks was with me on the platform, "the boys" always shouted for him, and would not leave off till he had said a few words to them. Often what he said was perfectly simple, and was in no way striking. I do not remember the topic of his little speeches any more than I remember my own, but when he had spoken to them "the boys" were always satisfied, for they always felt that they had been listening to a man.

Nothing was more remarkable in him than his royal optimism. With him it was a matter of faith and temperament. He had not had to fight his way into it as, perhaps, Browning had—whom among other great Englishmen I had the pleasure of introducing to him. I think he must have been born an optimist. But often, when I was inclined to despond, his conversation, his bright spirits, his friendliness, his illimitable hopes came to me like a breath of vernal air. He rejoiced to have been born in this century because of its large outlook; and when he became godfather to one of my grandchildren, he wrote that the children were to be envied whose lot would be cast in an epoch which he believed would be rendered glorious by discoveries and progress even more memorable than those which have marked our own.

He is gone. He has left the world much poorer for his loss. All that is best, every element that is not ignoble in the American church, has special cause to grieve his irreparable loss. There is not one ecclesiastic in America whose death could cause anything like so deep a sorrow, or create anything like so immense a void. Would to God that we had a few men such as he in the English church. I have known many men—even not a few clergymen—of higher genius, of far wider learning, of far more brilliant gifts. But I never met any man, or any ecclesiastic, half so natural, so manly, so large-hearted, so intensely Catholic in the only real sense, so loyally true in his friendships, so absolutely unselfish, so modest, so unartificial, so self-forgetful. He is gone and I for one never hope to look upon his like again. To have known him, to have been honored by his friendship, to have witnessed his noble life and his large aspirations, consoles me for much. It is in itself "a liberal



TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

education." And now that his lot is among the saints, who would wish him back amid all the pettiness and baseness and strife of tongues, which are, alas! quite as common in the nominal Church as in the authentic world? A blessing and a gracious

presence has vanished out of many lives. With a very sad heart I bid him farewell and lay this "shadow of a wreath of lilies" on the fresh grave of the noblest, truest and most stainless man I ever knew.

II. HIS POWER AND METHOD AS A PREACHER.

BY CHARLES F. THWING, PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE.

THE facts of the life of Phillips Brooks are few and simple. Born in Boston in 1835 of a father and mother representing the best elements of New England character, he studied in the Boston schools and graduated at Harvard at the age of twenty. After reading theology at Alexandria, Virginia, he was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman in 1859 and became rector of a church in Philadelphia. Of this church he remained rector three years. In 1862 took charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of the same city. In 1869 he became rector of Trinity, Boston. For twenty-two years he continued in this place, and in 1891 was chosen Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. This office he held at the time of his death. With these simple facts should be associated the publication of five volumes of sermons and also of two other volumes, together with several pamphlets, each of which was usually a sermon. It should also be said that for several years he served as one of the preachers to Harvard University.

These few and simple facts represent the life of one of the mightiest personalities of this age and one of the noblest preachers of any age. It is of no consequence in writing of this man whether one first consider his personality and then his preaching or first his preaching and then his personality. For the preaching of Phillips Brooks was the type and exponent of his character and his character was simply the bow and the feather for the arrow of his thought. His character gave force and steadiness to each sermon. No man ever embodied more fully his idea of preaching—truth through personality. He was not, like John the Baptist, a voice, a mere sound. He was a voice vital and vitalizing. The gentleman in him was stronger than the ecclesiastic or the scholar. He was known rather as Mr. Brooks than as the Reverend Mister, or the Reverend Doctor, or Bishop Brooks. But the man was stronger than the gentleman. He was first, last, everywhere, Phillips Brooks. In him our simple humanity seemed to come to its full and splendid and rich flower. Life not only "more" but most, not only "fuller" but fullest, seemed to be his.

Nature apparently had to make special molds to cast him, and when she had cast him she broke the molds. No duplicate is possible. In him there seemed to be nothing superfluous and nothing lacking. He combined qualities which do not often co-exist. His power of intellect was great; his power of heart was not less great. He was loyal to his own interests and

church, but he was generous to every church. He had all the earnestness which may belong to a narrow character, but this earnestness was united with a magnificent tolerance. He was a poet, yet at times his philosophic conceptions remind one of Hegel. He loved persons, but he also loved truth. His character was spherical, not only in its symmetry, but also in including apparently opposite lines. The sphere which thus types his character was a large one. The circles which bounded him were great circles. The external man was a suggestion of the inner. His mind was, like so many great minds, imaginative. He saw truth broadly, at times so broadly that the outlines may have seemed to lack definiteness. Philosophy and poetry were so united in him as to make him a spiritual seer. The truth with which he was specially concerned was ethical—the building of character. The truth which he knew and told was to himself and others a message—a message from God. There was a man sent from God whose name was Phillips Brooks. The same came for a witness.

He was Emerson in the pulpit, yet something other than Emerson, for he had in him self-warmth, a quality which every one in his presence felt, and a warmth of a degree which only the elect found in the Concord man. This life which he lived and impressed was of the heart as well as the brain. The heart of Phillips Brooks seemed to be as big as the world. He was loved much, for he loved much. He was love. No act of love seemed too small to engage his attention, and there was no endeavor of his life but had relation to the principle of love. This love was for Christ and for humanity. He saw the divine in man. It was said of a great German, so filled was he with the thought of God, that he was "God-intoxicated." It is not rash to say of Phillips Brooks that he was humanity-intoxicated. One of the great messages which Tennyson has for the age—the message of love of man for man—Phillips Brooks embodied and spoke.

If the Christ was God incarnate, it may be said that Phillips Brooks, more than most, was the Christ incarnate. His nature was at once rich and simple. The peril of the rich nature—of elaborateness—was not his; the peril of the simple nature—of barrenness—he was also free from. The mind was well stored and so was the heart, but the principles controlling each were fundamental and plain. He kept the boy in him. The plumpness and roundness of face were

symbolical of his character. He was possessed, too, of Christ's conception of the worth of power. It gave to him a sense of awful and glorious responsibility. It at once humiliated and elevated. He was himself an optimist. If, despite all the optimism of words, one feels an undertone of sadness in the poetry of Tennyson, never in either tone or undertone is there an intimation of melancholy in either Phillips Brooks or his work.

All these rich powers were put into the work of preaching, God speaking through man to man. The message which God gave him to speak was this: Men are sinners; men ought not to be sinners; God is trying to win them to righteousness; the best part of each man is trying to win the worst part to righteousness; men are God's children, though prodigals, and God is doing all He can do to have them return; Christ is the incarnate God to help to save each man from his worst self and unto his highest self. God's love; man's duty; God's forgiveness; man's responsibility; the glory of the present life; the glory of the future—these were the great truths which Phillips Brooks was speaking in the ear of the world. Doctrine he conceived of in its literal meaning as teaching. It was not dogma; it was personal, aiming at personal ends. The one doctrine which was the central point of his teaching was the divinity of Christ. If at times the significance of this doctrine seemed to be lessened by his belief in the divineness of man, yet the Divine incarnation shone supreme above every other suggestion.

He was a broad churchman in preaching and doctrine. One might call him a churchman; he was loyal to the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was also a churchman; he was generous and loyal to organized Christianity of every name. He began an address to Congregational clergymen with the salutation, "Brother ministers." The message which he spoke upon these common themes and great—great because common; common because great—was intense, warm, human. It was not thought charged with emotion, nor emotion articulated with thought. It was thought-made emotion and emotion-made thought. The message came from a heart which thought and from a brain which throbbed. The velocity of utterance was typical of the velocity of the vital processes of heart and brain. The sermon grew as a flower grows; it had, first, life; it had order without being mechanical; it had beauty and sweetness; it also had indications of things which lie too deep for utterance. The effect of the sermon upon the hearer was diverse. To one not used to such rapidity of utterance—about two hundred words a minute—the first effect was of dismay. The mind found itself lagging a sentence or two behind. But to one of culture and accustomed to his utterance, the sermon was the highest intellectual delight and the noblest spiritual inspiration.

But for each one, of whatever training or character, the sermon had this simple and single result: it did not direct attention to itself; it directed the attention of the auditor to his duty to God, and to the truth of

God's love for himself. But the thought of the Sermon was not a thought only. It was also an inspiration to the hearer to be and do the best. Two preachers no longer living, Phillip Brooks may be compared to. They are the two who had for a generation held the ear and the eye of the world. One was Henry Ward Beecher. Phillips Brooks' culture was less varied, but more rich than Beecher's; his sermons less brilliant in certain passages, but cast in better literary forms; his heart and head far more consistent in their reciprocal action; his attractiveness to the ordinary congregation less, but his winsomeness to the more thoughtful and rich nature greater. Beecher had a wider constituency. Phillips Brooks reached fewer men, but they were far more influential. One often thought of the orator and rhetorician when hearing Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher was both an orator and rhetorician, but no one thought of either in hearing Phillips Brooks, and yet one might justly call Phillips Brooks an orator and a rhetorician. But these terms degrade him, and he would have shrunk from their application to himself.

He had, on the other hand, none of the commonplace-ness of Spurgeon and he also lacked that tremendous following which Spurgeon has had all these years, but his culture was far more enriching, deep, noble. Spurgeon had large executive functions and about his Tabernacle still cluster many and diverse educational and ecclesiastical agencies. Phillips Brooks was first and foremost a preacher. Spurgeon was narrowly and strictly orthodox. The orthodoxy of Phillips Brooks was broad. But both the Baptist preacher of London and the Episcopal preacher of Boston were alike in a strong and majestic faith in God and love for God.

Phillip Brooks' general conception of the Gospel was more akin to that of Beecher than to that of Spurgeon. This conception was at once broad and narrow; narrow as standing for the love of God to men, broad in that this love was the motive power for solving all human problems, for relieving all human distresses, for inspiring all human endeavors. Politics, government, education, civilization, were treated in the light of the Gospel. Their manifold problems were to be solved by the Gospel itself. He was not a preacher of politics, though every sermon was a lesson for the statesman. He was not a preacher on current themes, though every sermon helped to make the government of a great city better, the education of the school and college more worthy, and the advancement of a noble civilization more swift. He was not a preacher for any one class or condition; every class and condition of men found enlightenment and inspiration pouring forth from his lips. He was no reformer, as Savonarola, or as John Knox, but his principles represented that continuous ethical and religious pressure which, properly applied, improve the state and perfect the individual. He was the sun to melt the ice of opposition and to scatter the frost of indifference, not the torrent to tear away the barriers opposing the progress of the cause he loved and worked for.

AMERICA IN HAWAII.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE ISLANDS, AND THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND INFLUENCE IN HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

BY SERENO BISHOP, OF HONOLULU.

THE so-called "Hawaiian Question," that has presented itself so unexpectedly to the country at large, can only be understood in the light of its historical development. It was in anticipation of precisely such a crisis as has arisen in these recent weeks, that in 1891 the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS asked Mr. Sereno Bishop to write for our September number of that year a full statement of the domestic condition of the islands, together with a presentation of the commercial and international situation. Mr. Bishop, beyond any other man in Hawaii, was qualified to present the subject fully and reliably, and his article in the REVIEW created a profound impression at Honolulu, while it also served a very useful purpose at Washington. As yet, nothing else is accessible that gives half so complete an idea of the general situation in the islands; and we therefore reprint herewith the part of the article that relates most particularly to the value of Hawaii to America.—EDITOR.]



QUEEN LILIOUKALANI.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. The trade on this line is between kindred peoples now only in the gristle, but already includes one line of monthly steamers, with other lines in the early prospect. What will this traffic become when the two or three millions

of English-speaking people on either coast shall have multiplied many fold?

Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which eagerly awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, to burst in an impetuous tide through the Isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce impending in the immediate future, which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian kingdom. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal-bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

It is further seen upon the accompanying map, that although not upon the shortest or "great circle" route between California and China, Honolulu is practically a convenient port of call for steamers upon that line, as many of them now do call. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus seen to be the great cross-roads of the Pacific commerce.

More than this. Honolulu is the only cross-roads of the North Pacific—and the North Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4500 miles from San Francisco and 6200 from Nicaragua. At those distances, but far south of the route, lies the poor little

haven of Jaluit, and a little beyond it that of Strong's Island. These are over 2000 miles beyond Hawaii. Scarcely anywhere else on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean absolutely devoid of land as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. From any point between Panama and Sitka, a bird flying westward shall find no inch of firm rest for her foot, until Hawaii is reached. Beyond Honolulu there is no port available except Guam, and that is only 1500 miles east of Hong Kong, while being 5500 from San Francisco, and 7500 from Nicaragua. Honolulu alone suitably divides the distances, being 4250 miles from Nicaragua, and 4900 from Hong Kong. Jaluit, Strong's Island, and Bonabe are too far south of the route to be considered. The accompanying map indicates every islet in the North Pacific that could be made available as a port of supply. It also shows every existing islet or reef of any sort eastward or northward of Honolulu—that is, none at all. By the geographical necessity of the case, there-

fore, everything centres at Honolulu, not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only possible one. It is true that steamships can make the run of nine thousand miles from Nicaragua to Hongkong or Yokohama without replenishing their bunkers. It will not, however, ordinarily pay to do that. The storage of the necessary coal will displace just so much paying freight. The larger part of the steamers crossing the Pacific will find it expedient to coal at Honolulu. It seems certain that nearly all those to and from Nicaragua will do so. Within ten years, Honolulu will clearly have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them, and this in addition to her present trade.

This will be a formidable increase of business, and must materially affect the commercial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii. The amount of tonnage likely to come through the Canal soon after its opening is roughly estimated at ten millions tons per annum. This is equivalent to five ships of three thousand tons per day, together with fifteen ships of one thousand tons. This will steadily and rapidly increase, as has done the Suez traffic. Now it seems not unfair to estimate that one-tenth of this tonnage will be in the Asiatic trade, and will call at Honolulu. This allows for the large proportion of American trade with Asia by way of the Pacific Coast, and remaining on the great circle route. These visiting ships at Honolulu will be mainly British bottoms, with many

German and French. The Atlantic States will supply much of the cargoes, but for lack of American ships these cargoes will for a time go in foreign bottoms.

The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using those islands as the intersecting point for tele-



CROSS-ROADS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

graphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific Coast must make Honolulu their first station. As to cables to Asia, the route by way of the Aleutian Islands has been thought to compete strongly with that via Honolulu, both on account of directness, and on account of permitting land lines for portions of the route. The stormy and inclement character of that route is a serious objection. A more decisive obstacle has arisen in the discovery of such an extent of extreme depth of water northeast of Japan, that a cable cannot be laid there. This appears conclusively to determine the route of all trans-Pacific cables to be by way of Honolulu.

POLITICAL CHANGES FORESHADOWED.

Such extensive commercial change and development as is thus foreshadowed must involve serious political changes for Hawaii. The vast commerce about to traverse the Pacific will imperiously demand adequate shelter and protection at the common port of supply, Honolulu. A government must exist there so strong as to assure complete security from disturbers within or aggressors without. Such government must possess sufficient enterprise and ability to furnish and maintain the largest conveniences and facilities of every kind to the ships calling there. The great Hotel of the Pacific must be in the charge of some party who knows "how to keep a hotel."

The certain coming preponderance of British ship-

ping will tend to increase the number of British residents, and to enlarge British political influence in Hawaii. There will grow up a pressure, not now existing, for Great Britain to take possession of the Islands, in order to provide for the security of her growing commerce across the Pacific. At the present time, the United States has a thorough and pleasant understanding with England that Hawaii is to be regarded as rightfully falling to the United States, rather than to any other power. Germany and France fully concur in this view. None of the great powers would, at the present time, think of interposing obstacles to any amount of domination that the United States might seek to exercise in Hawaii. These are well-ascertained facts.

What England, however, might become inclined to do, after the sudden growth of her shipping in the Pacific, consequent upon the cutting of the Isthmus, is another question. The imperial strength of the United States is so formidable, that their views in the matter could hardly fail to receive the utmost respect. Germany, France, and Russia would naturally prefer America to England as controlling Hawaii. But in preventing England from furnishing protection and facilities to commerce, it would be difficult for America to evade the responsibility of herself supplying all that was necessary, in the most efficient manner. England would experience an additional motive to occupy Hawaii as she has done with Egypt, on account of the former being so directly on the road between British Columbia and Australia.

Canada, as we shall see, is already betraying serious uneasiness on this account. In view of these facts, it would seem quite improbable that the United States will be content to wait until the pressure of the new conditions arises, before asserting their claims, and establishing their control of Hawaii in some form.

It has long been held by American statesmen, that some control of those Islands would become indispensable to the naval and military security of the Pacific Coast. They have also regarded a naval station there as indispensable to their naval efficiency in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine is thoroughly penetrated with these views, as was his predecessor, Mr. Bayard. It is easy to see that the possession of these Islands by any other power, in their central monopoly of the intersection of commercial routes, at the only point of supply at a convenient distance from the Pacific Coast, would constitute a menace to that coast, which would be intolerable. Modern steam naval necessities also render a station at least for coaling, at no greater distance than Honolulu, indispensable, and this to be one fortified against the chances of war.

AMERICAN POLICY IN HAWAII.

Successive steps have been taken by the United States towards securing a dominating influence in Hawaii.

The first of these was the Treaty of Reciprocity

with Hawaii, established in 1876, and still in force. By this treaty, Hawaiian rice, and the lower grades of Hawaiian sugars, were admitted duty free into the United States. Under the late high tariff on sugar, this was of immense advantage to Hawaii, she being able to realize from forty to fifty dollars a ton in San Francisco more than other countries could do. The product of sugar steadily increased from 13,000 tons in 1876, to 130,000 tons in 1890, thus placing Hawaii as eighth in the list of cane-growing countries. The total valuation of sugar plantations in 1890 was about \$35,000,000, of which nearly four-fifths are owned by American citizens, of whom a large number now reside in the United States, after making fortunes in Hawaii.

Under the working of this treaty for fifteen years, Hawaii has become, socially and commercially, to a predominant degree an American colony.

At the same time, through reciprocal free-trade in American products, a very large commerce has grown up between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands, which derive thence their entire supplies of lumber, flour, potatoes, salmon, live hogs, mules, horses, with the multifarious products of orchard, dairy, and farm, besides machinery, furniture, carriages, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc. This trade is a leading item in the business of San Francisco. The large number of American ships engaged in it is a very important element. It is true that Hawaii has received a large excess of pecuniary advantage in the millions of annual profits reaped through the remission of duties. It seems sufficient to point out that nearly all of this profit went into the pockets of American citizens. Hawaii has become simply an outlying sugar-farm of the United States, very properly enjoying like protection with Louisiana sugar planters.

CESSION OF PEARL HARBOR.

In 1887, under President Cleveland's administration, supplementary provisions to the treaty were agreed to by both parties, whereby the duration of the treaty was extended, and duties were remitted upon a larger number of products, in return for which Kalakaua ceded to the United States the *exclusive* right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor was designated as the station. The continuance of this exclusive right was limited by the duration of the treaty. About Pearl Harbor, more anon.

In 1889, Mr. Blaine, dissatisfied with the imperfect cession of Pearl Harbor, and with the very limited influence of the United States in Hawaii, urged upon Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, an enlargement of the treaty provisions, so as to confer special advantages upon both parties.

It was proposed to make the treaty permanent; to create absolute free trade between the two countries in all articles except intoxicants; to make the cession of a naval station permanent as

well as exclusive; and to pledge to Hawaii full participation in any bounties to be given to American producers of sugars. In short, Hawaii, in all its commercial and productive interests, was to enjoy all the privileges of one of the United States.

In return for these privileges, besides the cession of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Blaine asked a pledge from Hawaii to enter into no treaty engagements with other powers, without the full previous knowledge of the United States. At his request another provision was appended to the draft of the treaty forwarded to Honolulu by Mr. Carter, to the effect that the United States government should have the right to land military forces in Hawaii, whenever deemed necessary for the preservation of order. The benefits tendered to Hawaii were very great. As the event has proved, the provision concerning sugar bounties was of extreme importance to her chief industry. At the same time, the concessions asked amounted to a partial surrender of autonomy, and submission to something like a protectorate. Mr. Blaine's hand was not allowed to appear in the business. Mr. Carter submitted the propositions to his government, ostensibly as emanating from himself, but intimated that he considered the provision as to landing troops as probably undesirable. The Cabinet at Honolulu took the same view, knowing well how seriously such a proposition would prejudice the whole business with the King, the natives, and the English element, even though it was evident that the United States could and would land their forces in any case, if they saw occasion for it.

The Cabinet submitted the proposed treaty to the King with the obnoxious clause expressly disapproved. Kalakaua was, however, anxious to defeat the Reform party in the coming election, and saw his opportunity to discredit them with the natives as seeking to sacrifice Hawaiian autonomy. He communicated the offensive clause to the Reactionary leaders, who effectively used it to fire the native mind. They hoped to secure such a majority of Reactionary members in the legislature as to put in a new cabinet who should join the King in resisting the old constitution, or, failing that, should proceed with reactionary amendments in the legal method. In that result they failed for lack of a united majority, although scoring some success otherwise.

CANADA DEFEATS MR. BLAINE'S NEW TREATY.

In the mean time, the Reform Cabinet had applied themselves earnestly to the work of securing the King's signature to the amended draft of the treaty. Their efforts would manifestly have been successful, but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Attorney-General. While England is comparatively indifferent to American domination in Hawaii, it is quite otherwise with Canada, which is habitually sensitive about her great neighbor's ascendancy. Especially are the commercial interests of British Columbia, and peculiarly so those of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

concerned to supplant San Francisco in the trade with Australia. It seems to them hard that the commercial tribute of their great sister colony on the other side of the Pacific should be paid to a rival cousin, and not to themselves. Yankee influence in Hawaii is hence obnoxious to Canada, as interposing a barrier to the Australian trade, as well as being a general obstacle to Canadian influence in the Pacific. This attitude of theirs has much to justify it from their point of view.

While the negotiation of the new treaty was thus pending, the Attorney-General Ashford, who was a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada, he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald, and became a special guest of President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upon his return to his post, he at once astonished his colleagues in the Cabinet by throwing his utmost influence with the King against them and the treaty, with the result that the King refused to agree to what Mr. Blaine had been at so much pains to arrange. The reason subsequently given in the legislature by Mr. Ashford for his course, was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without United States supervision was a surrender of independence, unworthy in itself, and especially detrimental as precluding some very probable advantageous commercial arrangements with Canada, which he, Ashford, would communicate upon suitable occasion.

The Canadian propositions are still unknown to the public; but Canada secured the defeat of Mr. Blaine's new treaty. Much to Canadian satisfaction, the United States are now left without guaranty of permanent influence in Hawaii, except what they may be compelled to take by force. This places the autonomy of Hawaii in an unpleasantly menaced position, considering how strong are at any time liable to become the motives of her powerful neighbor to take a hasty possession. At the same time, by the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the United States in consequence of recent Tariff and Reciprocity legislation, Hawaii finds herself suddenly thrust down from the immense special advantages which have created her recent wealth, and relegated to an equality with Brazil and Cuba. By refusing the new treaty, Hawaii has forfeited her right to share the valuable bounties given to American sugar growers. Canadian influence has thus been about as detrimental to the sugar interests of Hawaii, as it has been to the seal-fur interests of Alaska and London, and probably with even less benefit to Canada itself.

AMERICA AVERSE TO ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The measures hitherto adopted by the United States, in order to secure in Hawaii such control as may be necessary to the security of their Pacific Coast and of its rapidly growing commerce, are thus seen to have been hitherto confined to efforts for obtaining an exclusive right to a fortified naval station at the Islands, and, lately, of securing a

supervision of their foreign relations, while undertaking to suppress possible disorders. There has been manifest all along a great indisposition on the part of the American people to incorporate Hawaii politically with the United States. The annexation of outlying countries is a policy that finds little favor with the American public. According to present information any movement towards the annexation of Hawaii as a State or as a Territory would be unpopular with the American people, and would encounter a great weight of opposition in the Senate.

At the Islands, a pleasant ideal, and one much and hopefully entertained, has been that of a permanently independent State under the friendly protection of the Great Powers unitedly, or of the United States singly. It has been hoped that such a State might efficiently fulfil all the needed duties of hospitality and protection to the commerce of the Pacific. Hawaii has justly been very proud of its continued independence and autonomy, alone among all the groups of the Pacific. It has owed this to its own good conduct and capable government, and to the very friendly offices of England, and especially to those of the United States. This sentiment of patriotic attachment to Hawaiian autonomy has been peculiarly strong in the hearts of that large body of American citizens and their children, who for fifty years have been closely identified with the growth and development of constitutional government and with that popular education which is indispensable to such government. Associated with these are many of English and German origin who share the same attachment to the Hawaiian flag. It is with greatest regret and apprehension that these persons observe the apparently inevitable consequences of the new period of multiplied commerce which is about to open. It is with pain that they have to admit that no considerations of Hawaiian national sentiment are likely to withstand any pressing necessities of the situation.

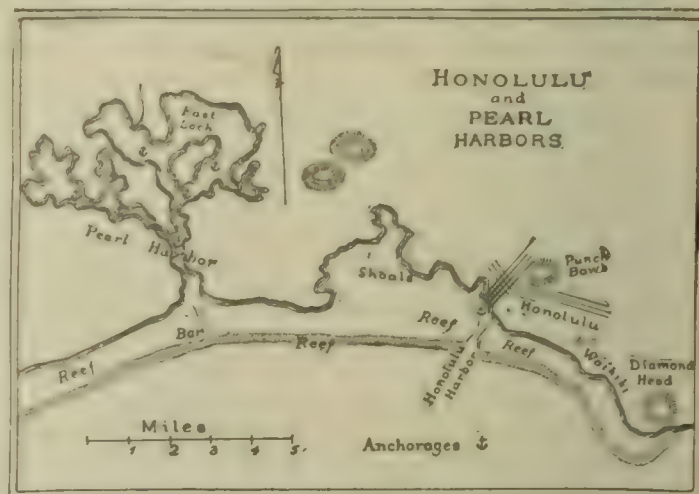
America has hitherto been to Hawaii a friend of unexampled generosity and indulgence. But they may most naturally distrust any respect being paid to Hawaii in time of war, however capable and efficient the little kingdom might prove itself to be in time of peace. It will not be strange if an early date witnesses a change of policy when efforts to secure a mere lodgement for naval supply and security will be exchanged for more positive action. The present rapid enlargement of the United States navy points strongly in that direction. The same reasons which call for increase of the navy tend towards the occupation of strategic points like Honolulu. America is not likely to "take any chances" in so serious a matter.

PEARL HARBOR.

In this connection, the value and availability of Pearl Harbor, as related to Honolulu, are to be considered. The adaptedness of Honolulu to the com-

mercial needs of the Pacific depends upon its harbor facilities. The Hawaiian islands, like most shores of recent volcanic make, are not rich in good harbors, although good roadsteads abound, safe in the usual mild weather. Apart from Honolulu and the adjacent Pearl Harbor, there is no roomy haven where large ships might lie at wharves, or where deep-water wharves would not be destroyed by storm-waves. To this, Hilo* Bay might perhaps be rendered an exception by means of some improvements.

Honolulu possesses a very accessible and excellent harbor, but of small dimensions. Fifty thousand tons of shipping would crowd it inconveniently, with danger in case of fire. Its area could not be materially enlarged except by costly excavations of reefs dry at low tide. A contract has just been made for deepening the entrance from the present twenty-one feet to a depth of thirty feet. This will be completed within one year. The interior harbor is also to be extensively deepened. Thereafter the largest class of steamships will no longer be compelled to lie in the outer roadstead. This harbor cannot, however, be made adequate to entertain the coming expansion of Pacific commerce, although perfect for much more than present wants. In the close vicinity of the city, however, is "Pearl Harbor," which in security, area, and general convenience belongs to the class of larger and better havens like New York and Rio Janeiro. Its entrance is as yet unfortunately closed to large vessels by coral obstructions in the outer passage through the barrier reef one mile from the shore. After passing this, vessels enter a kind of deep river nearly half a mile wide bordered by low coral bluffs. About two miles inland, this river opens into wide reaches or lochs which are separated by islands and peninsulas. In these riverways and lochs are about 1500 acres of water of from four to fifteen fathoms, which is in many places close to the coral bluffs, so that the largest ship might run a plank ashore. In the upper reaches there is an equal amount of water, shoaling from four fathoms to nothing. There is every facility for building wharves, at which hundreds of the largest steamers could lie at one time. The adjacent



MAP OF PEARL HARBOR.

shores consist of extended flat land, suited to commercial uses. The purest fresh water is in copious supply.

Minute surveys of the bar and harbor were made in 1887 by Admiral Kimberley's officers, and are on file at Washington. The least depth in the passage is thirteen feet. To excavate the whole to a depth of thirty feet with a width of five hundred, for fifteen hundred feet in length, wholly through soft coral or sand, is estimated to cost \$500,000 as a minimum. Once accomplished there will be little or no tendency to silt up.

The relation of this harbor to Honolulu is seen upon the accompanying map. It is already united to the city by railway, some of its best wharves being only seven miles from the post office, or twelve minutes by rail. Honolulu will, therefore, continue to be the business centre. The commence-

ment of work upon the bar by the United States Government has been retarded by the failure to receive from Hawaii a permanent right to exclusive occupancy as a naval station. It may be assumed that this difficulty will find early adjustment. Pearl Harbor being the only secure and spacious harbor between North America and the vicinity of Asia, it is clear that its occupancy by the United States will admit of no delay as the cutting of the Isthmus approaches.

Some prominent central part of the harbor will doubtless be occupied by the naval station. The excavation of the bar with proper appliances need take less than two years. The prevailing trade-winds blow directly athwart the passage, so that ships sail out or in on a free wind. The whole region, like all parts of the islands, is perfectly healthy, without miasm or malaria of any sort.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE story of the work which the English have done in the land of the Pharaohs is pre-eminently one that is calculated to minister to the somewhat subdued self-complacency of John Bull, who, from being abnormally proud of himself, has of late years been somewhat disposed to bow his head and remember his shortcomings. Hence Mr. Milner's book* comes as an opportune encouragement.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HANDIWORK.

The fact is, that the men of those Northern isles have for some years past been almost ashamed to speak of Egypt. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and the memory of the long series of bloody blunders, which culminated in the fall of Khartoum, made others besides Mr. Gladstone avert their eyes from the valley of the Nile. To Mr. Gladstone the Egyptian campaign was a hateful and disastrous incident, which marred the history of an administration whose energies would otherwise have been devoted to pacifying Ireland by the judicious Gladstonian Half-and-Half of Coercion and Land Reform. But to many looking back over the Gladstone administration, and what it did, it appears that its claim to grateful memory on the part of mankind lies, not in what it tried to do in Ireland, but what it actually did accomplish in Egypt. "The Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," finds a striking illustration in this record of the good work which, in spite of himself, Mr. Gladstone was compelled to set on foot in the land of the Pharaohs. It is by no means impossible that in the school books of the twentieth century we shall read of the last two English administrations but two things: Of Mr. Gladstone's administration, that it established British supremacy in Egypt, and of Lord Salisbury's, that it created the Commune of London; and schoolboys will never be

quite able to understand how it was that Mr. Gladstone was the great anti-Jingo and Lord Salisbury the leader of the Conservatives.

A SALVE TO THE CONSCIENCE.

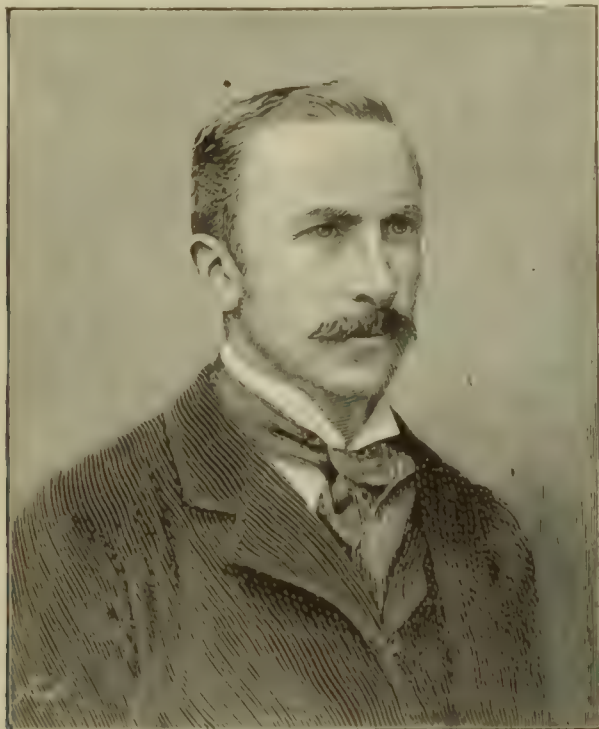
Many Englishmen have always had a dread at the back of their minds lest they might not have done enough good in Egypt to weigh down the terrible burden of the follies, ineptitudes, and butcheries which accompanied their entry into that ancient land. But after reading Mr. Milner's book they will doubt no longer. From the point of view of Arabi himself—supposing that Arabi meant what he said, and that he really aimed at the philanthropic reformation that figured so prominently in his manifestoes—England has made ample atonement for all her blunders. Mr. Milner is in no way an apologist for British mistakes. He has been and is a severe critic. But he sees his facts, and he can make other people see them; and the mere recital of the facts is enough to justify English occupation and to demonstrate the necessity for its continuance.

MR. ALFRED MILNER.

Mr. Milner has many qualifications for the work which he has so excellently achieved. He has just returned to London from Cairo, where he was for a couple of years in the very *sanctum sanctorum* of the Egyptian administration. He is now Chairman of the Inland Revenue Department, and therefore in a position from which he can survey with the judicial serenity of the highly placed official the net result of ten years' British policy in the East. Mr. Milner's connection with Egypt began on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where for some years he was Mr. Stead's right hand man. Long ago the late Dean of St. Paul's, Dean Church, told Mr. Morley that at Oxford they regarded Mr. Milner as the finest flower of English scholarship that Oxford had turned out in this general

* "England in Egypt." By Alfred Milner. Macmillan & Co. New York.

tion. Dean Church was an authority on such matters. Mr. Milner as a man and as a journalist was always sympathetic, always in a good humor and always intelligent enough to "twig" things in a moment.



MR. ALFRED MILNER.

It is worth noting as an odd coincidence that nearly, if not quite, the last leader Mr. Milner wrote in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was an energetic demand for the evacuation of Egypt, if we could not rid ourselves of the embarrassing restrictions which rendered us powerless for good. Mr. Milner, therefore, may be accepted as by no means an advocate for holding on at any cost. In his book he commends the evacuation of the Soudan, and disapproves of Mr. Goschen's policy of advancing to Berber. On the whole, Mr. Milner is of a judicial mind. He is not an apostle of anything and never will be, unless it be of that Socialism of the Chair, or municipal socialism, of which in the old times he was the genial exponent in the *Pall Mall*.

AT THE TREASURY.

Mr. Milner left the *Pall Mall* to try his fortunes as a Parliamentary candidate of the Gladstonian Imperialist type at the election of 1885. He failed, fortunately, to get a seat. When the Home Rule split occurred he did not follow the G. O. M., but accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Goschen. It was a fortunate appointment for Mr. Goschen. If only Mr. Milner could have sat in Mr. Goschen's seat in the House as well as in his sanctum at the Treasury, Mr. Balfour would not at this moment be leader of the Opposition. Mr. Milner has all the gifts and graces that Mr. Goschen lacks, and Mr. Goschen has the fighting weight and aboriginal force which Mr. Milner was denied at his birth. After some years' good service at the Treasury, in the course of which he went a stumping tour around France, haranguing French Chambers of Commerce on the subject of wine duties, he was shipped off to

Cairo, to aid in the management of the finances of Egypt. There he remained for nearly three years, and returned home to find himself Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue—the chief tax-gatherer in the Empire. In his official capacity he has now to do with Sir W. Harcourt as he formerly had to do with Mr. Goschen, and he gets on as well with one as with the other. Mr. Milner was, in a kind of way, "made in Germany." He was born in Wurtemberg, and educated at German schools. But this, while it gives him linguistic facility, a certain cosmopolitan width of view, and a philosophic turn of thought, has rather strengthened than impaired the sturdiness of his patriotism; and far above any personal pleasure which he must feel at the unanimous chorus of praise with which his book is received in England is the sense of gratitude and pride that he must justly feel over the reflection of the solid service which this book of his has rendered to England.

TOPSY-TURVY LAND.

Mr. Milner's fascinating book gives in an astonishingly small space a bird's-eye view of the whole work which England has done in Egypt, and starts naturally enough with a description of the difficulties under which it has been done. The resources of the diagrammatic artist are not sufficient to depict the way in which Egypt is governed. It is a topsy-turvy land, in which everything is as it ought not to be, and where anything that pretends to be anything is nothing, and all power is invested in those who have apparently none at all. Mr. Milner says, and says truly, that possibly no other race, except the practical matter-of-fact Briton, could have managed to evolve cosmos out of chaos under such paradoxical conditions. The Frenchman with his logic would have chafed himself into a fever, and the German with his authoritative, scientific, orderly instinct, would have found the nonsensical, happy-go-lucky system too great a burden to bear. The Englishman, however, without logic and without science, trusting to the great rule of thumb and to the principle of doing the best you can under the circumstances, and allowing Providence to take care of abstract theories and ultimate developments, has a natural gift which has stood him in good stead in Egypt. Here is Mr. Milner's picture of the labyrinth of jarring interests, conflicting parties, and hopelessly disintegrating sovereignty that exists in Egypt:

A POLITICAL NIGHTMARE.

Imagine a people, the most docile and good-tempered in the world, in the grip of a religion the most intolerant and fanatical. Imagine this people and their faith, congenial in nothing but their conservatism, flung into the maelstrom of European restlessness and innovation. Imagine a country full of turbulent foreigners, whom its police cannot arrest except in *flagrante delicto*, and whom its courts cannot try except for the most insignificant offenses. Imagine the government of this country unable to legislate for these foreigners without the consent of a dozen different powers, most of them indifferent, and some ill-disposed. Imagine it carrying on its business in a foreign tongue, which is yet not the tongue of the predominant foreign race. Imagine it struggling to meet the



THE KHEDIVE, ABBAS PASHA.

clamorous needs of to-day with a Budget rigorously fixed according to the minimum requirements of the day before yesterday. Imagine the decrees of this government liable to be set at naught by courts of its own creation. Imagine its policy really inspired and directed by the Envoy of a foreign state, who, in theory is only one—and not even the *doyen*—of a large number of such Envoys, and the real administrative power wielded by a man who in theory is a mere “Adviser without executive functions.” Yes, imagine all these things, and then realize that they are not a *Mikado*-like invention of comic opera, or nightmare of some constitutional theorist with a disordered brain, but prosaic solid fact—an unvarnished picture of the Egypt of to-day.

He remarks that if the government of Egypt had to be carried on under the conditions of a nightmare, the revival of the country, in spite of these conditions, is almost worthy of a fairy tale. It is doubtful whether in any part of the world the same period can show anything like the same tale of progress. He has written his book in order to show how it was done. It takes over 400 pages to trace the development of this wonderful story, but the secret can be stated in a sentence. “It has been achieved by the application of a reasonable amount of common sense and common honesty to a country ruined by the absence of both.” But common sense and common honesty alone might have failed had England not been fortunate enough to have at Cairo a statesman to whom Mr. Milner

pays a well-merited meed of praise. In Lord Cromer, better known as Sir Evelyn Baring, England had uncommon genius to back common sense. Mr. Milner says:

LORD CROMER.

It would be difficult to overestimate what the work of England in Egypt owes to the sagacity, fortitude and patience of the British Minister. His mental and moral equipment—very remarkable in any case—was peculiarly suited to the very peculiar circumstances in which he found himself placed. Perhaps the most striking feature about him has been a singular combination of strength and forbearance. And he needed both these qualities in an exceptional degree. On one side of him were the English officials, zealous about their work, fretting at the obstruction which met them at every turn, and constantly appealing to him for assistance to overcome it. On the other side were the native authorities, new to our methods, hating to be driven and keen to resent the appearance of English diplomatic pressure. The former were often induced to grumble at him for interfering so little; the latter were no less prone to complain of his interfering too much. What a task was his to steer an even keel between meddlesomeness and inactivity! Yet, how seldom has he failed to hit the right mean! Slowly but surely he has carried all his main points. And he has carried them without needlessly overriding native authority or pushing his own personality into the foreground. He has realized that the essence of our policy is to help the Egyptians to work out, as far as possible, their own salvation. And not only has he realized it himself, but he has taught others to realize it. By a wise reserve he has led his countrymen in Egypt to rely upon patience, upon persuasion and upon personal influence rather than rougher methods to guide their native colleagues in the path of improved administration. Yet, on the rare occasions when his intervention was absolutely necessary, he has intervened with an emphasis which has broken down all resistance. Criticise him as you will—and he has made mistakes, like other statesmen—the record of his nine years of arduous labor is one of which all Englishmen may well feel proud. The contrast between Egypt to-day and Egypt as he found it, the enhanced reputation of England in matters Egyptian, are the measure of the signal service he has rendered alike to his own country and to the country where he has laid the foundation of a lasting fame.

WHY WE WENT TO EGYPT.

In describing how it was that the English came into Egypt, Mr. Milner expresses his conviction very emphatically as to its necessity. The emergency was the imminent return of the reign of barbarism. So far from having been exaggerated, the fears of massacre and the general dissolution of society which immediately preceded the British advent fell short of the danger which was actually impending. Nothing but prompt action saved Egypt from anarchy. The Arabist movement was powerful to destroy but impotent to create. Arabi might spin fine phrases, but he was utterly powerless to control the storm of discontent and savagery which he let loose. His despairing appeal to Constantinople showed that he was tossing about in a rudderless boat on the stormy sea which he had raised. Had England not intervened, everything that was good in Egypt would have been

smashed, and after a destructive reign of terror the revolution would have resulted in the establishment of a new and severer form of the old slavery. The net result of intervention has been to carry into effect almost all the good that was in the Arabist movement. As Mr. Milner says, the only effective Ara-

à la Bulgaria, there was nothing to do but to reconstruct the whole of the administrative machine, to overhaul the government in all its branches, to stamp out the corruption which lay at the heart of Egypt's misfortunes, and to secure to all its citizens at least some elementary form of justice. But to do this im-



SIR EVELYN BARING.

bists that Egypt has ever known are some of the British officials in the Egyptian service.

WHY ENGLAND CANNOT COME OUT.

The British went to Egypt imagining that they had simply to put down a military mutiny. They found that the whole system of government, order and society had fallen to pieces, and could only be slowly built up again piece by piece and step by step. The army had gone, the Khedive's prestige had gone, and, except to hand Egypt over to Turkey, to be pacified

plied long years of toilsome effort in the discharge of a difficult and invidious task. It was, to begin with, quite incompatible with the pledges and assurances of which England had been so profuse when she dispatched Lord Wolseley's expedition. She went to Egypt to do one thing, and stayed there to do another. No one who has even an elementary grasp of the problem can deny that the second task was as indispensable as the first. It would be absurd to insist upon a literal fulfillment of the pledges which had been given to Europe in all good faith at the time.

when England undertook the first and much the most simple operation.

BUT WHAT ABOUT HER PLEDGES?

The chapter upon the difficulty with France is an admirable specimen of a clear and judicial intellect applied to the consideration of a very complicated subject. He is extremely fair and even generous in his recognition of the position of France in Egypt. But he has a simple clue which enables him to tread his way through all the labyrinths of difficulty. That clue is the practical question: How can the work of reform in Egypt be maintained and consolidated? This enables him to brush away as idle cobwebs all the ingenious plausibilities about centralization, internationalization and mutual pledges on the part of England and France never to go back to Egypt. With this clue in his hand, he says that if England cleared out of Egypt it would be much better if France went in. A self-denying ordinance by which both England and France pledged each other not to apply necessary pressure in the cause of civilization and progress in Egypt, would simply hand over the country to the reactionary element, which would in time bring about the old state of things, and necessitate, all pledges notwithstanding, the renewal of the former intervention. Hence if England and France were pledged not to interfere in Egyptian affairs, and England were to withdraw, it would make matters worse instead of better. Foreign influence, disinterestedly applied, is the mainspring of Egyptian progress and the only hope of Egyptian regeneration. To take away the English mainspring would certainly need some better excuse than the fact that you had received solemn pledges that a French mainspring would not be substituted in its place. If there were no mainspring the watch would stop—better a French mainspring than none at all. But as England has determined never to tolerate a French mainspring, the only thing left is to let the English mainspring remain where it is at present. As for the pledges, Mr. Milner says:

Our conception of the task before us was mistaken. Hence our original declarations have proved impossible of fulfillment. But if you go beneath the mere letter of these declarations, and consider their spirit, the essence of them all was a profession of disinterestedness. To that profession we have been true. And the best proof of the fundamental honesty of our action is the fact that the unprejudiced body of civilized opinion indorses it. Would it have done so if Great Britain had used the position of vantage which she has acquired in Egypt for her own individual and exclusive benefit? But Great Britain has done nothing of the kind. No nation is able to say that any legitimate right or privilege which it once possessed in Egypt has been infringed by any action of ours. Such rights and privileges remain absolutely untouched, even where it would be just and reasonable that they should be modified. And, on the other hand, what European people having any interests in Egypt has not benefited by the fact that the country has been preserved from disorder and restored to prosperity? That this is the true view of the character of British policy is shown by the willing acquiescence, if not the outspoken approval, of the majority of civilized nations.

ENGLAND'S GOOD WORK IN EGYPT.

It will be asked, "Has England really done good work in Egypt?" To answer that question would be to summarize the whole of Mr. Milner's book. The following passage, however, summarizes the answer, which is told with infinite detail and a marvelous wealth of illustration in Mr. Milner's pages:

If there is one thing absolutely certain, it is that the great majority of the Egyptian nation, and especially the peasantry, have benefited enormously by our presence in the country. For the few, the new system has meant loss as well as gain; for the many, it is all pure gain. At no previous period of his history has the fellah lived under a government so careful to promote his interests or protect his rights.

The difference between Egypt now and Egypt in the latter days of Ismail is as the difference between light and darkness. Look where you will, at the army, at finance, at agriculture, at the administration of justice, at the everyday life of the people, and their relations to their rulers, it is always the same tale of revival, of promise of a slowly developing forth in existence of such a thing as equity, of a nascent—if only just nascent—spirit of self-reliance and improvement. And this in the place of almost general ruin and depression, of a total distrust in the possibility of just government, and a rooted belief in administrative corruption as the natural and invariable rule of human society. That seems a remarkable revolution to have taken place in ten years. It is doubtful whether in any part of the world the same period can show anything like the same tale of progress. The most absurd experiment in human government has been productive of one of the most remarkable harvests of human improvement.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

The difficulties under which this work has been accomplished are graphically set forth by Mr. Milner in the following passage:

Wherever you turn there is some obstruction in your path. Do you want to clear out a cesspool, to prevent the sale of noxious drugs, to suppress a seditious or immoral print—you are pulled up by the Capitulations. Do you want to carry out some big work of public utility—to dig a main canal, or to drain a city—you are pulled up by the Law of Liquidation. You cannot borrow without the consent of Turkey; you cannot draw upon the Reserve Fund without the consent of the Caisse; you cannot exceed the Limit of Expenditure without the consent of the Powers. Do you, impeded and hampered on every side, finally lose patience and break through, for however good an object, the finest mesh of the net which binds you, or lay a finger on even the most trivial European privilege—you have a Consul-General down on you at once. Nay, more; you may have the British Government down upon you, because your action may have brought upon its head the remonstrances of a foreign ambassador, and you may be spoiling some big hand in the general game of foreign politics by your tiresome little Egyptian difficulty. And all the while the foreign papers in Egypt are howling at you for not suppressing nuisances which foreign privilege does not allow you to touch, and for not devoting to public improvements money which international conventions do not allow you to spend. And all the while the natives are grumbling, and with far more reason, because they are not protected against foreign encroachment, and because their money is not set free to be spent upon the objects which they have at heart.

THE CURSED CAPITULATIONS.

Justice, justice, justice, Sir Edward Malet declared, was the great need of Egypt when he left it. But how can you get justice in a country where every foreigner has almost a chartered right to commit crimes with impunity, owing to the extent to which the Capitula-



THE LATE MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD.

tions have been abused? Of this Mr. Milner gives several illustrations, one of which is as follows:

Another common instance of the abuse of the Capitulations is that of a foreign criminal, or gang of criminals, taking refuge upon the premises of another foreigner of different nationality. Here at least two consular agents are necessary before the police can act, one to legalize the infraction of domicile, the other to legalize the arrest. But if the criminals themselves are of different nationalities, three, four or even more consulates may have to be represented. Now it is difficult enough to get a single consulate to move. To obtain the timely co-operation of two or more of them is next door to an impossibility.

Even when you have got your Levantine scoundrel arrested at last, and convicted before his consul, he has a right of appeal to his native court at Athens, with the result that ruffians of the very worst description, whom it had been difficult to arrest, and even more difficult to get convicted, have returned to Egypt after an incredibly short absence to resume their career of crime. No wonder Mr. Clifford Lloyd almost broke his heart in attempting to introduce domestic reforms. It is wonderful that anything at all has been done under the circumstances.

A VEILED PROTECTORATE.

Instead of annexing the country, or of proclaiming a protectorate, or of doing anything that would regularize her position, England has adopted what Mr. Milner calls the policy of the veiled protectorate or of the single control. This policy was defined by Lord Granville on January 3, 1883, as that of a position imposing the duty of giving advice with the object of securing that the order of things to be established

shall be of a satisfactory character and possess the elements of stability and progress. Twelve months and a day later, Lord Granville added to this exposition of English policy the declaration that their responsibility led them to insist upon the adoption of the policy which they recommended, and that it will be necessary that all ministers and governors who would not follow this course should cease to hold their office.

The English have occupied the country ever since they set foot in it, but their garrison is only three thousand men, and Mr. Milner is of opinion that the presence of even one British regiment gives a weight which they would not otherwise possess to the counsels of the British Consul-General. Still, he discriminates between British influence and British occupation, and evidently seems to think that if England withdraws her troops to suit herself without appearing to have to withdraw them because of French or Turkish intrigues, and above all, if she let it be distinctly understood that she would send them back without a moment's hesitation or asking any one's leave if the need seemed to arise, her supremacy would not be seriously impaired.

ITS DISADVANTAGES.

The Egyptians, however, do not like it, and would prefer to be annexed outright to this half-and-half kind of business. If the English want Egypt governed in English fashion, they think Englishmen had better govern it themselves. But to insist that Egypt should be governed by Egyptians in accordance with English ideas they cannot understand. Mr. Milner tells an interesting story about a native Minister who defied everybody and vowed he would never consent to a certain nomination upon which Sir Evelyn Baring thought it necessary to insist. Persuasion was tried to the utmost. At last British patience was exhausted and the Minister was told that this was a matter upon which the British Government would stand no further trifling. Instead of an explosion the Minister shrugged his shoulders and said, "Oh, well, if it is an order I have nothing more to say." The thing was done. Still, notwithstanding the immense difficulty of accustoming the Egyptian to the anomalies of the situation in which he can neither be master himself nor have a master, the work has been accomplished. This, as Mr. Milner observes, is due chiefly to the skill and patience of the extraordinary man who for nine years has been the interpreter of Great Britain's will to Egypt. "Among his many qualities the power of distinguishing big things from little things and not fussing about the latter is, perhaps, the most remarkable."

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

In describing the foreign influence which England has to deal with in Egypt, Mr. Milner, apparently without remembering Mr. Gladstone's famous challenge, points out one place on the map in which Austria has done good. He says Austria is one of the powers which has been very honorably represented in

Egypt, and her influence upon Egyptian affairs has almost always been exercised in a beneficent direction. The Italian influence is almost always employed upon England's side. Germany follows to a certain extent on the same side. Her only bitter enemy is France, supported more or less by Turkey. Russia does not interfere much; her interest in the country is small. So far as England has to face Russian opposition it is simply because Russia feels more or less constrained to support France. In one of the foot notes, which add so much to the value of the volume, Mr. Milner gives the way in which the assent of the six powers came to be regarded as sufficient to give the force of law as against all the world to any degree dealing with the Egyptian debt or the relations of Egypt to her creditors. For other questions affecting the rights of foreigners all the fourteen powers have still to be consulted.

THE POLICY OF PERSEVERANCE.

Mr. Milner divides the history of England's work in Egypt into periods, beginning with the years of gloom from the departure of Lord Dufferin down to the London Convention in 1885. From 1886 downward the position steadily improved, and no doubt Mr. Milner has good reason to hope that by steady persistency in the policy of perseverance we may succeed in fully achieving the objects which we went to Egypt to accomplish.

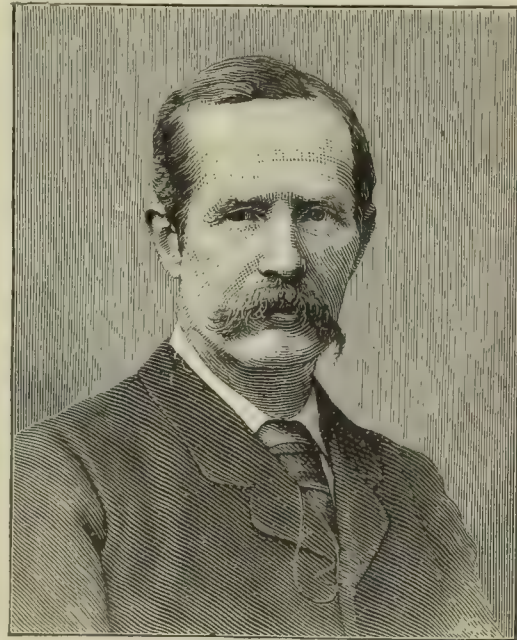
English influence is not exercised to impose an uncongenial foreign system upon a reluctant people. It is a force making for the triumph of the simplest ideas of honesty, humanity and justice, to the value of which Egyptians are just as much alive as anybody else. It is a weight, and a decisive weight, cast into the right scale, in the struggle of the better elements of Egyptian society against the worse.

The past of the experiment is full of encouragement for its future, and if the problem is capable of solution at all, it is along the lines of our present policy—the policy of Baring—that the solution is to be reached. And this, it appears to me, is more material than the amount of time required to reach it. It is interesting to know when you will arrive at the end of your journey. But it is more important to know that you are on the right road. The truth is that the idea of a definite date for the conclusion of our work in Egypt is wholly misleading. The withdrawal of Great Britain, if it is not to end in disaster, can only be a gradual process. An intangible influence, made up of many elements, like that of England in Egypt, cannot be withdrawn, any more than it can be created, at a certain hour or by a single act.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Milner believes that England ought to have insisted upon the evacuation of the Soudan before Hicks Pasha marched to his doom, and that when Khartoum fell the British did wisely in withdrawing to Wadi Halfa. He thinks it will be necessary to establish Egyptian supremacy in the Soudan, if only because the power which controls the upper course of the Nile practically holds in its hands the water which is the Egyptian equivalent to the Bread of Life. He would proceed slowly, and is not without hope that Mahdism may wear itself away and leave a void

which the Egyptian government can enter and fill with advantage both to itself and to the Soudan. Mr. Milner thinks that the province of Dongola might be regained by diplomacy without firing a shot. The leadership of the Mahdist movement has passed entirely into the hands of the Baggara, and the Danagla and Jaalim are disaffected, and hate the Baggara more than they hate the Egyptians. The occupation of Dongola would only require an addition of four or five thousand men to the Egyptian army. He thinks that if once the one great danger to Egypt, the existence of a hostile, barbarous power in the Central Soudan, were overcome, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that an army of twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand men would permanently suffice to defend them not only as far as Khartoum, but to Fashoda on the White Nile and Sennaar on the Blue Nile. He evidently thinks that the tribes lying between



SIR COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

Uganda and Khartoum would easily consent to be armed and drilled by British officers. He is encouraged in this hope by the extraordinary transformation which has been effected in the Egyptian army, and the extent to which the three Englishmen, Baring, Vincent and Moncrieff, have succeeded in rebuilding from its foundations the Egyptian State.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

In 1884, three thousand five hundred Egyptian troops at Tokay threw down their arms and fled when threatened by only a thousand of the Mahdists; two thousand were killed without the least resistance. Seven years later, at Afaft, on the road to Tokar, an Egyptian battalion stood their ground against the attack of the great body of the dervishes and did not yield one inch throughout the line. The reason of this transformation is to be found in the fact that the Egyptian army has been Anglicized. The troops are properly fed, clothed and housed and are looked after when they are ill. The devotion of the English officers in attending to their troops during the cholera

was a new idea to the Egyptian mind. The Egyptian fellah is not bad material for a soldier. He is cool, solid in the face of danger, and so fond of drill that the soldiers had to be actually prevented by order from practicing drill in their leisure hours. The army has not only been Anglicized, but it has also been Soudanized. It consists at present of eight battalions of fellahs and five of Soudanese negroes, who come for the most part from the Shilluk and Dinkah tribes of the Equatorial Province. These blacks are full of dash and fight, and form an admirable mixture with the fellaheen. All the five Soudanese regiments are under British officers. Of the eight fellaheen regiments only four have British colonels and majors.

THE GORDON OF THE MAHDISTS.

One of the most brilliant passages in Mr. Milner's book is that in which he describes the Northern rush of the dervish leader, Wad El Nejumi, who in 1889 led an array of five thousand fighting men swollen by a crowd of women, children and camp followers to twice that number. Wad El Nejumi was the most heroic figure of all the chieftains of the Soudanese war. He was the Gordon of Mahdism. It was he who overthrew Hicks and led the final attack upon Khartoum; and it was he who, in the eyes of all the faithful, was destined to plant the standard of the true Mahdi on the citadel of Cairo.

THE ANGLICIZED EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Since then Egypt has been at peace. The Egyptian army at the present moment consists of 12,547 men and officers with 18 field guns. There are about 1,100 mounted men, 300 of whom ride camels, and about 160 precision and machine guns. The total cost is \$2,500,000, or something like \$200 per man. Of these troops 6,000 are on the frontier, 2,600 at Suakim, and 4,000 at Cairo and Alexandria. Everything, however, in this as in all other respects, depends upon the continuance of the British element in the Egyptian army. It is worthy of note that instead of diminishing the number of British officers in the army they have been steadily increased. When the army was formed there were 27 British officers to 6,000 men, now there are 76 British officers to 12,500 men, and there are about 40 British non-commissioned officers besides. Mr. Milner thinks that this process has gone far enough, and he drops a significant hint as to the possible danger of the introduction of new British officers into the Egyptian army and as to the necessity of letting those who have learned their duties remain, instead of being removed elsewhere.

The chapter on the race against bankruptcy is an admirable example of the way in which even the most complex financial problems can be stated, not only with lucidity, but in such a fashion as to make them as interesting as ever Mr. Gladstone made his most famous Budget speeches. We must, however, pass them by, merely noting in passing the immense increase of English trade that has followed the English ascendancy in Egypt. Half of the trade in

Egypt is in English hands at the present moment, and this has been secured, not by an unfair exercise of influence, but simply as the consequence of a fair field.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WATER.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that entitled the Struggle for Water. Water is everything for Egypt, and the work of Scott-Moncrieff deserves a high place in the services which England has rendered to civilization. When he took the works in hand, the Egyptian government was on the point of spending \$3,500,000 to buy pumping-machines, which were to be kept going at an annual expenditure of \$1,250,000. Moncrieff stopped this at once, and by expending less than half a million upon the restoration of the Barrage, a great dam, which had been allowed to go out of repair, about fourteen miles down stream from Cairo, he was able to secure incomparably better water at an annual expenditure of \$150,000 a year. The Barrage had taken nearly twenty years to build, and had cost about a million sterling, but it was practically useless until Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff came to Egypt.

In the year 1888 the whole of one province in Upper Egypt was threatened with the total failure of crops, owing to the low level of the water in the canal. An English inspector of irrigation boldly decided to throw a temporary dam across the canal, and thereby saved the province from starvation. A special thanksgiving service was held in the mosque, at which the Minister of Public Works was present. The population, bigoted Mussulmans for the most part, insisted that the English inspector should be present at the ceremony, although in that district it was an unheard-of thing for a Christian to be present at one of their religious services.

A PARTING SUGGESTION.

Mr. Milner concludes his brilliant review of the triumphs of the Irrigation Commission by referring to the urgent need for the construction of a gigantic reservoir in the upper part of the Nile, by which the area of irrigated land could be immensely increased. By an expenditure of \$10,000,000, he says it would be easy to reclaim 600,000 acres in the Delta alone, which would bear crops worth at least \$25 per acre. Thus there would be an annual increased yield of \$15,000,000 on a capital investment of \$10,000,000. Mr. Milner hints that, as the Suez Canal shares which we bought from Egypt will be worth \$100,000,000 in a few years, it would be a generous and politic act if Great Britain would employ a fourth part of the profit which it made on this bargain by constructing an immense reservoir, which would enormously increase the prosperity of Egypt, and would react most favorably upon English business. He says the most successful, the most creditable and the most unquestionably useful of all the services rendered by England to Egypt have been connected with this vital problem of water. "But the work done, great as it is, remains incomplete without the reservoir."

A ROYAL ROAD TO LEARN LANGUAGES.

THE RESULT OF SIX MONTHS' EXPERIMENT.

IN the summer of last year, as our readers will remember, we published an article describing M. Gouin's system of teaching languages. It was stated that, in order to put to the test the claims of the advocates of M. Gouin's system, Mr. Stead had placed all his children, with the exception of the youngest, who is only three years old, at their disposal for the purpose of being instructed in French on the new system. As the system itself was fully described in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, there is no need to describe it afresh, beyond saying that it is based throughout upon the principle of teaching a language orally and not by reading and writing. That is to say, pupils are not at first allowed access to books, and are rigidly forbidden to see the printed or written words until they have had the sound imprinted upon their memory through the ear, and associated with the action to which the sound belongs, the actions being connected together in a series. This system has been elaborated by M. Gouin, who has compiled an extremely ingenious series of lessons drawn up in logical sequence, so that by the association of ideas each sound is linked with a series of actions, or rather the mental pictures of these actions, one growing out of the other until the final point is reached.

Mr. Howard Swan, who first brought the system under Mr. Stead's attention, was fortunate enough to secure as teacher M. Bétis, a disciple of M. Gouin, who went to London for the purpose of giving this object lesson in the utility of a system which its inventor believes to be destined to revolutionize the teaching of all languages in the schools of the future. The experiment commenced on May 15. It was to be continued for six months. For one month, however, in the summer, M. Bétis and his pupils had their holidays; so that the six months terminated on December 15. During that time, M. Bétis attended five days a week at Cambridge House, Wimbledon, Mr. Stead's suburban home, and gave lessons on M. Gouin's system for three hours a day. The children were divided into two classes—the three eldest, aged respectively eighteen, seventeen and fifteen, having two hours each day, and the two younger, a girl and a boy, aged thirteen and nine, having one hour a day. The three eldest had previously, for some time, been learning French with their tutor, Dr. Borns. They had been through Badois' Grammar and various conversational and other exercises, and were about as far advanced as are most pupils who have undergone the regular training under the ordinary methods. They were, however, none of them competent to have gone to France alone, nor would any of them have undertaken to take part in an ordinary French conversation upon any general topic. The girl was less advanced, and Jack was entirely innocent of even the most elementary acquaintance with the language.

It will be remembered that Mr. Swan claimed that in six months' teaching of M. Gouin's system it would be possible to take a boy of average intelligence, and by a series of lessons, which would be as amusing as a pastime, enable him to think in French, to read with ease any ordinary French newspaper or romance, to carry on a conversation with any Frenchman, to intelligently follow any lecture, sermon or debate, and in short to have a thorough grasp of the language as an instrument of thought and of communication with his fellows. The advocates of the system did not claim in that space of time to give a literary command of French, but for all practical purposes they undertook that pupils trained on this system would be able to find their way about France without difficulty, and hold their own in general conversation. Six months having now expired, our readers will naturally expect a report as to how far these promises have been fulfilled. Mr. Stead accordingly sends us the following statement:

MR. STEAD'S REPORT UPON THE EXPERIMENT IN HIS FAMILY.

I HAVE never had the good fortune to be trained on M. Gouin's system and, although I have learned to read French, I can no more speak it than I can talk Sanscrit. My opinion upon the proficiency attained by my children is therefore worth little. One thing, however, I can say—that is, that in the latter part of the six months' period the three elder boys read regularly the *Petit Journal*. They also read "Monte Cristo" from beginning to end in their spare moments as they would read any other novel written in their mother tongue. Although never present at the lessons, I could see that M. Bétis' teaching was by no means irksome; that they, the girl as well as

the boys, enjoyed their teaching, and instead of wearying of it, wanted more. M. Poiré's report at the end of three months, which was published in the REVIEW, gave an extremely satisfactory account of the progress made up to that date. It was with considerable confidence, therefore, that I invited several friends to my house on December 19, for the purpose of ascertaining how far Mr. Swan's assertions had been verified by the result of the experiment. I may premise the report of the proceedings of the examination by stating that none of our children are naturally good linguists. On neither side of the house have they inherited the least talent for acquiring foreign

languages. During the whole of the time that the French lessons were going on their ordinary studies were being conducted in the morning as far as possible in German under their tutor, Dr. Borns.

The company assembled in my study were Mr. F. Storr, M.A., editor of the *Journal of Education*, who had repeatedly expressed himself more or less skeptically as to the advantage of the system, excepting for young children; M. Poiré, French master of the Halifax Grammar School and Huddersfield College; Dr. Pryde, late principal of the Edinburgh Young Ladies' College, where he had no fewer than 1,500 girls under his tuition; Mrs. Garrigues, who is present in this country with a commission from the Minister of Education at Washington; Madame de Leeuw, a very accomplished linguist who conducts the Kingsley Kindergarten School, Wimbledon, and Dr. Borns, the tutor of the boys, besides Mr. Swan, M. Bétis, Mrs. Stead and myself.

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination commenced at a quarter past three and continued, with an interval for refreshment, until about seven o'clock. It was rather a long one, but long as it was it was impossible in the time to go through the very exhaustive programme which had been drawn up by M. Bétis for the purpose of testing the capacity of his pupils. "The questions," said Mr. Swan, who prefaced the examination by a few words, "are to test whether or not the pupils, who have had six months' lessons of two hours a day of five days a week, are able to do the following :

1. To give in French the names of objects shown to them.
2. To describe in French the gestures which are made before them.
3. To repeat an old series lesson.
4. To repeat in French a story which they have just heard in French.
5. To recount personal facts which have occurred to them at any moment of their lives.
6. To read an article from a French newspaper, or a page from an ordinary novel, and repeat it in French.
7. To give, in French, the explanations necessary to make themselves understood, if they lack the proper word in French.
8. To ask, in French, sufficient explanation to understand the meaning of a French word which they do not recognize.
9. To consult a dictionary in French when they meet with any French word which they do not understand.
10. To repeat immediately in French a fact recounted in English by one of the persons present, or taken from a newspaper or an English book.
11. To recount in French what they would do in France under any given circumstance.
12. To explain and recount in French a series of pictures without titles.
13. To improvise immediately, in French, the end of a story of which they have been told the beginning.
14. To sum up this story in a few words.
15. To recount in French the same story twice over in different terms.
16. To calculate in French.

17. To explain in French what are the mental pictures which spring up in their mind when hearing a word or a phrase.

18. To explain in French the reason of the forms of conjugation employed by a French author in any extract (newspaper or book).

19. To act as interpreter.

20. To repeat in French a conversation held by persons present at the examination.

21. To understand completely a lesson in science or literature given in French.

22. Themselves to teach a French series to others.

23. To explain a grammatical table.

24. To write an ordinary letter, not technical."

This, it must be confessed, was a sufficiently comprehensive programme.

To do the first was, of course, comparatively easy. Each one present selected an object in turn, which was then correctly named. The second was not quite so satisfactorily gone through. Several gestures were correctly expressed, but they did not know the French equivalents of three gestures—to tickle, to sneeze and to wipe one's nose. The third, which was to repeat an old series, was taken by all the children. The elder boys described the taking of a ticket at the railway station. Jack and Emma had their turn with a series of the cat, which describes the catching and eating of a mouse. This, however, was but the rehearsing of lessons which had previously been gone through. The first important test was the fourth, which was to recount in French a story which they had just heard in French. M. Poiré repeated in French a variant upon the story of the shipwreck and rescue from an iceberg, described in our Christmas number, which was then repeated in French, but in their own rendering, by two of the elder boys. Jack then had his turn with a story improvised for the occasion by Madame de Leeuw, going through his task with the utmost *sang froid* and success.

The fifth was the recounting of a personal fact in the experience of the pupils. The subjects were chosen by those present. The eldest boy briefly recounted the journey which he took with his father to Oberammergau in the summer of 1890. The second boy described the visit he paid to the Rhine last year, making one stumble about the genders. Jack, at the suggestion of his mother, told a doleful tale of how his fingers had been cut by the spokes of a rapidly revolving bicycle, with the resultant visit to the doctor's to have his mutilated fingers bound up. Jack was bothered about the word "bicyclette," which is the French equivalent for safety bicycle, and for "pedals," which he had never learned in French; but otherwise he told his story very well.

This brought us to the sixth question. They had to read an article from a French newspaper. A bundle of that day's French papers was laid upon the table and the following passage, selected at random, was taken from the *Petit Journal* :

A L'INSTRUCTION.—Un petit garçon de six à sept ans—brun, les yeux relevés à la chinois—jouait samedi dans le

couloir sur lequel s'ouvrent les cabinets des juges d'instruction de la troisième galerie.

De temps à autre, le petit s'élançait dans la galerie, tapait de sa petite main sur le bureau du garçon qui, en riant, le menaçait du doigt.

L'enfant se sauvait, enchanté, et se réfugiait auprès d'une jeune femme—une gouvernante—qui essayait en vain de le faire tenir tranquille.

Un prévenu qu'accompagnait un garde républicain arriva; le petit garçon lui sauta au cou en criant:

—Bon jour, mon papa!

L'homme tenait le petit dans ses bras, des sanglots soulevaient sa poitrine; le prisonnier était M. Pedro de San-Luna, l'artiste peintre qui, le 22 septembre dernier, dans un accès de fureur jalouse, avait tiré des coups de revolver sur sa belle-mère et son beau-frère, M. Pardo de Tavera.

—Viens-tu, papa? demandait l'enfant.

—Tout à l'heure, répondit le malheureux homme.

Et il entra chez M. Pasques, juge d'instruction.

L'enfant partit avec sa bonne.

One of the boys read it out loud, and then, handing the paper to M. Bétis, repeated in his own words the story which he had just read. The only word which he boggled at was "prévenu," which necessitated the reference to a French—not a French-English—dictionary in order to discover its meaning. Departing from the strict order of the programme, M. Bétis then asked the boys to explain in French the true reasons of the forms of the conjugations employed in the narrative that had just been read—for instance, why "demandait l'enfant," but "répondit l'homme," etc.? This they did quite correctly, except for one verb, which was corrected by one of the other boys. The tenth was a stiff test—to repeat immediately in French a fact recounted in English. I told a gory tale concerning a mortal combat between a cock and a cat, with dire results to the cat. It was a comical story, which was improvised for the moment, and was satisfactorily rendered into French. The following passage was then taken from the last number of the *Graphic*:

At about eleven o'clock we reached a shallow ravine, where we intended to make our midday halt. There was then a stiff breeze blowing. I felt sleepy (we had commenced our march about midnight, and had not halted except for a few minutes at sunrise, when I took a hasty snack of cold meat and bread, standing by one of the camels); and I lay down, intending to get up and have a cup of tea and some breakfast about one o'clock. By that time, however, there was a furious storm blowing. My head camelman, by shouting in my ear, made me understand it was useless attempting to march, as I could soon perceive for myself.

It was rather a long story, which I should not have liked to repeat in English, the sequence of events not being very close. My second boy, however, went through it in French much better than his father could have done in English. This brought us to the eleventh question. At this point Mr. Storr suggested that it would be well to have a passage in English written out and translated textually. To this M. Bétis objected on principle. Textual translation was opposed to the essence of M. Gouin's system. He was

perfectly willing to take any passage that Mr. Storr would submit from any English author, and the boys would render it in French in their own language, but the textual translation, phrase by phrase, was exactly the kind of thing against which M. Gouin set his face. Translation in which the exact phrase was reproduced belonged to literary, not colloquial, French, and it ought not to be undertaken at the end of six months' tuition. All that M. Gouin claimed to do was to enable his pupils to give the sense of the thing, to express accurately and clearly the gist of what an English author or speaker had said or written; but textual translation, phrase by phrase—no, they would have none of it! To prove, however, that the objection was not taken on the score of inability, he consented to put the following passage from *Answers* sentence by sentence:

Three years ago I was traveling in Cumberland in a full carriage. One side of the compartment was occupied by four portly farmers.

At a wayside station a thin, cadaverous man got in and tried to wedge himself in between two of the aforesaid farmers.

Not obtaining a comfortable position, he turned to the biggest farmer and said:

"Excuse me, sir. The Act of Parliament allows you to occupy thirty inches. I think you are occupying more."

"Confound you, sir!" roared the farmer. "I'd have you to know I was not manufactured by Act of Parliament."

This the boys rendered in French with a slight difficulty about the French equivalents for "wedged in" and "cadaverous," while "confound you" they judiciously left untranslated, or rather replaced by an astonished "Monsieur!"

After this they were requested to recount what they would do in France under circumstances which were to be suggested by those present. The situation suggested to the elder boys was this: Suppose that one of them got out at Amiens, to get something to eat, and was left behind by the train without money and without ticket—what would he do? The resources of the imagination of the fifteen-year-old were not very extensive, being chiefly confined to a vain pilgrimage to the Commissaire de Police, and then to the stationmaster, to ask for money in order to rejoin his father in Paris. Failing both these resources of supply, he resolved to wait in the waiting-room until his father came back for him—the idea of pledging his watch at the nearest pawnbroker's shop not having come within the range of his experience. Jack was then asked to explain what he would do if he had lost his purse when sent to make some purchases. His answers were clear and satisfactory.

The twelfth ordeal was to describe and explain in French pictures submitted to them without explanation. The first, from the *Graphic*, was somewhat simple—a party going to play golf; then came one from the illustrated supplement of the *Petit Journal*, portraying the triumphal march of the French into Abomey. Then Jack had his turn with a series of pictures from the *Imagerie Artistique* series, repre-

senting the anger of a concierge when mocked by naughty children. At first he was somewhat bothered about the first picture of the concierge, who might have been any old man sitting in a chair holding in his hand anything between a fishing rod and a whip, but which is supposed to be a bell rope. Afterwards Jack went on all right. Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen were omitted, as the time was rapidly passing. Seventeen was the explanation in French of the mental pictures which arose before their minds on hearing a word or a phrase. The words chosen were "tache," "courageux," "respectable," "libraire," "actuel," and "larron." Respectability driving its gig did not arise before the minds of the pupils, but only a person well dressed or very well dressed. "Larron" was a word they did not know, and this led them to hark back to the eighth head, in which they had to ask in French for sufficient explanation to enable them to understand that "larron" in colloquial or modern French was "un voleur"—a word they knew very well.

We then had first one and then another of the boys employed as interpreters between a Frenchman and an Englishman present who were supposed not to know each other's language. This was gone through very satisfactorily. Upon this I can speak with authority, as it is one of the few parts of the examination upon which I am entitled to have a voice. The subjects selected were the best way to go to Biarritz, and a supposed business interview for the bargaining for an indefinite number of animals of various sizes and descriptions. The subjects were selected by those present. After this Jack acted as interpreter between two ladies present with reference to obtaining rooms in Paris.

The elder boys now repeated in French a discussion held previously in English between Mr. Storr, Mr. Swan and M. Bétis, on the utility or otherwise of translation phrase by phrase instead of re-thinking the whole in French.

Then came the crucial test to prove whether the scholars could understand ordinary spoken French. M. Bétis and M. Poiré began a very rapid conversation in French concerning their intended visit to France, which was continued for some little time. The substance of it was then given in French by the boys. One took the part of M. Bétis and the other of M. Poiré, to the complete satisfaction of those whose conversation they undertook to repeat.

No. 21 was passed over for lack of time, it now being half-past six, greatly to the disappointment of M. Bétis, who was most anxious to prove that the boys could understand a lesson given either in science or literature in the French language. One of the boys was then told off to give a lesson according to M. Gouin's system to his sister, which he did standing at the table, to the satisfaction of M. Gouin's representatives. The grammatical table had been previously explained. Then the elder boys were instructed to write a letter to an imaginary person in Paris asking the price of a flat of five apartments, near the Louvre. These were written in good phraseology,

but there was a mistake in the use of the word "appartement" for "pièce," the responsibility of which, however, does not lie at the door of the pupil. The company was breaking up, and they were writing in the midst of a general hubbub. Jack then read fluently an extract from the fairy story of "Le Petit Poucet," and his sister described one of the pictures. The examination then closed.

THE RESULT.

The net result of it all on my mind was that whatever else had been done or had not been done, M. Gouin's system had taught my children to think in French. That is to say, the French language had become to them a vehicle of thought. They were not glib, and as they have never been to school, but always under private tutorship, they had not the free, decided manner of recitation that is acquired when set pieces are learned by heart and repeated in class. Although they hesitated sometimes in getting the facts grasped in their minds before giving the French sentences, they had unquestionably got hold of the instrument and were able to use it for all practical purposes.

It will be seen from the extracts which I have given above that the task covered a tolerably wide range and sampled pretty fairly the kind of ordinary, average colloquial language which they would require in finding their way about the world. As to their accent, pronunciation and grammar, of that, of course, I can say nothing. I leave that to the testimony of those who were present, especially M. Poiré and Madame de Leeuw. M. Poiré is a Frenchman born, and Madame de Leeuw has half a dozen languages at the tip of her tongue. No doubt the previous grounding in French which the elder boys had received from their tutor stood them in good stead, although both they and their tutor frankly admit that they never would have been able to have gone through such an examination but for the six months' training under M. Gouin's system. In the case of Jack, however, M. Bétis had virgin soil to work upon. He is only nine years old, and he had never opened a French grammar. He also told his stories in French and took part in the French conversation, and fully justified what Mr. Swan had claimed when he came to me six months ago.

REPORTS FROM THOSE PRESENT.

I append the written statements of those who were present, each of which has been written independently, which supplement and confirm my own impression as to the results which have been obtained. My boys had never before been at any examination of a quasi-public nature, and any one who has had to undergo an examination in the presence of half a dozen strangers, in the native language of some of them, can understand how formidable such an ordeal must have been:

MR. A. C. POIRÉ,
18 PORTLAND PLACE, HALIFAX,

December 20, 1892.

Having had the privilege of being one of the examiners on December 19, I am glad to state that the boys gave

proof of a thorough and wide knowledge of what one may call simple French; and by that I mean the ordinary straightforward language used by French people themselves in the intercourse of life, enabling them to express all their own thoughts and the thoughts of others.

Of course there was occasional hesitation, which may be easily understood if we remember that everything had to be done on the spur of the moment (and even in their mother-tongue they would probably have done the same).

There were also some mistakes of genders. In the few rare cases of inaccuracy of tense, the right form was given after the simple indication that a mistake had been made.

1. I was particularly struck, as a Frenchman and a teacher, by the way in which they repeated, with astonishing accuracy, a conversation between Mr. Bétis and myself, in the course of which I purposely spoke more quickly than we generally do, never waiting a second to give them time to think. And let it be remembered that the pupils did not repeat after each sentence, but only when the conversation was over; that is, they thought in French.

2. By the facility with which they repeated a short story, which I rapidly improvised in French on a theme given by another person.

3. By the repetition, in excellent French, of a discussion which had taken place, in English, half an hour or so before, which they did not know they would be asked to repeat, and which one might think they had forgotten, occupied as they were with the questions put to them between the discussion and the repetition of it.

4. By their repeating, almost word for word, an article from a French newspaper read quickly to them.

5. By their explanation (in French) of the true reasons for the use of all moods and tenses in the article read—an explanation much clearer than that generally found in grammars—a very remarkable feat, if we remember that the method does not take grammar as its basis.

6. By the excellent manner in which one of the boys gave a lesson to his sister, with the necessary explanations, insisting, when needed, on the value of certain words, and explaining their meaning (the whole in French).

7. By the admirable manner in which Jack recounted his experiences (in French), and acted as an interpreter between an American lady and a French lady, a result in keeping with his attainments last August.

These tests—and others—have proved to me that although we had not time to submit the boys to the last test—that of listening to a lecture in French and reporting it in English—the wide knowledge of French they manifested would have enabled them to do it.

A. C. POIRÉ,

French Master at the Huddersfield College.

MADAME ALIDA E. DE LEEUW.

DECEMBER 20, 1892.

Much as I expected from Mr. Gouin's method, and Messrs. Swan's and Bétis' application of it, I was quite struck by the results shown yesterday. The clear and correct pronunciation gave evidence of careful training. The facility with which even the boy of nine could act as interpreter, and the wonderful ease with which the older ones rendered in idiomatic French a most difficult passage, chosen at random from an English daily paper, showed conclusively that they had gained a mastery over the language which will enable them to converse with any Frenchman on any topic, short of distastefully "special" subjects. The manner in which the questions on the use

of the tenses were answered ought to convince any one that this is indeed "French made easy," the explanations being perfectly simple, intelligible and easy of application.

ALIDA E. DE LEEUW.

The Kingsley School, Wimbledon.

MR. DAVID PRYDE, LL.D.

23 WOBURN PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, W. C.

Dear Sir.—I now take the opportunity, which I did not get on Monday, of thanking you for allowing me to be present at the examination of your children according to the new system of teaching French. I was pleased and satisfied beyond expectation.

That the natural method of teaching languages is the best, and that this particular method is more natural than the others now in use, will be readily admitted by every unprejudiced educationist. The only problem to be solved was, "Could the method in question be carried out efficiently?"

I think that this problem was undoubtedly proved by the examination at your house. The pupils were tried by every possible test, and they stood every test most satisfactorily. They were thoroughly at home in the subject. On the various occasions when they were asked to describe an object, it was evident that they were not putting their description into English, and then translating it word for word into French, but that they were looking at the object with the mind's eye, and allowing the object to suggest the French words. In every imaginable position in which they were placed they were always able to find some language to describe their ideas. Of course, they were not always fluent and correct. But even French children in similar circumstances would have occasionally hesitated and made some grammatical mistake. Even English adults, if set on the spur of the moment to describe an object in their own language would not have been absolutely without a mistake. In fact, I could not help noticing that the keenest critic present at the examination, while drawing up an English passage to be translated into French, made a slight error which he afterwards corrected.

On these grounds I think that M. Bétis and Mr. Swan ought to be congratulated on the success of their experiment.

I am, yours very sincerely,

DAVID PRYDE, LL.D.

December 22, 1892.

MADAME ADELE M. GARRIGUES.

99 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W. C.,

December 24, 1892.

Dear Mr. Stead.—I had read, in the AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS of July last, your paper on the Gouin system of teaching languages before I left America, and since I have been in London I have taken every means at my disposal of seeing the theory applied to practice. Consequently, I was glad to witness the examination of Monday last, and I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the result of the six months' test.

The fact that the young people really possessed their French, and were able to use it for practical purposes, and that they did so use it, was what first impressed me. The quickening and stimulating effect of this method of study upon the imagination was also evident, and it would, I should say, have its effect on study in other directions as well as in languages.

The reproductions in French of conversations and of stories read or repeated in English showed this quickness of mental energy and also the mental attitude which the Gouin method aims to secure. It was evident that a dis-

tinct picture was conveyed to each brain, and that the variations, when there were any, were caused by the individual coloring which the same picture may take in different minds. I have never seen results gained by six months of instruction which could compare favorably with what your children did on Monday. The ground covered, and the thoughtful, intelligent manner in which the work was done, were alike gratifying. As soon as the facts or ideas presented in English took shape in the brain the response in French was prompt and confident.

The incidents which you termed "Autobiographical Reminiscences of the Stead Family" were clearly and pleasantly told.

I was, however, even more interested in Jack as an interpreter. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the simple and direct manner in which he translated my English questions about apartments in Paris to Madame Leeuw, or than the clearness with which he rendered her French replies to me in English. It was something I have never seen accomplished by an adult after the same amount of instruction.

Again thanking you for the pleasure of seeing the examination, I am, very sincerely yours,

ADELE M. GARRIGUES.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Being therefore satisfied as to the ability of the system to convey a knowledge of colloquial French and the giving into the possession of the English a new vehicle of thought, I am glad to learn that its use is spreading far and wide. On the day of the examination I received letters from places as wide apart as Chicago and British Bechuanaland, expressing great appreciation of the system and wishing for information. It is now in practice in certain English schools, in some of them with the best results. M. Poiré now conducts three classes, one of forty boys, about eleven or twelve years of age, at the Higher Board School at Halifax, another of sixty adults, and a private class of twenty-five adults. The accent of the boys is excellent, and the lessons are found interesting. The results with the adults are still more satisfactory.

BOYS AT BERWICK.

Mr. Richard W. Waddy, M. A., head master of the Abbey School, North Berwick, says :

As to the system, so far as I have got, I feel able to say this :

1. It has interested all the boys, both the clever and the dull, and is, perhaps, the most popular branch of study at present in the school. This may be set down to novelty, perhaps, but the interest seems to grow and not to abate.

2. It has won the good-will of the boys for the subjects to which the system is applied. This good-will, which is sought for in many ways (Hocce says the teachers, when kindhearted, gave the boys cakes to make them wish to learn), is half the battle and that the method seems to secure.

3. The boys show the interest by repeating the series at home, much to the delight of the parents. Several parents

have spoken to me about this, and said how pleased they were. When did boys ever repeat anything of their own accord under the old *régime*?

4. The absence of detention has made the school both happier and healthier ; the strain of detention work, both for master and boys, when the time-table is already long, being very injurious. Last year, under the old system, my own health suffered from staying in with the boys. Nearly every day some one stayed in to learn French grammar. This absence of detention (which I never knew before how to bring about) is one of the things which has made the system popular with us. I think this is a fair and not a meretricious popularity.

5. One of the most striking things is the way in which the dull boys, who were incurable laggards before, have picked up courage and taken fresh heart under the new system. The leveling effect of the system upon the classes is really surprising.

6. It is a delightful system to teach. It is such fun ! And then the delight of having no junior exercises to correct, and the pleasure of hearing French read fluently from the "Series," and not stumbled over from a reading book.

GIRLS IN LONDON.

Miss N. C. Pryde, of the Bedford Park High School, who has been the first in London to put the system into regular use, writes to Mr. Swan :

I am sure you will be pleased to hear that the new method of teaching French has been a great success in this school. A class of beginners started under the new system on October 1, and in ten weeks the pupils have learnt more than other classes, working according to the old method, learned in ten months. The pronunciation of the former also is much better than that of the latter.

The most remarkable result, however, of the new method is the interest it awakens in the pupils. They are sorry when the French lesson is done and beg the mistress to give them another. We overhear them going through the series by themselves ; and sometimes during the English lesson when they are at a loss for an expression they involuntarily use a French phrase. About three weeks after the commencement of the new method I was printing some papers on the typograph and some children of eight or nine years, pupils of the newly started French class, were looking on. I heard them expressing all my actions in French to themselves, each one trying to name them first.

One of the great advantages of this new system is that it does away with the necessity of home preparation. If this could be accomplished in other subjects it would be a great relief, not only to the pupils but to their parents.

Some people say that this method, while it may be useful for children, cannot be successful with adults. In refutation of this I may state that I have a German class for adults and the results are wonderful. The pupils themselves are very much surprised at the progress they have made.

There seems a strong disposition on the part of many American teachers to adapt their methods to the Gouin principles.

[The first article in this series upon Learning Languages by the Gouin method appeared in the July number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It was followed by an approving and appreciative article in the August number from the pen of that veteran linguist and teacher, Professor Blaikie, of Edinburgh, recounting his own experiences. In the November number we published an article reporting little Jack Stead's striking progress during three months of instruction by the Gouin method. These articles have brought so many inquiries to the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that we have arranged to mail directly—as a matter of convenience to our readers—copies of M. Gouin's valuable new work upon the "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" upon receipt of the price, \$2.25. Address the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ARE WE ALREADY COINING TOO MUCH SILVER?

IN the *Forum* the Hon. George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts, contends for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890, which, he attempts to show, is rapidly driving gold from the country. From his statements and statistics it appears that we have, during the last five years, sent abroad all the net product of gold for this period available for coinage purposes and drawn upon our accumulated gold to the extent of more than \$50,000,000.

"The critical nature of our present situation appears not only in the smallness of our gold reserve, but in the constantly diminishing supply to the Treasury of gold through the legitimate channel of the collection of duties. From the Treasurer's report, No. 23, it appears that in November, 1889, the gold receipts from customs at New York were 92.6 per cent. of the total receipts. In November, 1890, the percentage of gold payments had fallen to 80.4 per cent.; in November, 1891, to 43.5 per cent., and in November, 1892, to 7.8. In the six months preceding December 1, 1892, the average of gold so paid to the government was less than nine per cent. of the total payments. It thus appears that gold payments at the custom house by debtors of the government have substantially ceased, and if the same fact holds in the department of internal revenue, for which returns are wanting, it may safely be said that the government can no longer rely for its gold reserve upon the ordinary avenue of collections.

"It must not be forgotten that of the gold in the Treasury \$100,000,000 are substantially pledged to the redemption of the outstanding legal-tender notes, amounting to \$346,000,000. If this fund be held inviolable, the appalling fact presents itself that we have \$467,000,000 of government promises outstanding which have only \$14,000,000, or about three per cent., of gold available for their redemption.

"The recent heavy drafts upon the Treasury of gold for exportation are a sufficient reminder that even in the ordinary course of business two or three weeks may exhaust this whole fund in excess of the legal-tender reserve. When this occurs the Secretary of the Treasury must face the question of issuing bonds to maintain the good faith of the country. There is much thoughtlessness in the talk of the purchase of gold with bonds. It is forgotten that this purchase must be made from abroad and with the co-operation of the banks if they are to avail anything. If the Treasury merely buys gold from our banks they can at once secure their gold again by presenting government notes for redemption in gold. If we drained gold from Europe the conversion of our securities into money and the disruption of the money market would be likely to follow."

Therefore, concludes Representative Williams, re-

peal the Silver Purchase act and let us have no more tampering with the old and reliable gold standard.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

THE first eighteen pages of the *Forum* are given to a discussion of the tariff by Mr. David A. Wells. Mr. Wells sees in the present industrial situation nothing to justify the continuation of even a low tariff, save the need of the revenue which is now conveniently derived from a tax on imports. He seems to think that we could get along very well without a tariff if it were not for pensions. But how to effect any great reduction with this obstacle in the way is the question! Mr. Wells' solution is to "regard this pension obligation as a debt, the payment of which, as in the case of any other debt, need not be made contingent on current revenues, and which may be easily met in case of temporary deficiencies of revenue by an authorization of treasury notes bearing a low rate of interest, issued and redeemable at the pleasure of the government."

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Not wholly satisfied with his suggestion, Mr. Wells discovers that after all it may not be necessary to resort to the expedient of issuing treasury notes in order to put the tariff on a mere revenue basis. He says: "That there may be no necessity for the issue of any such notes, or at least for their employment to any large amount, will appear if a fact is recognized which the public as yet do not seem to have fully appreciated, namely, that the receipts from internal revenue (mainly from spirits and tobacco) and miscellaneous sources—estimated for the fiscal year 1893 at \$185,000,000 and for 1894 at \$195,000,000—are nearly sufficient to provide for all the *ordinary* expenses of the government (estimated for 1893 at \$197,000,000) except the interest on the public debt; and that it would be difficult to frame a tariff which would be acceptable to the Fifty-third Congress that would yield less than \$130,000,000 the first year, with a certainty of a large and continuing increase in the immediately succeeding years. And if, as reported, the annual expenditure for pensions proper is at present only about \$120,000,000, and the difference between the amount and current disbursement is represented by arrears which will probably be entirely liquidated in the next two years, the necessity for the use of the proposed Treasury notes would be comparatively inconsiderable."

A HIGH TARIFF ENCOURAGES SMUGGLING.

One of the points upon which Mr. Wells lays great stress in his article is that a high tariff on imports tends to encourage fraud and smuggling, and thereby often yields no greater revenue than would a lower

tax. A tariff with a view to revenue only could be constructed, he thinks, so as to diminish smuggling without diminishing the receipts from imports.

"An exceedingly high tariff on dutiable imports, averaging forty-six per cent. in the aggregate and exceeding one hundred per cent. in the case of not a few specific articles, has constituted such an inducement to fraudulent importation that the creation of an Administration Board endowed with extraordinary privileges, as the power to decide cases without notice to the party in controversy with the government, has been thought necessary, and this, too, under a law so crudely drawn that the repeal of one entire section of it has been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that it is impossible of execution. Under a tariff clearly constructed and for revenue only, the inducements for smuggling would be so far diminished that there would be no necessity for the continuance of any such law, and with its repeal its administrators, who appear to have been actuated with the idea that foreign commerce is a crime and that importers have no rights which the government is bound to respect, should be relegated to private life as expeditiously as possible.

WHAT THE RATE OF DUTY SHOULD BE.

"Concerning the average rate of duty that should be the object in a reconstruction of the tariff, there will be doubtless some differences in opinion; but, excepting the duties on wines, liquors, tobacco and a few other articles, such an average ought not to exceed twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; and with raw and crude materials exempt from taxation, it will be found that such an average rate in many cases will afford a more ample net protection to domestic manufacturers than they now have under the existing tariff. If it be objected that such an average would not be sufficiently productive of revenue, reference may be made to the lesson of experience afforded by the results of the Walker tariff of 1846, the average rate of which was about twenty-five per cent. In the first two years after its enactment the customs revenue increased nineteen per cent. and in the first eight years it more than doubled. Is there any reason why a like experience may not be expected and realized?"

Give Us the Walker Tariff of '46.

"For revenue only" is the principle upon which Chairman Springer, of the Ways and Means Committee, also thinks the tariff should be revised. In the *North American Review*, he argues for the reconstruction of our present system on this basis, holding up as a model to be patterned after, the Walker tariff of 1846. This measure as interpreted by Representative Springer required: "1. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government, and that the government should be economically administered. 2. That no duty should be imposed above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue. This contemplates a tariff for revenue only, and not framed with a view to protecting any class of industries. 3. That, below the revenue standard, Congress may discriminate as

to the rate, and may admit certain articles free of all duty. 4. That the highest duties should be imposed on luxuries. This proposition ought to receive universal approval. In party platforms, the claim is generally made that duties should be so imposed, but in practice, especially as illustrated in the McKinley act, the rule is generally the reverse, the highest duties being placed upon the necessities of life and the lowest upon luxuries. 5. That minimums should be abolished. Such rates have already been dispensed with."

ABOLISH SPECIFIC DUTIES.

But the distinctive feature of the Walker tariff was that it abolished specific duties and substituted in their place *ad valorem* duties, and a proposition to this effect should especially be considered, Representative Springer declares, in the construction of a new tariff schedule. The chief defect he finds in the McKinley tariff is the high specific duties it imposes.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

IN view of the movement in progress to annex to the United States the Hawaiian Islands, the Nicaraguan Canal comes in for the greater share of public attention. In the *North American Review*, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, considers the political and financial questions presented in the construction of this canal under the present concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and urges the United States to supplement the aid it has already given to the enterprise.

THE CONCESSIONS WE HAVE SECURED.

The concessions which these countries have made are certain grants of rights, privileges and property to individuals, and through them to a corporation chartered in the United States. A company known as "The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" was duly formed, which has complied with the preliminary conditions of the concessions, and "Congress has accepted the concessions as the basis of its action and has conformed its legislation to the pledges of good faith towards our citizens in securing them the enjoyment and protection of their rights and privileges therein granted.

"No nation, continues Senator Morgan, "has the right, in view of the concessions made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica to our citizens, and of our legislation to aid and perfect those rights, to say to us that we shall not proceed to aid the canal by a subvention, or in any other way that is consistent with the sovereignty of Nicaragua and Costa Rica over their own domain.

"Any other nation may as well demand of us the repeal of the charter granted by Congress to the canal company, as to say that we shall not make that legislation effectual by giving material aid to the building of the canal, and secure our government against loss. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, our treaty with Nicaragua, concluded August 21, 1867, and her treaty of February 11, 1860, with Great Britain, upon which our treaty was modeled, all look to and pro-

vide for this canal and for material aid to it. They only exclude the right of either power for acquiring sovereign rights in Nicaragua.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

"The Nicaragua Canal has $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles of canal prism, or axial line. Of this one-third is very light dredging. The total length of this transit, from sea to sea, is $169\frac{1}{2}$ miles; of this line $155\frac{1}{4}$ miles is slack water navigation at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of the sea.

"This small lift is overcome by six locks—three on either side of the lake. The entire cost of the canal ready for use, as estimated by Mr. Menocal, allowing 25 per cent. for contingencies, is \$65,085,176. A board of five other great engineers went over Mr. Menocal's measurements and estimates with great care, and out of abundant caution, and not because of any substantial change in his figures, they added to his estimates another 20 per cent. for contingencies, and so changed his estimate as to make the total cost of the canal, ready for service, \$87,799,570. It seems that this may be reasonably accepted as the outside possible cost of the canal."

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM THE INVESTMENT.

Senator Morgan estimates that the freight traffic of the canal would not be less than 9,000,000 tons per annum, to say nothing of the income from passenger traffic. "On this estimate we could place the tolls at the rate of one dollar per ton, and realize \$9,000,000 per annum. Take \$3,000,000 of this sum for maintenance of the canal, which will not exceed half that sum; \$3,000,000 for interest on the bonded debt, and \$3,000,000 for the stockholders, and we will have a result that should excite the cupidity of the most grasping speculator. But the true friend of the industrial and commercial people will see in this result a saving to industry and commerce of more than one-half the charges for tonnage that are now paid to the Suez Canal.

"If the United States is the owner of \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of the stock in this canal, and if it is to cost \$100,000,000 to build it, the dividends on that 80,000,000 of stock, employed in a sinking fund and invested in the bonds of the company, would pay the entire cost of construction and the interest on the bonds in less than fifty years.

THEREFORE.

"These are some of the indisputable facts that show that it is a good financial operation, and a duty that concerns the honor, welfare and security of the United States. It is a project worthy to be accomplished as the closing splendor of the nineteenth century. Above all, it will stand as an example to mankind to prove that the great Republic of republics is the best form of political government for securing the welfare of the citizen and the fruits of his liberties. It will, indeed, be the crowning glory of this era that the Nicaragua Canal should be built by the aid, and controlled by the influence, of the United States."

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

THE most comprehensive article on the subject of our trade with South American countries that has yet appeared in the periodicals is that by Mr. Frederick R. Clow in the January-March *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The figures given by Mr. Clow indicate that the United States has only about one-fourteenth of the total South American trade, and from his account it does not appear that the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff is doing much to increase this percentage.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE.

In fact, says Mr. Clow, our trade with South America is likely always to remain small, for reasons which he states and discusses as follows: "One great hindrance to our South American trade in the past has been the poor transportation facilities. Mails and freight often had to be carried by way of England, causing loss of time and increase in expense. The new steamship mail service will do much to remedy this difficulty, and an increase in our trade may be expected on that account. The difference between our trade with the countries on the Caribbean and that with the rest of South America is largely due to difference in facilities for transportation and communication. Another reason for the smallness of our proportion of the South American trade is the ignorance and indifference of our dealers regarding the market there. Our consuls frequently complain of this as the great obstacle to the sale of American goods. Manufacturers of other countries, especially England and Germany, expend infinite pains in producing goods exactly adapted to the South American market. They send out special agents to study the customs of the people, become familiar with their habits, and learn their peculiar whims and fancies. Our manufacturers appear to give themselves little trouble in this direction, and apparently assume that the goods which suit North Americans should suit South Americans as well. To take the simple matter of packing—most of the customs duties in South America are levied on the gross weight of the goods. European dealers take note of this, and pack in light but durable cases; American dealers, on the other hand, pack in the same heavy boxes that are used for the home trade. The result is that American goods are subject to heavier duties than European. After the goods have been landed they frequently have to be loaded on the backs of mules and carried inland. For this purpose European dealers put up their goods in small separate packages, so that, when taken out of the shipping cases, they are ready for the inland trip. American dealers neglect this, and therefore their goods must be repacked at the port of entry before going inland."

Mr. Clow concludes that, "Until the United States offers rarer opportunities for new or increased business than now, our manufacturers will spend little time in getting up special styles of goods for the markets of Buenos Ayres or Baranquilla. This means that for many years our exports to South America

will be limited chiefly to the following: 1. Natural products, like petroleum, which are not produced in South America; 2. Bulky manufactures, like furniture, for which we have a better supply of raw material than the commercial nations of Europe; 3. Certain lines of manufactures, like locomotives, electrical supplies and agricultural machinery, in which Yankee inventiveness, aided by special circumstances, has enabled us to surpass other countries; and 4. Food products for the northern and western regions of South America."

HAWAII AND ITS SUGAR INDUSTRY.

IT has been charged that the revolution in Hawaii was brought about by persons interested in the sugar industries of the islands, with the view of securing through annexation the restoration of the benefits they derived under the reciprocity treaty which existed between the governments of Hawaii and the United States previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff. The provisions of this treaty and the advantages it secured to the Hawaiian sugar producer are described by Professor F. W. Taussig in his article on "Reciprocity," in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for October-December:

"The treaty made with the Hawaiian Islands in 1876 stipulated for the free admission into the United States of certain commodities, among which sugar was the most important. In return, we got similar remissions in the Sandwich Islands. Hawaiian sugar was admitted free; other sugar paid duty. The Hawaiian sugar formed at the outset only a small fraction of the total supply; and, though it grew very rapidly under the treaty, it never formed more than a tenth of the supply. It was sold, naturally, at the same price as other sugar paying duty; and the American consumer who used it paid a tax in the shape of a higher price, exactly as he paid a tax on duty-paying sugar. The tax, however, went not into the national treasury, but into the profits of the Hawaiian sugar raisers. Throughout the period when Hawaiian sugar was free and other sugar paid duty the price of sugar on the Pacific coast, where the Hawaiian sugar was used, was fully as high as it was elsewhere. Whoever got the benefit of the remission of the duty, it was not the consumer. In this particular case, it should be added, there were some complicating conditions. The capital invested in sugar raising on the Sandwich Islands was largely owned by Americans. Consequently, the virtual tax still paid by sugar consumers inured to the benefit of other Americans rather than of foreigners. The effect was much the same as if the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley had been freed from the tobacco tax while other growers still had to pay it. Further, the business of refining this Hawaiian sugar on the Pacific coast got into the hands of a single establishment, the owners of which were largely the same persons who had invested capital in sugar raising in the Sandwich Islands. These fortunate individuals consequently added the profits of a monopoly of sugar refining to the profits of a tax

paid for their benefit by the consumers of sugar. The Hawaiian treaty therefore presented peculiarities in more respects than one. But we are here concerned chiefly with that aspect of it which bears on the subject of the present article—the effect on sugar consumers and producers. It was clearly the latter who benefited by the arrangement."

BEET-SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Cosmopolitan* prints, under the title "Sugar from Sunbeams," an article on the development, the modus operandi, and the outlook of the beet-sugar industry in the United States, with numerous illustrations showing the processes of manufacture.

"There are now in this country six of these plants; the locations being Alvarado, Watsonville and Chino, in California, Grand Island and Norfolk, in Nebraska, and Lehi, in Utah, the last four of which were established in 1890 and 1891. All have been able thus far to cope with the disadvantages that lie in the path of the industry in the way of solution of the agricultural problem, and the business may be said to have gained already a very strong foothold.

"When it is considered that more than half a thousand of such factories, each costing several hundred thousand dollars, would be required to supply the sugar that we consume annually, it is not difficult to see that millions of dollars now sent abroad year after year would be retained here, to say nothing of the labor afforded to thousands of workmen, the advantage to a community of possessing a factory that uses raw material whose production is a benefit to the immediate neighborhood, and last, but not least, the improvement in general agriculture that must necessarily result from the pursuit of the very careful methods required in the culture of the sugar-beet."

We have a vast belt with natural facilities finely adapted to this great industry; it only waits for the farmers to learn to use the care and study which is necessary to make beet growing for sugar purposes a success. To give an idea how much attention the business requires, we quote Mr. Adams' words about the European beet-seed farms, to the evolution of which men have devoted a lifetime:

"Among their 'crack' varieties is the blanche améliorée, and no one unfamiliar with the process can comprehend all that is implied in the simple word forming the last half of the name. It means years of the most patient study—the kind of study that has produced the racehorses of to-day. The most careful selection of 'mother-beets' is made, that no bad traits may be handed down, a striking illustration of which car is shown in the statement that out of 2,782,300 examinations made at Klein-Wanzleben, in one season, but 3,043 were preserved for breeding. In each case a test is made either by withdrawing a cylindrical portion of the beet and analyzing the juice, or by throwing the roots into brine to ascertain their density."

REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Wickliffe's Solution of the Negro Problem.

MR. JOHN C. WICKLIFFE, one of the leading lawyers of New Orleans, and prominent in the movement against the Louisiana Lottery Company, declares in the *Forum* that negro suffrage has been a failure, and urges as a solution of the negro problem that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be repealed and the question of qualification for suffrage remitted to the several States; in short, that the Northern idea of the negro's political equality be abandoned and the Southern advantage of additional political representation surrendered.

EFFECT OF THE REPEAL.

"The effect that the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment would have is obvious. Such States as chose to debar the negro from participation in elections would, under the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, be deprived of such votes in the Electoral College and such seats in the National House of Representatives as were based upon the disfranchised negroes. But the matter would be left entirely to these States. If Louisiana, for instance, desired to retain her eight electoral votes and her six members of the House of Representatives, she would leave the negro a suffragist. If she desired (as she does) white supremacy within the law, she would surrender two or three of her Congressmen and a corresponding influence in the choice of a President.

"To the white people such legislation would be a blessing. Criminations and recriminations over 'bulldozing' and ballot-box stuffing would cease. The moral sensibilities of the people, which have unquestionably been blunted by the practices toward the negro, into which they have been forced by dire necessity, would regain their normal tone, and we might hope for a return to that purity of politics which is now a tradition of the times of our fathers. To the negro it would be no less a blessing. I put aside the matter of his personal safety and his freedom from molestation and consider the change as affecting him from a political point of view only. In a State where the color-line was drawn he would cease to be the political nightmare of his white neighbors and a political enemy to be held in a state of political siege. In many of the States, while the color-line would be drawn, the law would doubtless be so framed as to permit such negroes as could qualify themselves by intelligence and thrift to step across it, and this incentive would result in the moral, material and mental improvement of the race. To the whole country the gain would be still greater. Parties could then differ and men range themselves into parties upon questions of political economy and governmental functions; sectional lines would be wiped out, and a man's opinions, not his residence, would decide his political affiliations. "The whole country would be made the Presidential battle-ground, instead of two or three States being selected as the field of the political trickster and the market of the

political corruptionist. The purchase of the Presidency, which is possible where but one or two States are to be bought, would be an impossibility with forty-four States in the doubtful column."

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* Mr. Richard Speight gives an account of the workings of State-owned railways in Australia. Mr. Speight is qualified to write upon the subject, having served as the first chairman of the Victorian Railway Commissioners. Upon the question as to whether or not railways should be owned by private companies or by the State, he says: "In old established communities, already accommodated by private enterprise, I should say it is advisable to continue the existing system of ownership and management, as affording the best protection for the public interest and freedom from difficulties associated with a condition of things under which a government may become a large employer of labor; but in new communities and countries it is different. There is a necessity for opening up and peopling the lands of such colonies more rapidly than private enterprise could undertake, and to construct railways becomes of the first importance."

THE STATE RAILWAY OF VICTORIA.

This is the principle upon which the railways of Victoria have been conducted: "A glance at the map of Victoria will show that, whoever is responsible for the railways of the country, due regard was paid to the development of the country, and to a fair distribution of the accommodation the State was able to provide. Some hold the view that, if it is not in evidence that a railway will pay, it should not be authorized; but if this doctrine had been adopted from the first, many railways now a direct source of revenue to the State would never have been made, and the development of the country would not have received the impetus the construction of those railways created. Most of the districts now served by the present railways depend upon agriculture for their main products, and would have remained practically in their virgin state if facilities of transit had not been provided. The advantage to the country has therefore been enormous, as compared with a temporary inability to earn a sufficient net revenue to cover the entire interest upon the moneys invested in the railways."

Considering the fact that in only three years out of the last twenty the government railroads of Victoria have yielded a net profit, it is evident that State ownership has done for the country what private enterprise would not have done.

AMONG the natural history papers in the magazines must be mentioned Mr. Benjamin Kidd's account of the "Origin of Flowers" in *Longman's*. In *Cornhill* the "Son of the Marshes" has a brief—too brief—chapter of his "Nature Studies."

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

THE *Charities Review* is the first monthly journal to publish an article on the life and work of Rutherford B. Hayes, since the death of the late ex-President. William M. F. Round contributes a good sketch, paying attention chiefly to the sociological and educational work of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Round speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Mr. Hayes' devotion to the causes of reform which he had taken up: "He has never missed a meeting of the National Prison Congress, and his speeches from the first have had the truest ring of the reformer. In his Toronto address we find him denouncing the jail system of the country and proposing measures for its reformation. We find him demanding the entire separation of young and old offenders. We find him advocating the permanent confinement of habitual criminals in his Boston address. We find him pleading for a recognition of the common humanity in criminals alike with honest men. In Nashville we find him making an earnest plea for the Indeterminate Sentence. In Cincinnati we find him pleading for a better education of criminals in prison, in industry and in letters; always in the front rank and always following up his words by his utmost personal influence in his own State and in the nation.

"Under the Presidency of General Hayes the National Prison Association in its organization and reorganization has grown from its five members in Saratoga in 1883 to more than two hundred, and numbers all the leading prison men of the country. There is not one of them that has not a warm feeling of fellowship and love for President Hayes; there is not one of them that has not felt that he could freely approach him for advice and fully depend upon him for support in any measures of reform."

He displayed no less deep interest in the part he took in the administration of the Peabody and Slater funds. "His faith in the future of the colored people in the South was very great, but their uplifting was to depend upon their education, and their education was to be effected and controlled by the race that had been their master. It must be a process of generations."

THE PERSONALITY OF MR. HAYES.

Mr. Round, who was brought close to Mr. Hayes in private life on many occasions, says:

"Those who knew him best, most closely, the citizens of his own town, bear testimony to the simplicity of his character, to the tenderness of his heart, to the generosity of his nature, to the wisdom of his counsel. The unfortunate political events which cast a shadow upon his administration will be forgotten in the time to come, and this man, who was their victim, will be remembered as a good President, and as one of the foremost of American philanthropists, who carried the duties of the first citizen of the country with entire integrity, and because he lived and labored, left a higher standard of American manhood."

Mr. Hayes was, too, a warm friend of the Burnham Industrial Farm.

LITERATURE IN CHICAGO.

NO better man could have been procured to write the opening and most important article of the February *New England Magazine* on "Literary Chicago" than Mr. William Morton Payne, Mr. Francis F. Browne's associate on the *Chicago Dial*, for Mr. Payne knows his subject intimately and exhaustively. He makes three periods in Chicago's intellectual development. "In the first, literature is regarded with indifference, or even with positive contempt. Out of this stage Chicago has fairly passed, although it has not been left far behind. The second stage is that of dilettanteism, and is characterized by a general awakening of interest in literature, and by the organization of all sorts of societies for intellectual purposes. Roughly speaking, Chicago has been in this stage for the past twenty years."

Mr. Payne tells of the influence on this progress of the formation and work of the Chicago Literary Club, the Fortnightly Club, the Woman's and the Saracen's Clubs, the Philosophical Society, the latest and most important, the Twentieth Century Club, founded three years ago, and many others.

CHICAGO AS A PUBLICATION CENTRE.

Nor is Chicago behind-hand any more as a book publishing and selling community.

"One house alone, that of A. C. McClurg & Co., besides keeping the largest and finest retail book store in the United States, has a wholesale book trade amounting to upwards of a million dollars annually. The publishing business of this house is the most important, considering the character of the books upon its list, in the entire country outside the three great publishing centres of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that it has been mainly a development of the last twelve or fifteen years. Two other publishing houses whose lists, though limited, include a considerable number of valuable works, are S. C. Griggs & Co. and The Open Court Publishing Co."

At present the chief periodicals published in the city are *The Monist*, *The Dial* and the technical monthly, *Music*.

CHICAGO'S LITERARY FUTURE.

"There are many indications of an intellectual development near at hand that will give to the city a prominence proportioned to her wealth and population. Two causes in particular are going to operate powerfully in bringing about this result. Within a very few years Chicago will be the second, if not the first, library centre of the country. The Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Crerar Library and the University Library will be four of the largest and richest collections of books in the United States, and their combined influence will attract scholars of all sorts from all directions. The new University of Chicago, just opening its doors to the public, begins its career with an equipment of men and means that place it at once in the front rank of educational institutions, and it cannot fail to have a leavening influence upon the whole community."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DR. J. M. RICE contributes to the *Forum* the fifth article in his series on the public school system of the United States, taking for special treatment in the current number the schools of Boston.

THE SCHOOLS OF SIX OF OUR LARGE CITIES.

As will be remembered, Dr. Rice found that the Baltimore schools are almost entirely in the hands of untrained teachers, and that the Board of Education in that city is a purely political organization. The same defects are seen in the educational system of Buffalo. The schools of Cincinnati are not so involved in politics as are those of Baltimore and Buffalo, but suffer from lack of competent teachers. The method of instruction followed in the schools of St. Louis are shown to be mechanical, and that in the schools of New York of low order and unscientific. In the Indianapolis schools Dr. Rice discovered that sympathy and consideration for the child which, he holds, is indispensable to right teaching.

THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.

"If there be a city where we have every right to expect to find a uniformly high degree of excellence in the schools, and where poor schools are less pardonable than in other cities, that city," says Dr. Rice in his present article, "is Boston. For the conditions under which its schools labor are, and have been for a comparatively long period, in a measure ideal. First, the school system is not a machine, both principals and teachers being allowed enough liberty to develop their powers. Secondly, the appointment of teachers and principals is controlled, largely at least, by merit and not by 'pulls.' In the selection of principals special care is exercised. As to the teachers, although the graduates of the Boston Normal School appear, other things being equal, to have the preference, others are preferred if they are found better qualified than the home candidates. To a certain extent, the principals are permitted to select their own teachers, and teachers are not usually forced upon principals, as in many other cities. Thirdly, no teacher receives a permanent appointment until she has taught in the public schools of Boston four years. Until that period has elapsed she is reappointed annually. Further, if, after receiving a permanent appointment, she proves herself positively incompetent, no amount of 'pull' can keep her in her place. Fourthly, Boston, with its twelve hundred teachers, has now and has had for some fifteen years a city superintendent and six assistant superintendents. Lastly, the cost of instruction *per capita* is exceptionally high.

"In view of their superior advantages, the Boston schools, generally speaking, fall far short of what they ought to be. Their particular weakness lies in the primary grades, the grammar schools being upon a much higher level. Indeed, taken all in all, so marked is the difference between the primary and the grammar schools that they scarcely appear to belong to the same system and to be in charge of the same

superintendents and principals. But even the grammar schools are very uneven, the unevenness being marked, not only between the teaching found in different schools, but also between that found in the different class rooms of the same school, excellent and very inferior teaching frequently going on side by side.

"The Boston primary schools belong, in my opinion, to the purely mechanical drudgery-schools. The children are not obliged to sit motionless in a uniform position, it is true, but the teaching is highly unscientific, and the teachers, though not really severe in the treatment of the pupils, are nevertheless cold and unsympathetic. In the first school year there is very little objective work, what there is of it being limited to drawing, paper cutting and modeling. In the lower grades the sciences are not taught at all, and in the higher ones but little is done in the way of science-teaching. The unification of studies is not attempted in the primary grades."

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE IN THE BOSTON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

We have space for only one of the numerous examples which Dr. Rice gives in proof of his charges. The work of the primary school of Boston described in the following paragraph is as good, he states, as that of any visited :

"At half-past ten I entered a second-year class room and looked over some of the slates in order to see what the children had done in the early part of the morning. I discovered that the busy work of this class was fully as mechanical as that of the first one visited. During a portion of the first hour and a half of the morning session the pupils of one section of the class had written on one side of their slates the sentence, "See the sun rise," and on the other side had copied a number of examples from the black-board. One of the pupils had written the sentence nineteen times and had written and calculated sixty such examples as the following : $12 + 3 =$, $13 + 2 =$, $14 - 2 =$, $13 - 1 =$, etc. In another first-year class of this school the children had written for busy work a slateful of the word 'little.' One boy had written it forty-one times and another thirty-seven times. These two, who were sitting next to each other, told me that they had been racing. The slates themselves gave evidence enough that distinctness had been sacrificed to speed, for the word 'little' had lost all resemblance to itself when it had been written for the twentieth time."

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

The methods employed in the grammar schools of Boston Dr. Rice finds to be of a much higher order :

"Although much mechanical teaching may be found even here, the proportion of good work is comparatively large and the tone is much better than it is in the primary schools. Some of the Boston grammar schools are certainly among the best in the country. That the difference between the primary and grammar schools is so marked, in spite of the fact that they are in charge of the same principals, is, in my opinion,

largely because the principals are selected rather for their general culture than for their professional qualifications."

For general excellence, tone and spirit he says that no school of the country has impressed him more favorably than the Everett School of Boston.

A Criticism of Dr. Rice.

Henry G. Schneider very emphatically disagrees, in *Education*, with Dr. Rice and his *Forum* article on the "Schools of New York."

"If Dr. Rice will contrast the schools of to-day and the schools as he remembers them, he must admit that there has been an improvement. Where he can name one earnest teacher in his youth, there are to-day hundreds; for one good school then there are now many. Let him read over the changes made of late years and he will find that all the evils and improvements he points out have long been known and deplored by no one more than the school officers in the Board of Education and the teachers in the classrooms.

"He would find a recently introduced course of study, with defects it is true, but superior to its predecessor. He would find a gradual increase in our staff of superintendents and an improved method of bringing their influence to bear upon the teachers by frequent conferences in the six districts lately made. He would find a corps of teachers numbering some unprogressive survivors of worn-out theories, but the remainder, thanks to our educational journals and the spirit abroad in the teacher's world, in the front rank of progress and anxious to remedy the evils he deploras."

ENGLISH AS IT SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

THE following extract from Professor E. G. Robinson's article in the *Homiletic Review* presents in compact form a truth that is becoming more and more evident each day, and one that applies not alone to the education of ministers:

"The most manifest defect in our system of education is its insufficient attention to the English language, not merely to the science and genius of it as embodying one of the richest literatures, and as being the most widely spoken tongue in the world, but to such study of it and practice with it as will give to the student a correct and facile and forcible use of it in the expression of his thoughts. It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of a mastery of English in any calling that requires the use of it in influencing the thoughts of others, but in preparing for the Christian ministry, whose chief function consists in endeavoring to move others to right action by public address, the attainment of this mastery should yield precedence to the attainment of no other. And yet, strangely enough, candidates for the ministry are taken in hand and for ten years are scientifically drilled in a great variety of subjects, some of which they never so much as once again recur to when done with them as students, selling the text-books they have been compelled to use; while of English, on their use of which their final failure or success will so largely depend, they are mainly left to acquire their

knowledge in any haphazard way they can, receiving at most, at the very time when most needing it, only such instruction as may be gathered from brief study of some college text-book in rhetoric, and from writing a few compositions, on which the professor of rhetoric scratches in red ink scant words of general criticism; and so they stumble on in their course, reaching the theological seminary only when it is too late for the professor of homiletics to do for them what ought to have been done for them all the way along from the start, and what no amount of instruction or personal effort can then do for them. In no single respect are established methods of education so glaringly and so radically defective as in rhetorical discipline. For no one department of instruction do the colleges—not one, but all of them—make so inadequate provision in the number of teachers; in none are the results of the instruction, on the whole, so unsatisfactory. In no graduates are these results more painfully apparent than in the occupants of our pulpits."

Infallibility in Style and Grammar.

In the *School Review* Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, has an eminently sensible paper, "On Teaching English." After deplored the lack of attention in school work to this all-important branch and the poor preparation of teachers for it, Professor Kellogg makes a thrust at the infallible mentors of English style that periodically put in an appearance.

"To get at the verdict of usage on points thus dogmatically settled and on others these critics have passed by, I have consulted the best authors, British and American, now living, or, if dead, living till quite recently. I have carefully read *fifty* of these authors and read *three hundred pages* of each. The work is just finished. What these men by habitual use teach on these points and what they thus declare to be unexceptionable English has been minutely and accurately noted. Let me give you a few of the words and phrases which usage, thus ascertained, says we *may* employ, but which these purists tell us we *may not, must not, use*. Would that the corrections here made might spread as widely as the errors have circulated!

"We *may* use *each other* when speaking of more than two things; *one another* when speaking of only two; *at best* instead of *at the best*; *no more* instead of *not more*; *a word or two* as well as *one or two words*; *had rather* or *had better* with the present infinitive; *such a rare* possession, for instance, as well as *so rare* a possession; some *one else's*, any *body else's*, etc.; *either* in the sense of *each*; *either* and *neither*, as conjunctions or as adjective pronouns, with three or more things; a noun object clause beginning with *if*; *whether* when three or more things are spoken of; *round* or *around* with or without words implying motion; *between* when three or more things are spoken of; *none* in the singular or in the plural; *other* and *than* with a noun or other word between them—*other thoughts than* these, for instance; *the* with a participle having an object; *which* relating to a clause or a sentence for its antecedent; *get* in other senses than at-

tainment by exertion; the form seen in *is being built* or *was being built*; and we *may* close a sentence with a preposition, or follow the indefinite pronoun *one* by a personal pronoun in place of *one*.

"These are but a few of the many permissible things which these *don't* books prohibit—usage permitting what self-chosen arbiters of speech disallow. These men are marking out for our feet a path narrower than the broad highway usage has cast up, they are abridging our native and proper freedom, they are inducing a dire monotony of expression, they are burdening the memory with distinctions without essential differences, and wasting in feather edge our intellectual discrimination. The least we can say of their influence upon the reader is, that it is calamitous in the extreme. Let us get out from under their malign influence."

A Plea for Accuracy in Words.

In *Education* Dr. Geo. M. Steele makes "A Plea for Accuracy in the Use of Words," which he considers of the highest value in preserving the purity and vigor of the language. He calls attention to cases in point in the words *pride* and *vanity* and *ambition*, often confused and used where there is really a different meaning.

"There are certain words in regard to which the authorities seem not wholly to have settled the discriminations proper to be made, which nevertheless have a natural difference of meaning. Take, for instance *trade* and *commerce*. Economic as well as other writers use these words as if they were entirely synonymous. It may seem preposterous to criticise a custom so general, yet these two words may well have reference to two different though closely related conceptions, which it were better to indicate respectively by the different designations."

ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

MR. FROUDE'S inaugural lecture as Professor of History at Oxford is published in *Longman's Magazine*. As to the function of the historian Mr. Froude says:

"The history of mankind, says Carlyle, is the history of its great men. To find out these, clear the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals, is the function of the historian. He cannot have a nobler one." History to him, he says, teaches that right and wrong are real distinctions—that is the only law which he can recognize. He then proceeds to tear in pieces the theory—now not so popular as it used to be—of the evidence of progress in history. Mr. Froude, looking about him, fails to see much evidence of progress. "According to Aristotle, that is the best condition of things which produces, not the largest amount of knowledge or wealth, but the men of noblest nature. And I cannot see that there is any distinct progress in productions of this kind."

There is more liberty going, he admits, *i. e.*, authority is decaying. But, he asks: "Does history show that in proportion as men are left to their own

wills they become happier, truer, braver, simpler, more reverent of good, more afraid of evil? If so, the problem of existence is solved—but is it so?"

He denies it altogether. "I do not find that liberty in the modern sense of the word raises the character either of individuals or nations; and if our existence on this planet has any meaning at all, the effect on character is the chief thing to be considered. The only true progress is moral progress.

"In my reading of English history there was once a warmer relation between high and low, when each class thought more of its duties than its interests, and religion, which was the same to all, was really believed in. Under such conditions inequality was natural and wholesome. When religion became opinion, dubious more or less, and divorced from conduct, while pleasures became more various and more attainable, the favored classes fell away from the intention of their institution, monopolized the sweets of life, and left the bitter to the poor."

Mr. Froude then exhorts the students to study the original authorities, and incidentally mentions what excellent good work he did in that direction.

He makes the following suggestion for the study of modern history: "For men who wished to improve themselves I believe it to have provided as good an education as was ever tried. We had certain books, the best of their kind and limited in number, which we were required to know perfectly. We learnt our Greek history from Herodotus and Thucydides, our Latin history from Livy and Tacitus. We learnt our philosophy from Aristotle, and it was our business to learn by heart Aristotle's own words, weighing every one of them, and thus the thoughts and the language of those illustrious writers were built into our minds and there indelibly remain. I asked myself whether there was any book on English history which could be studied with the same exactness.

"I had myself occasion to examine the early English Statutes and the Rolls of Parliament, and it struck me that in these compressed and pregnant Acts, where there is no verbiage and every word has a meaning, there was something like what I was in search of. You could not gather from them a continuous narrative, but you had fixed points all along of clear and brilliant light. Merely to be able to construe and explain the old Norman French and the technical Latin would require considerable attainments. Add to this a knowledge of the *Chronicles* and other outside sources, a knowledge of the occasion when each of the Statutes was passed, and you would have an authentic bony structure round which you could build up things themselves instead of the wilderness of talk about things in which students have so often to wander. Extracts from this or that Act are not enough, for the object is to attain an insight into the thoughts of the time. In the Statute Book the student would be fed from the spring, and would learn his history as we learnt our philosophy—from the *Ethics* and the *Organon*.

"But I believe that it would be worth trying. I still believe that the Acts of the English Parliament

down to the Reformation contain the truest history of the country that we have. Whether it can be put in practice others and not I must consider."

THE ENGLISH METHOD OF GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

SIR SPENCER WELLS, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, sums up in the following paragraph his article in the *Forum*, on "How to Prevent the Coming of Cholera:"

"If we are ever to abolish cholera we must do all that is possible, collectively and individually, to raise the standard of national health. Next, we have to protect the people from the seeds of infective diseases. We must intercept the transit of diseased travelers, not by unnecessary and vexatious quarantine restrictions, nor interference with commercial and social intercourse between healthy places; but we must insist on careful inspection of all arrivals from infected ports. The work of the family or the individual must be left to the family doctor. But the lessons which the cholera of 1892 should teach every one are that a supply of pure drinking-water must be obtained; that when this is impossible impure water must be boiled, and when any one dies the body must be cremated, not buried in the earth."

THE ENGLISH VERSUS THE AUSTRIAN POOR LAW SYSTEM.

MR. J. R. CRAWFORD, in an article entitled "Our Poor Law on First Principles," in the *Newberry House Magazine*, presses strongly for the adoption by England of a system similar to that of the Austrian poor law. Mr. Crawford gives the following account of the Austrian system: "The principle—and we are chiefly concerned with principles—upon which the Viennese act in their dealing with the poor is the very opposite to that which we have adopted. As the starting point, a very decided difference is made between the treatment of men reduced to want through no fault of their own and that of men whose poverty is the direct outcome of their own lazy or extravagant habits. The former are fellow-citizens to be helped, the latter almost criminals to be punished. Supposing a man be suddenly reduced to destitution, he is provided with board and lodging in the casual ward; a very different place this to that which bears the same name amongst us. Then he is informed where best he can procure work, and if (for he is carefully watched) he shows himself in earnest in seeking employment, his board and lodging are continued until he finds it. No disgrace or reflection whatever is attached to a visit to the casual ward, or even to the workhouse. It is an unfortunate and inconvenient little episode, and that is all. And then the workhouse itself is altogether free from that touch of jail-like monotony which renders life in an English union so depressing. This is the way the industrious are treated. The

hopelessly lazy and utterly corrupt are sent to the Zwangarbeit Haus, a very different place, with very different discipline. The chief contrast, however, between the Austrian and English systems is in the treatment of old men and women, and of children. Where we deal to all of these alike a somewhat similar law, in Austria the nicest discrimination is exercised. But further, admirable as are the arrangements made for the temporarily destitute, as also for the young, the sick and the infirm, it is above all, by the system it pursues with regard to the aged poor that Austria has gained its reputation for wise humanitarianism. After seventy, or if feeble at an earlier age, the Austrian poor are freed from work, and can claim, as a right, admittance into the municipal almshouses, where they enjoy the fullest liberty together with the comforts of a home. This, then (in its barest outline), is the Austrian system, and it is quoted to show how a Poor Law can be based on the truest principles; how, in fact, whilst it relieves distress, it avoids pauperizing the people, and, whilst it cultivates individual and national virtues, it tends to check their corresponding vices. Surely, what the efforts of Austrian legislators have so successfully accomplished need prove no insurmountable task for the combined wisdom of our own lawmakers to undertake."

Old Age Pensions.

In *Macmillan* another writer describes the Austrian Poor Law with more detail under the title of "A Human Poor Law," and certainly it seems to demand our attention, not merely because of the great care which it takes to prevent the children being pauperized, but because of the able and successful efforts made to provide for the temporarily destitute and the aged poor. In dealing with the aged poor, the Emperor Joseph II. settled the question of old age pensions in a very summary fashion: "He decided that at sixty a man should have the right to claim from his native town or commune a pension equal to one-third of the average daily wage he had received during his working years. This pension was to be regarded in exactly the same light as a soldier's pension—not as a charity, but as the reward for past services. This is still the guiding principle of the Austrian Poor Law, for although its legislators have often disagreed on the amount of the pension, all recognized the right of the old and feeble to be supported by the young and vigorous.

THE AUSTRIAN CASUAL WARD.

"Any one between eighteen and sixty, who is in a state of destitution, can claim admittance to an *asyl*, a place corresponding to our casual ward, though managed on a very different principle. These *asyls* are, in reality, workmen's boarding houses, where a bath, supper, bed, and breakfast are supplied free of charge. They are the greatest boon to industrious workingmen, whom illness, or some sudden misfortune, has reduced to want, for they afford them a shelter at night after a day spent in a fruitless search for work."

THE CHILDREN OF THE DESTITUTE.

The chief merit of the Austrian system is in the way in which the children are dealt with: "No child is there, in any circumstances, sent to a work-house. If it have neither parents, nor other relatives who can provide for it, it is adopted by the town, and placed under the care of a *Waisenmutter*, if it be a girl, or of a *Waisenvater* if a boy. Considerable trouble is taken to prevent any stigma being attached to these children on account of their destitute condition. They are neither called paupers, nor are they regarded in the light of paupers. Many of them attend the national schools (*Volksschule*), where they mix with their companions upon terms of the most perfect equality. In these schools they are supplied with books free of charge; special scholarships are offered for their competition; and any child who shows signs of unusual talent is given the opportunity of cultivating it. The university, even, is in full sympathy with public opinion upon this point; and in its statute book there stands a decree admitting the sons of pauper parents to all lectures and examinations without the payment of any fees. Scholarships and lectures are, however, only for the very special cases, for the city has no intention of training students; what it aims at, rather, is making its *proteges* sober, industrious working men and women. The boys are carefully taught some handicraft, while the girls are prepared for domestic service, laundry-work, or any suitable calling for which they may manifest an aptitude."

THE RESULT OF DEFORESTATION.

A Lesson from Russia.

THE first article in the *Edinburgh Review* for January is entitled "The Penury of Russia." A more dreary and unrelieved picture of blank desolation has hardly ever been printed.

FORESTS AND THE RAINFALL.

Without entering into details, here is one startling statement made by the reviewer. He says that owing to the destruction of the forests the rivers are drying up, and the eastern part of the country is literally being sanded up: "The ruthless forest destruction which has been going on for a long time has had a serious effect in reducing the average rainfall. The belts of wood attracted and held the moisture, which was slowly distributed for the benefit of agriculture; now, in vast regions, as, for instance, on the black soil, there is hardly a tree to be seen, and the consequence is that the underground rivulets which nourished the soil have disappeared. The forests also broke the force of the fierce east desert winds. Now these winds, piercingly cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer, burst with full fury on the great plains. In summer their blasts are capable of withering the corn in a few days and with them come sand storms, which turn fertile land into permanent deserts. The unfortunate experience of Central Asia, which once was a garden of fertility and now is a

desert peopled by nomads only, are repeating themselves.

DRIFT SAND FROM THE DESERT.

"In the province of Astrachan an area of 800 square miles is covered by drift sand; in that of Stawropol whole villages have disappeared, and in 1885 soldiers had to be summoned to clear the sand from the houses. In the province of Tauris the sand now covers 150,000 dessjaetines (= 1.00925 hect); the same disastrous effects took place in the north, where, after the destruction of the forests in the provinces of Samara, Woronesh and Tchernigow, hundreds of sand hills arose, which gradually covered the fertile land. A further consequence is that the rivers become shallower. In winter there is nothing to hold the snow, which is blown together into large heaps; these with the thaw dissolve into temporary torrents, washing away acres of tillage, and carrying off all moisture before it has had time to soak into the soil.

THE DRYING UP OF THE RIVERS.

"The river beds cannot contain all this water, and inundations occur; but when it has swept down there is no further supply. The Woronesh, on which Peter the Great built his first ships, is now a mere rivulet; the Worskla, which fifteen years ago was a beautiful river, surrounded by woods and pastures, has absolutely disappeared; the Oka has become so shallow that barges coming from Nishegorod were stranded upon its sands. At Dorogobush the Dnjepr can be crossed by carriages; on the Dnjepr the navigation had to be stopped, as its depth was reduced to 2 to 3 feet; and even on the Volga steam navigation is interrupted in many parts, the river not being able to carry away the sandbanks; it is calculated that the volume of its water has decreased by 24,000,000 cubic meters. It is evident that even the most costly works for opening the channels will be of little avail: the cause lies in the devastation of the forests; the law by which the government interdicted the ruthless fall of timber has come too late, and replanting is slow work, although it is the only remedy against the evil."

The White Mountain Forests in Peril.

Julius H. Ward sounds a note of warning in his paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "The White Mountains in Peril." He shows that the paper maker and lumberman will soon do irreparable injury to this noble domain if they are not headed off. He recommends particularly a limit of size below which no tree shall be cut. Certain private companies owning mountain lands have already adopted this rule for their own protection. One student of the question suggests that it is for the State to reach a final point of arbitration that shall stop the destruction of the forests, and give them the protection which is essential to their preservation; and this is to be done by purchasing an agreement with the present owners of the lumber regions that neither they nor their heirs nor their assigns shall ever cut a tree of less size than that determined on. It would be under-

stood, in that case, that the State acquired no title to the land, that the owner reserved to himself all the mature timber that might ever grow upon it, that the State had no other care for the forest than to see that the contract was executed, and that thereby the reservoirs of the streams and the attractiveness of the scenery would be preserved. This could be done at a less sum than the State would expend if it sought the same object in any other way."

CATHOLIC TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

Her Greatness Due to Her Religion.

LADY HERBERT has a remarkable article on the Russian Church in the *Dublin Review* for January. It is based primarily upon Solovieff's "La Russie et l'Eglise Universelle." The most interesting part of the article, however, is that in which she gives an account of Father Vanutelli's La Russie. Father Vanutelli is a Dominican monk, who was invited by the Russian government to visit the principal religious establishments in the country. He was everywhere received cordially, and had an interview with Pobiedonotzeff.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA," A LA VANUTELLI.

From Lady Herbert's summary of Father Vanutelli's description of Russia and things Russian, it appears to be very remarkable, coming as it does from so strong an opponent of the Greek Church. Lady Herbert says:

"He begins by asserting that in this nineteenth century Russia is the greatest, the strongest, and the most solid power in the world; that the largest portion of the people are profoundly attached to the government, which represents to them their nationality in all its strength and glory; that until now the people have not been touched by the revolutionary principles which are wrecking by degrees all the kingdoms of Europe, and that in consequence the future of Russia will be more important than that of any other country.

"HOLY RUSSIA" AND HER MISSION.

"He considers that she has a great mission before her: first, the destruction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and with it Mahometanism; secondly, the crushing of the revolutionary spirit which is invading all other European countries; and thirdly, the arresting of the extension of Jewish influence, which is making ever-increasing progress elsewhere. But that which makes the body and strength of the Russian Government is its national religion.

"'Nowhere,' Padre Tanutelli says, 'is the title of "Holy" so true an expression of the reality as in speaking of Russia. In that country Christianity is not simply tolerated or permitted; but it is official and dominant and bound up in the very heart of the people. . . . In Russia, Orthodoxy (*Pravoslavia*) forms as it were the very essence of their being, their highest ideal in the past as in the future, and their greatest glory in the present.'"

Father Vanutelli, of course, saw everything in

Russia from the point of view of a Roman Catholic who wished to see the Greek Orthodox Church brought into union with the Pope. He is much consoled by thinking that in Russia, more than anywhere else in the East, no explicit or positively schismatical act has ever been formulated. When such exist they have been imposed by the government as a political measure.

THE RELIGIOUSNESS OF RUSSIA.

Landing at Odessa, the Father went to Keiff, where he was immensely impressed with the service in St. Sophia. The music, he says, was something heavenly and the harmony of voices was ideal and of so purely religious a character that the Catholic Church might well learn a lesson from the Russian. He was also very much edified by the very attentive demeanor of the worshipers, as they stood throughout the whole of a long service. He was received by the Archbishop Plato, and then went to Moscow, where he was delighted to find on every hand the intense religious expression of the people. He says: "I cannot understand how it is that so many persons who visit Russia write about it afterwards without alluding to the main characteristic of the people. Without an appreciation of their religious aspect any description of Russia must be only incomplete. The Christian idea is predominant everywhere and nowhere does Christ reign to such an extent as in Russia."

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. POBIEDONOTEZEFF.

The following is Lady Herbert's account of the interview with M. Pobiedonotzeff, the famous Procurator of the Holy Synod: "He received Padre Vanutelli with exquisite courtesy and kindness and encouraged him to speak freely on the Russian question. There is no doubt that the Russian Church would unite herself to the See of Rome without the smallest difficulty, 'if such union were desired by the government.' But at this moment M. Pobiedonotzeff thought it would be impossible, and would seriously injure imperial interests, for, setting aside theological questions, upon which he thought it would be easy to come to an understanding, it would not suit Russia just now to put herself in too close communication with the European people, whom he considered were losing all moral strength. He added that society in the West was going to ruin and that its decay was owing to the want of religion and the revolutionary and social principles which were being so widely enunciated. He spoke also of the false principles of liberty which were being disseminated by the press, which was the real source of all these errors and aberrations."

RUSSIA'S PROSPERITY.

"'In Russia,' he added, 'we have preserved the principle of authority and the deepest respect for the Christian religion. The people are attached to the government and thoroughly good at bottom, and they enjoy a state of prosperity which in other countries does not exist. Here there are no political parties; no parliaments or rival authorities, and we wish to avoid any contact with what might disturb

the tranquility of the masses.' Such were the specious reasons (continues Padre Vanutelli) which he gave me for not concurring in the grand work of the union of all Christian people under one head."

It would be interesting to have M. Pobiedonotzeff's report of the same interview. It is manifestly incredible that so able and honest a man as M. Pobiedonotzeff could ever have made the statement about the union of the Russian Church with the Roman See which Father Vanutelli ascribes to him.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

KARL BLIND makes, in the February *Lippincott's*, an emphatic argument against the *laissez-faire* policy that England has adopted towards Russia's advance to India. He quotes as authority the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan to show that this mountainous country, the key to India, is inhabited by warlike tribes, divided against each other by tribal distinctions and by blood feuds, so that it would be easy for the Russian agents to gain a foothold there. Mr. Blind asserts that the Russians are already pushing steadily forward under cover of a "play of alternate advances and apparent retreats."

"Even as late as 1876, when he exerted himself to stop Russia from seizing Constantinople, Mr. Disraeli once more repeated his easy-going talk as to the absence of all danger from the Central Asian conquering policy of the Czar. It was as if he wished to draw away the Court of St. Petersburg from further aggression in the direction of the Mediterranean by giving it free leave to do its best or its worst in the Asiatic Khanates. A short-sighted policy, indeed.

"If we look at the immense territory Russia has overrun and conquered within the last twenty years, from the Caspian sea to the Afghan frontier, advancing even into Afghanistan itself, it must become patent to the least observant what she is really aiming at. To-day Lord Salisbury would not give any longer the same counsel he formerly gave laughingly to the so-called alarmists—namely, that they should 'buy some very large maps, in order to see how far the Czar's empire is still from the confines of India.' Nor would Lord Beaconsfield look to-day with equanimity upon the situation which has been created since he thought that it was 'still a long way from the Russian to the Indian frontier.'

"Almost immediately after the last war against Turkey it came out that a secret envoy of the Czar had plied the late Ameer of Afghanistan with a proposal of an alliance, in view of a war to be waged some day by Russia against English rule in India. The documentary evidence is printed in a blue-book. Nevertheless the English Government has allowed itself, year by year, to be deceived, or appeased in outward semblance, by the diplomatic assurances of the Czar's government."

Mr. Blind pictures the contrast of Russian rule in India and the despotism which he thinks would succeed the present freedom of speech and of the press. And Russia's presence before India will in itself be a

great misfortune through its effect in arousing or unsettling the various diverse elements under English rule.

A PLEA FOR RUSSIAN HOME RULE.

A Voice for the Czar.

THE monotony of condemnation of things Russian is broken in the February *Century* by "A Voice for Russia," emanating from Pierre Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. It is not unfitting that this semi-official defense should be printed in the magazine that gave forth Mr. Kennan's arraignments of the Czar's system.

Mr. Botkine points out that it is both natural and inevitable that Russia and America should be friends, especially in a commercial sense, after the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railway. But notwithstanding the fact that we recognize this in some general way, and were the first in offering aid to famine-stricken Russia last year, our prevailing judgments and utterances are tinctured with horror.

THE AMERICAN IDEA OF RUSSIA.

"It is said that the Russian government is terrible and despotic; Russia is persecuting the Hebrews; there is no liberty in Russia; everything non-Russian is there Russianized by force; the Orthodox Church is intolerant; Russia, last and worst, has created and maintains that horrible Siberia—pictures of which, drawn by Mr. Kennan and certain other writers, have made recent readers shudder."

Mr. Botkine replies to "this shower of undeserved accusations" in detail.

ABSOLUTISM IS RUSSIA'S CHOICE.

He contends that "autocracy is as natural and as satisfactory to Russia as is the Republican form of government to the United States." This is proved, he thinks, by the cheerfulness of the people under the Czar. "The strength of Russia lies precisely in the unity of power, in the firm faith of the people in their Church and in their reliance upon and devotion to the high personality called to occupy their throne." Alexander III. was an honest and benevolent sovereign with the reforming spirit strong within him, and Mr. Botkine compares the execution of his assassins to our punishment of the Chicago Anarchists.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

Mr. Kennan's writings, which have made so much noise and fomented to such a degree that tendency which Mr. Botkine writes to combat, he casts discredit on, referring to the reports of the Fourth International Prison Congress and the works of Julius Price, which, with the same opportunities as Mr. Kennan had for seeing the true inwardness of the matter, came to far different conclusions.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS.

As to the "eternal Jew," Mr. Botkine contends that he is, as he exists in Russia to-day, a thing ephemeral or, at least, nomadic. The peasants had

come to be under a financial thralldom to the Jews, "worse than the serfdom which had been abolished." They revolted constantly against the oppressive yoke, and the Russian soldiers were often called upon to protect the Hebrews from the infuriated populace. Under these circumstances, the government, while passing certain laws to protect their life and freedom, passed others to restrict their dangerous activity. "We did not expel the Jews from the Empire, as is often mistakenly charged, though we did restrict their rights as to localities of domicile and as to kinds of occupations—police regulations." Hence Mr. Botkine thinks the foreign remonstrances that came to the Czar on this subject decidedly impertinent. "The principle we contend for in Russia is home rule."

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

Mr. Botkine denies that there is any hampering of freedom of religion in Russia, except in cases where certain obnoxious sects propagated doctrines which were considered subversive of morals or good order in society. "In the principal street of St. Petersburg, just opposite the Orthodox Cathedral itself, there are Roman Catholic, Protestant, Armeno Gregorian and other churches.

"The Orthodox Church is the State church in Russia; and, as I have explained, the strength and might of the Empire are considered by us to depend to a great degree upon the firm faith of the people in its doctrines and discipline. Our history abounds in proofs of this. It is therefore natural that our government cherishes and supports the Orthodox religion, and tries to prevent the members of that Church or their children from heedlessly going off to other communions. The law requires, for instance, that in the case of a mixed marriage the children must be brought up in the religion of the Orthodox parent, be it father or mother."

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF FRANCE.

MADAME ADAM, in a short article in the *North American Review*, describes as follows the workings of the French criminal law: "In America and in England a magistrate recognizes in himself no right to prejudge a case. The accused, until he is found guilty, is innocent in the eyes of an English or American judge, who treats him as such and often helps him to clear himself. In France, on the other hand, the magistrate defends society against crime and strives to wring a confession from the prisoner before he is convicted. The person accused, considered as the one upon whom the burden of suspicion and accusal rests, must furnish proof of his innocence at the outset of proceedings against him or else he must appear at the assize court, his accusers being the magistrates who have studied his case.

"Article IV. of the French Civil Code declares that 'the judge who shall refuse to utter judgment on the plea that the law is silent, absurd or insufficient, may be prosecuted as guilty of refusal to administer justice.' A judge, therefore, must enforce the law, even should it seem to him false and unjust—*dura lex, sed*

lex. But, you may ask, will not his conscience rebel? No. A judge is a priest of Justice; he cannot dispute her dogma. If the sentence which he pronounces be unjust, his conscience cannot be burdened, for the blame rests with the legislator.

"The legislator, therefore, is alone responsible. The mouthpiece of the social interest of the general interests, he enacts laws in view of those interests. As for the judge, he is merely the mouthpiece of private interests; he is charged with but one special duty—to cut short any conflict which may arise between individual interests.

"Thus we see that the law is binding on all citizens, but the judge's decision is binding only on those who are concerned in the case. The legislator has the initiative of the laws, the judge has only that of his own decisions! The first has the power to modify the laws which he has made to any extent, but it is a singular fact, and one which, in my opinion, makes him at once the superior and inferior of the legislator, the judge can never change a sentence which he has once pronounced! It ceases to belong to him from the moment that he utters it. It becomes final, unalterable, so far as he is concerned, and can only be modified by other jurisdictions."

THE GERMAN REPTILE FUND.

EARLY in January public attention was drawn to the Guelph Fund and its administration through the publication of "A Hundred Guelph Fund Receipts" by *Vorwärts*, the organ of the Social Democrats in Germany. As yet no names have been mentioned, therefore some doubt is entertained as to the accuracy of the alleged disclosures.

In this connection, however, the *Revue de Famille* of January 15 publishes an article by a German political personage, whose name is suppressed because of the position he occupies in Germany. The writer explains how the Guelph Fund came to be created, and how it eventually came to be designated the Reptile Fund, from an angry comparison made by no less high a person than Prince Bismarck himself. At any rate, by Reptiles are meant to-day not the dispossessed princes of 1866, but the persons to whom the interest accruing from the fund has been distributed. The government journals represent the Reptile press, and the journalists, ministers and others, accused of being in the pay of the government, are the Reptiles.

As the fund is very large, Prussia would need to have very powerful enemies in order to expend it in a warfare in which no blood is shed. As a matter of fact, however, the Guelphs have not prolonged their opposition to Prussia, but have rather made peace with the King; yet the interest of the fund would seem to have been spent every year.

The writer goes on to explain how the partisans of the Prussian government founded the *Frankfurter Presse*, to save Frankfort from democracy; how this journal expended large sums without acquiring influence in proportion to the cost; how a letter, addressed to the *Presse*, was accidentally delivered at

the office of an organ of the opposition; and how it was then discovered that the Guelph Fund was distributed in grants to papers in the pay of the government. Prince Bismarck was often pressed, in the Reichstag, to give account of the fund, but without result. Then came the sensation of the prosecution of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in 1875, because of an article on the Reptile Fund; and, as the editors refused to give the name of the contributor, Prince Bismarck put them in prison for several months. The editors did not betray their contributor, however, and were set at liberty.

In 1888, Herr Singer, the Social Democrat, made in the Reichstag certain charges against the government, and asserted that the system of *agents provocateurs* was used without the least scruple, and gave particulars of receipts signed by Fischer, captain of the Zürich police, and containing particulars of the relations of the German police with two agents named Schröder and Haupt, who received two hundred and two hundred and fifty marks a month respectively. Other instances have also come to light, the Duke of Lauenburg giving the *coup de grâce* to the work of Prince Bismarck.

The editor of *Vorwärts*, which is said to have 40,000 subscribers, is Herr Liebknecht, and probably he is also the author of the recent revelations. Disagreeable documents may have been burnt, but *Vorwärts* shows that their contents have been divulged. The *Kölnische Zeitung* demands the publication of the names of the recipients, and *Vorwärts* replies that in time it will satisfy the whole world. After the case of Herr von Bötticher and certain other revelations, the German public seems disposed to believe rather than treat the *Vorwärts* charges skeptically.

Last summer Cesar Schmidt, of Zurich, announced that he was going to publish a pamphlet containing new revelations, but the pamphlet did not appear. On April 6 and 10, 1892, the German minister at Berne, Herr von Bülow, sent word to Berlin that Captain Miller and Lunge, a young student, both living at Zürich, had communicated to him their intention to publish a pamphlet. Miller desired to stop the publication, because the rights of the Duke of Cumberland had been recently recognized, and he did not wish to wrong his country. Herr von Bülow accordingly entered into relations with Miller and Lunge, when it became necessary to establish the authenticity of the receipts in question, and it was decided to burn the compromising documents at Miller's house, the persons present being Miller and Lunge and M. Jordan, a Secretary of Legation. While the burning was going on M. Jordan affected to be looking elsewhere. Why? A photograph of one receipt had been received at the Legation, and the photograph could be compared with the original, but it was not in his power to exercise any control over the other receipts. Lunge was required to promise to destroy the photograph, and not to publish his pamphlet. Later, Miller was a collaborator in the editing of some revelations on the bad treatment of soldiers, and in consequence of his anti-Prussian sentiments, it is possible

that the owner of the Reptile Fund receipts applied to him. Both Miller and Lunge declare that they were only instruments in the hands of a third person, whom they do not choose to name, and there the matter ends at present.

Several journals affirm that the receipts are not genuine; on the other hand, those who believe in their authenticity are seeking the denunciator in Guelph circles, or among the posthumous partisans of Louis II., of Bavaria, or even at Friedrichsruhe. Herr von Bülow would seem to have considered the papers authentic, when he thought it well to have them destroyed, and took pains to prevent the publication of the pamphlet, even continuing negotiations with regard to them, notwithstanding notes from Berlin enjoining him to stop them. That is perhaps why he was replaced at Berne by Dr. Busch.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH THE COLONIES.

THERE is a brief paper in the *Nineteenth Century* in which Lord Augustus Loftus endeavors to show the desirableness, if not the necessity, of a commercial federation between Great Britain and her dependencies, equivalent as regards all the requirements of unity and leading to political federation, which would be its natural corollary: "1. The formation of a customs union between Great Britain and all her dependencies, founded on the principle of free trade, leaving to the colonies entire freedom to make their own arrangements in regard to intercolonial federation (this latter would only apply to Australasia).

"2. Entire freedom to each self-governing colony to formulate its tariff as regards foreign States, and to negotiate and conclude with them commercial treaties with the assent and ratification of the crown.

"3. This latter is only possible when the existing commercial treaties between Great Britain and foreign States expire.

"4. Special arrangements to be entered into between Great Britain and her colonies in regard to the duties on wines, spirits and tobacco, as questions of fiscal importance, and not in the light of protective duties.

"5. Each colony to be free to enter the customs union or not. The non-entry of any colony will deprive it of the advantages of free trade with Great Britain offered by the customs union, and place it on the same footing with foreign States.

"6. The establishment throughout the customs union of one system of weights and measures.

"7. Delegates from each colony to meet in London every three years, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the colonies, to discuss and revise commercial and financial questions as a deliberative body, forming, as it were, a colonial commercial parliament, the English delegates to be elected by the several chambers of commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. The idea is to connect the colonies with Great Britain in one commercial union, and to unite them not only in name, but virtually as members of

an empire whose material interests and prosperity are intimately interwoven, thus forming the grandest and most powerful federation in the world."

The advantages of the scheme he states as follows :

"1. It leaves to the colonies (as regards Australasia, specially), full power to make their own fiscal arrangements for intercolonial federation, and also to formulate their own tariffs in regard to foreign powers, subject to the assent and ratification of the Crown.

"2. It leaves them free to form one dominion, as in the case of Canada.

"3. It gives to their trade the maritime protection of Great Britain, and they enjoy also the diplomatic and consular protection of the mother country in all parts of the globe. The scheme I propose will not only increase their productiveness and wealth, but give a stimulus to their shipping interests. It will foster and encourage emigration under prudent and careful regulation.

"Although there are objections to any tax of a differential nature to favor the British and Colonial shipping interests, what is termed in France a *surtaxe* might be levied in the colonies on all imports and exports carried in foreign vessels ; but I confess that I am opposed to the principle of imposing any such differential tax.

"There can be no question of imposing any duties in England on articles of food or raw material, but by a readjustment of the tariff and an increase of duty on all articles of luxury, which would not affect the workingman or the lower classes, a considerable portion of the loss to the British exchequer would be recouped."

THE LAND OF THE FUTURE.

CAPTAIN CAMERON, in the course of an interview published in *Great Thoughts*, expresses the strongest opinion as to the immense development which is awaiting Africa. He says : "It has a bigger future than America, Australia or India. It is the richest of all, but, of course, everything depends on management. Take South Africa, for instance. It is very like Australia. Already the natives have begun nibbling at the idea of flocks and herds, but the curse out there is that of political mismanagement and the diversity of aims between the English, Dutch and Boer colonists and the Englishmen who become Africanders. Years ago, I proposed chartered companies, but Lord Beaconsfield was afraid of the radicals. We simply want concessions which will enable us to work the country. The Congo State should become a Belgian colony, and the unoccupied lands should become State lands. Ivory and india rubber, fibres, gums, every tropical and sub-tropical fruit are there in richest profusion. Indeed, I consider that in Africa will be the coffee and tea fields of the future ; and there is really an admirable climate. The Europeans could bring up their children well there. The natives are very teachable. Even the hitherto wild tribes are already drilled into good

police, engineers, riveters, etc. Take my word for it, Mr. Blathwayt, Africa is the hope of the future, and will be the salvation of an overcrowded world."

THE LAND OF FIRE.

A Visit to Tierra del Fuego.

ONE of the most interesting of the travel papers in the magazines this month is Mr. O'Sullivan's account of his visit to Tierra del Fuego in the *Fortnightly Review*,

He says : "Surely on this wide earth there are no people so cruelly circumstanced and so utterly devoid even of the meanest pleasures of existence as these miserable inhabitants of the Land of Fire."

Fortunately there are so few of them. The total number of the Fuegians is said to be about four thousand in all ; and if Mr. O'Sullivan's account is not exaggerated, there is reason to expect that some day a scientific philanthropist will embark from the mainland and feel himself justified in extinguishing painlessly the lives of the whole of them. Their country, the tip of a continent, severed from the mainland by the sea, is not fit for human habitation. The Fuegians are horrible, ugly, stunted, pot-bellied dwarfs. The men do not exceed five feet two inches in height, their limbs are short, but their stomachs are abnormally large. Even the children are born pot-bellied. They stoop universally, owing to the habit of crouching over their fires, and the same habit makes them bleary-eyed. The struggle for food is very intense, and every now and then, when the food fails, they take the oldest woman of the tribe, suffocate her in the smoke of fire, made of green wood, and divide her carcass between her murderers. It is a land of glaciers rather than a land of fire ; but it got its name because the Fuegians never go anywhere without taking fire with them. They build a fire amidships when they go out in their canoes, in which they pass a great part of their time, sitting so much that their legs are dwindling away. Their bodies are becoming sheathed in fat, which does for them the same service as the blubber does to the whale. Although they are devoted to fire, they wear few clothes. They have a small mantle of otter skin secured across the breast, and only reaching half-way down the back. Even this scanty clothing is monopolized by the men.

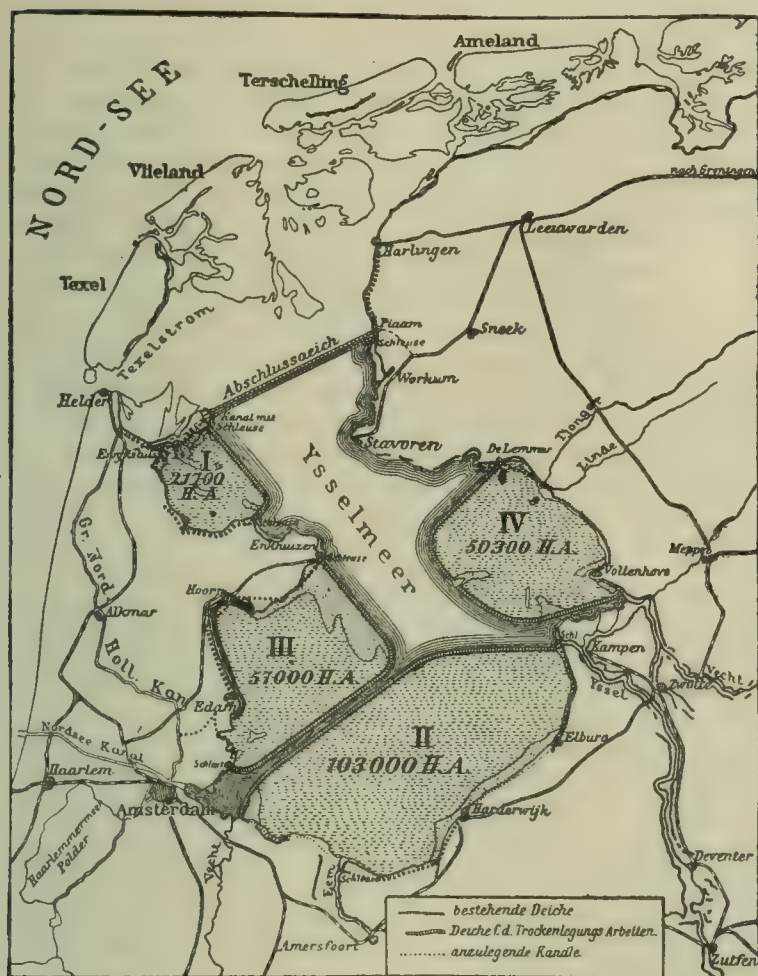
Mr. O'Sullivan says that he has repeatedly seen women going about almost naked, while the weather was so cold as to make the well-clothed European's teeth chatter. "Once, in Lomas Bay, I beheld a sight as pitiable as it is possible to conceive—a woman, quite nude, paddling a canoe, and endeavoring to protect with her own person from the snow, which was falling in heavy flakes, the naked body of her baby, while her lord and master, wrapped in a skin cloak, sat warming himself over the fire amidships. Among the Fuegians, as among other savage races, polygamy prevails, and the women are regarded as mere slaves to labor for their excessively lazy masters. The women have to gather shell-fish, tend the fires,

build the dwellings, paddle the canoes, dive for sea-eggs and catch the fish."

The only thing about the Fuegians which seems to be deserving of the slightest attention is their language. Our alphabet is inadequate to represent its various sounds.* When we learn that it requires twenty more vowels than we use, this is another reason for rejoicing in the prospect of the speedy extermination of the race.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

BETWEEN 1840 and 1852 the Haarlem Lake was drained and turned into a fruitful territory. It was an extraordinary undertaking, certainly, for 200,000,000 cubic metres of water had to be pumped out into the North Sea, and the cost amounted to 30,000,000 Dutch Gulden, but the value of the land



gained is worth five times that sum to-day. Holland has in view the much vaster project of draining the Zuyder Zee, whereby it is hoped to rescue for cultivation a territory almost as extensive as the Duchy of Brunswick, and it has been estimated that the undertaking will cost about \$100,000,000. First, an immense dyke is to shut off the lake from the North Sea; then the lake is to be divided into four sections and the water pumped out of each one singly. The remaining portion of water would then form the Ysselmeer or Yssel Lake. It is calculated that it will take about thirty-two years to accomplish the gigantic

scheme; but no one, says the *Daheim* of January 7, seems to oppose it in any way except the fishermen.

PASTEUR AND HIS WORK.

THE excellent new year number of the *Catholic World* opens with an article on "Louis Pasteur and his Life Work," by Rev. J. A. Zahm, a portrait of the famous biologist forming the frontispiece of the magazine. Mr. Zahm reviews Pasteur's first scientific triumphs in molecular physics, especially in the theory of fermentation, which phenomenon he showed to be due in all cases to microscopic organisms. This study led up to his work in microbial life, which is such a terrible enemy to the human race. "He soon found that a temperature of about 140° F. was fatal to the life of the microbes that infested beer and wine. Nothing then was easier than to raise these fluids to this temperature and thus destroy all the organisms and germs of organisms that might exist therein. By this short and simple process both wine and beer are rendered proof against fermentation, and can be transported from place to place, and in any climate, without danger of deterioration. This process of preserving wine and beer is extensively employed in both Europe and America, and has already been the means of enabling the manufacturers of these articles to guard against the very heavy losses which they formerly sustained. As applied to beer, the process, in honor of its discoverer, is known as *Pasteurization*, and the beer itself is called *Pasteurized beer*."

Other noted scientific landmarks made by Pasteur was his refutation of the theory of spontaneous generation, his discovery of a remedy for the silkworm epidemic that was ravaging the South of France and destroying one of her most valued industries; a remedy for splenic fever, and especially his investigations in the germ theory of disease. He is probably best known to the world at large as the magician who has waved his healing wand over the dread hydrophobia, for patients are brought from all parts of the world to the Institut Pasteur. Here are kept in the laboratory scores of dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, pigeons, &c., which, after inoculation, supply the virus used in the operating room.

"For some years past 'the great savant of France,' as his countrymen love to call him, has been devoting special attention to that dread scourge of Asia—the cholera. Armed with the accumulated knowledge and experience of nearly half a century, endowed with a genius for experimentation such as no other man probably ever possessed in such an eminent degree, and provided with all the appliances that ingenuity can devise or that the most liberal institution can supply, we need entertain no doubts as to the outcome of the experiments that are now being conducted at the Institut Pasteur. Even at this writing there is reason to believe that Pasteur has arrived at a solution of the problem on which he has been so long laboring. But he is so cautious and conservative that he never makes an announcement until he has studied every phase of the case and made allowance for all contingencies."

Mr. Zahm describes Pasteur as a devout Catholic, and gives some anecdotes to show his intense sympathy with suffering caused in the operating room.

"Contrary to what is generally supposed, Pasteur does not operate on any of the thousands of patients who annually flock to his laboratory. He delegates the work of inoculation to a staff of trained surgeons, who prepare and administer the prophylactic virus under his immediate supervision. I have never seen him in the operating room, and he studiously avoids it unless called there by stern duty, which he never shirks. He cannot endure any exhibition of human suffering, and he is as little inured to it to-day as he was when he began his researches on the ætiology of virulent disease."

MUSIC AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE.

THE *Medical Magazine* for January publishes a paper which Dr. Blackman read before the Portsmouth Literary Society, of Portsmouth, England. Dr. Blackman discusses the question as to whether or not music should be regarded as one of the remedial agents upon which physicians can confidently rely.

HOW MUSIC AFFECTS HEALTH.

He quotes from the physician of the convict prison at Portland a statement that the effect of music is transmitted by a reflex action on the nerves which govern the supply of blood. The effect of music is to dilate the blood vessels so that the blood flows more freely and increases the sense of warmth. By increased blood supply nutrition is effected. Therefore, for the improvement of health, which depends upon nutrition, the musician is an indispensable ally of the physician: "The physiological effects of music have been studied by Dogiel, a Russian, and as the result of numerous experiments, he concludes that, (1) Music exhibits an influence on the circulation of the blood. (2) The blood pressure sometimes rises, sometimes falls. (3) The action of musical tones and pipes on animals and men expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. (4) The variations in the circulation consequent upon musical sounds coincide with changes in the breathing, though they may also be observed quite independently of it. (5, 6 and 7) The variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and loudness of the sound and on the tone color. (8) In the variations of the blood pressure, the peculiarities of the individuals, whether men or lower animals, are plainly apparent; and even nationality in the case of man has some effect."

WHAT IS THE GUILD OF ST. CECILIA?

Dr. Blackman then describes the objects of the Guild of St. Cecilia, which has Canon Harford of Westminster as its moving spirit:

The first three objects for which the Guild of St. Cecilia has been formed are:

1. To test, by trials made in a large number of

cases of illness, the power of soft music to induce calmness of mind, alleviation of pain and sleep.

2. To provide a large number of specially-trained musicians who shall be in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician.

3. To provide a large hall in a central part of London, in which music shall be given throughout all hours of the day and night. This music to be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in each of the chief London hospitals.

THE RESULT OF ITS OPERATIONS.

The Guild commenced operations at the London Temperance Hospital. The general effect of the experiment was that music produced general tranquillity and sent over 50 per cent. of the patients to sleep. At Helensburgh the Infirmary Committee put a piano into the hospital and a number of ladies formed themselves into a choir, which rendered music, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the patients. For seven out of ten patients the effect of the music was to reduce the temperature of the patients and also the pain which they suffered. At Bolton Infirmary a party of musicians visit the infirmary once a week, to the great advantage of the patients who prefer quiet music. The violin, when well played, has the most soothing effect. Dr. Blackman suggests that a musical box, worked by an electric motor, might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. He thinks the results already obtained by observing the operations of the St. Cecilia Guild justify him in asserting that much may yet be done in alleviating the pain and sufferings of the sick in hospitals by the judicious employment of music. If this be so, there may be some use in creation for the fine lady whose only accomplishment is playing the piano.

FREDERIC CHOPIN AND HIS MISSION.

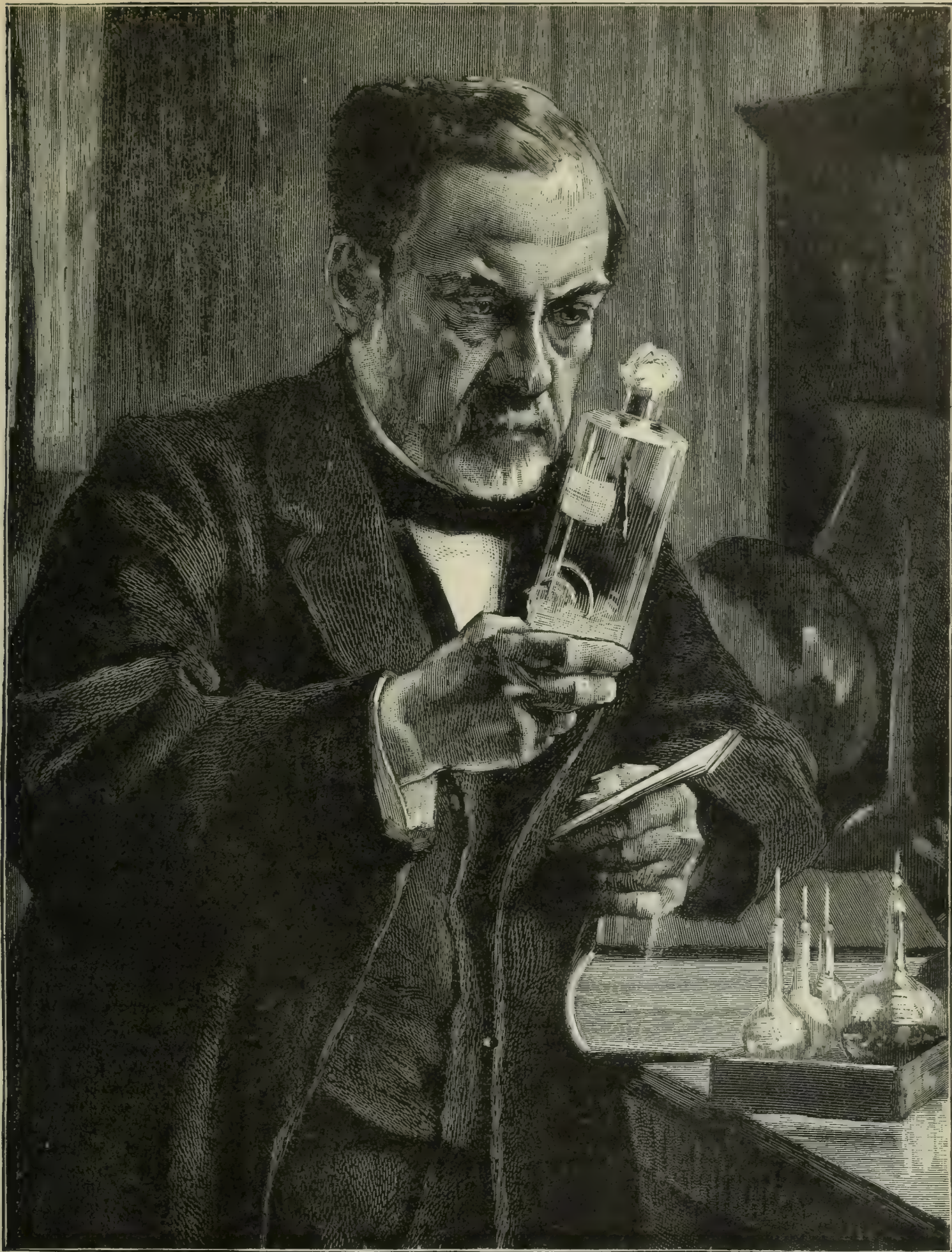
THE most interesting article in the *Etude* for January is a sketch of Chopin, by Mr. Frederic Dean.

AS A POLE.

"Chopin," says the writer, "belonged to no school; he was no one's pupil, he had no rivals and has no followers. In his works is to be found a perfect reflection of himself. He was a born aristocrat. His mind, his manners and his music were alike in their innate refinement. Never was a truer son to his country than was Chopin to Poland. So thoroughly wrapped up in her welfare was he that her sorrows are pictured in his every note. Her music he chose as the vehicle for the expression of his genius. Her dance tunes he immortalized and gave to the names of polonaise and mazourka a place among the classes of the music world. This intense devotion to his country and to her music was chosen by Chopin as his mission, his life work.

AS A STUDENT.

"Chopin was a composer before he was a student. The habit of reading between the lines became second nature to him, and this most profitable study of the



M. PASTEUR IN HIS LABORATORY.

works of other and older musicians was his greatest source of information. He worked hard and earnestly, both at the mere mechanism of his exercises and in trying to solve the real meaning of the composer whose work he was studying.

AS A PIANIST.

"When he was yet a lad, Chopin was discovered one day with a mechanical contrivance of his own design and manufacture, which he said he had made to fasten in his hands at night to spread his fingers further apart. 'For,' said he, 'I must be able to strike long chords, and my hands are naturally too small.' And these are the 'elfish fingers' of which Moscheles has so much to say! Mr. Haweis speaks of the 'extension of chords struck together in arpeggio, the little groups of superadded notes falling like light drops of pearly dew upon the melodic figure.' Who can compute the pains taken by this youth to fit his fingers for the work they had in store? As his music was for the few, so was his interpretation of it. Too dainty, too refined for the multitude, it won universal applause from the connoisseurs.

AS A COMPOSER.

"Chopin was once stopped in his music by a friend, who suggested that he did not dwell long enough on some melodious *motif*. 'Ah,' he replied, 'I am always thinking of my country, and then I vent my indignation at her wrongs in those runs and scales over the piano which you call excesses.' This love of his country and sympathy with her woes is the great key to Chopin's music. As a boy he roamed the woods and acquainted himself with the sound of every bird; he delighted in wandering from village to village, picking up the old folk songs and dance tunes of the people; and it is the use made of these home airs that makes his music what it is. At his first appearance as a pianist, he improvised beautiful little embroideries for the tunes with which he was so fascinated. When he first played at Vienna the piece that charmed his audience most was a Polish dance, and this was redemanded so often that at its last hearing the player found his audience dancing on the benches to its rhythmic cadence. It is as a composer of piano music that Chopin must be judged, and he devoted all his energies and all his genius to the perfection of it. His pieces, eighty-one in number all told, are a set of perfectly cut cameos, and upon each one has been lavished infinite care and infinite talent.

In the *Nautical Magazine* for January there is a communicated article, pointing out the advantages of Milford Haven as a British port of arrival for the Atlantic express. By using Milford instead of Queens-town, letters could be posted five hours later than at present in London. The sea route to Milford is 180 miles shorter than to Liverpool, and 200 miles shorter than to Southampton, and the dangerous channel passage is avoided. No other port is so safe and so convenient of access.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HEINRICH HEINE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the publication at Berlin of "Heinrich Heine's Familienleben," by his nephew, Baron Ludwig von Embden, appear the personal reminiscences of the poet by M. Edouard Grenier in the *Magazin für Literatur*, of December 3 and 24.

"PST!"

It was at the end of the year 1838, when M. Grenier returned to Paris from Germany, that he made it his first business to seek out a reading room in the French capital where German newspapers were taken and where he could, if only at a distance, keep up his interest in the political and literary movements of a country that he had quitted with deep regret, and he found what he wanted in the Place Louvois. One day, as he was sitting there between two other readers, his attention was attracted by the incessant cough of one of them, which was as fatiguing to listen to as it was distressing to its owner, and at last M. Grenier's other neighbor became impatient and uttered a very energetic "Pst!" Quiet was restored but not for long. The coughing was resumed, and another "Pst!" followed. The poor sick man now turned angrily to the speaker, asking excitedly, "Are those 'Psts!' meant for me?" Whereupon the guilty party, looking as astonished as possible, calmly rejoined: "But, sir, I thought it was a dog."

AND THAT WAS HEINRICH HEINE.

M. Grenier burst out into loud laughter, while the offender joined in it and, by way of convincing the offended invalid that he quite seriously thought the noise proceeded from a dog, tried to explain away to M. Grenier his abominable conduct. The conversation thus begun was continued, and when M. Grenier took up the *Augsburger Zeitung*, the other, still addressing him in French, inquired of him what he thought of Paris correspondence over a certain signature, and the reply came in words of praise. The two left the reading room together and pursued their conversation in the street. M. Grenier was asked for his name and address, his companion marveling and rejoicing that a young Frenchman (a student under twenty) should have such a knowledge of Germany and the German tongue. In return the new acquaintance gave his name and invited M. Grenier to visit him. And that was Heinrich Heine. M. Grenier expressed his admiration of the "Buch der Lieder," and duly paid his visit; but Heine visited the youth much more frequently, and not a week passed in which the poet failed to mount, once at least, the five flights of stairs that led to the student's garret.

HEINE'S FRENCH.

There was nothing in Heine's outward appearance to betray the poet or the charms of his intellect. His conversation was animated, intelligent and amiable, but his French was marked by a strong foreign accent and was very incorrect. It will come as a great surprise to many that he could not write French without assistance; and as for the articles which

bore his name in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Grenier knows for a fact that they were either translated from the German by another or were carefully corrected by a French author. It was Heine's desire, however, that he should be believed on both sides of the Rhine able to write French as well as German, and he succeeded. Altogether, he had too much of the art of representing himself in too advantageous a light, both in his prose and verse; indeed, he often assumed an attitude in direct contradiction to the truth. He took pains to spread the story that he was born in the year 1801, in order to make a joke about his being the first man of the century, whereas the year of his birth was 1797.

HIS LOVE AFFAIRS.

At Paris Heine was received in highly "distinguished salons," but with all his intellect he made no conquests there, his taste in love matters not lying in these higher spheres. His famous Matilda, whom he depicted to the Germans as a type of the elegant and intellectual Parisian, was a beauty he picked up somewhere in the streets of Paris. He was wonderfully in love with her and very jealous, seldom letting her be seen by any one else, and eventually he married her. She had, however, neither intellect nor education—she was incapable of learning a German word, and though she had a dim notion that her husband was a great poet, it is doubtful whether she had any idea of what a poet is. M. Grenier seldom visited the pair in their elegant rooms; he saw that Heine preferred to visit him, and, moreover, was jealous of the young student.

MOTIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP.

In the early part of their acquaintance M. Grenier was proud of his distinguished visitor. Soon, however, he perceived the real motives of the poet. Sometimes it was a poem, sometimes an article in the *Augsburger Zeitung* that Heine would ask him to translate for his friend the Princess Belgiojoso, to whom M. Grenier was also to be introduced. Later the poor translator discovered that the translations were for the eyes of M. Guizot, who allowed Heine six thousand francs a year as a secret service agent, and the poet felt that from time to time he must show the minister that the salary was earned. The articles that were translated were specially favorable to France. Only in 1848 was the mystery explained, when all the original papers turned up in the Tuileries, and M. Grenier was never introduced to the Princess or paid anything for his work.

CONCEIT.

Notwithstanding the differences in age, fame, and talent, between the two, Heine and M. Grenier met on terms of perfect equality, for Heine was not then the Heine as he appears to us to-day. His reputation was still disputed in Germany by his political and literary enemies; and in France he was known only to a very small public. There was nothing imposing in his personality, though he was very conceited and susceptible of flattery. His character and the political part which he played did not awaken in his friend

the same admiration as did his talents and his poetry, but when M. Grenier compared Heine to Goethe, putting Heine after Goethe as a lyric poet, the compliment did not meet with approval.

TROUBLES OF THE TRANSLATOR.

Besides the translations for M. Guizot, M. Grenier translated many of Heine's poems, notably "Atta Troll," which was published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and signed by Heine. The translator had his difficulties with the poet. Sometimes it was as if the latter even read the newspapers, first to see whether they contained anything about himself; but, secondly, to find words, or plays on words to appropriate. M. Grenier explained that it was impossible to render in French all Heine's Germanisms; but at last he yielded, seeing that the translation was to bear the poet's name. In this way, perhaps, Heine sought to make known that he was a foreigner; at any rate, he could thus make it appear that he was his own translator.

FRIENDSHIP CLOSED FOREVER.

In his last illness, Heine, who in life had shown so little character, showed plenty of it when face to face with death. Still, his sarcasm spared neither gods nor men; and he was delighted when his arrows hit the mark, even if that mark lay in the heart of a friend. For some years M. Grenier seems to have escaped the poet's scorn; but at last it was his turn. Heine had often asked him to translate the "Buch der Lieder" and the "Neue Gedichte," and he had as often explained that it was impossible. It was equally impossible to convince Heine; and at last M. Grenier promised to translate the poems as fast as his time would permit. But the work proceeded slowly, and the poet wrote, asking how it was, and in such an offensive manner, that M. Grenier replied that he could no longer expose himself to the sarcasm leveled against him. To show his good will, and the injustice with which he had been treated, however, he would send such poems as he had translated. This closed their relationship forever. In vain did M. Grenier wait for a word of regret, and in 1856, after several years of waiting, all hope of meeting again was shattered by the poet's death.

"WIDOWERS' HOUSES."

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S Socialistic drama, "Widowers' Houses," is the subject of an interesting notice in the *Revue Socialiste* of January 15. The writer, M. Jules Magny, describes Mr. Shaw as perhaps the cleverest, the most practical, and certainly the most independent and courageous propagandist of Socialism, who has left the care of amusing the public to others, and reserved for himself the duty of giving instruction in Socialism, or rather showing up the misdeeds of non-Socialism. In his drama he has sought to preach Socialism, not in a direct and positive way, which would have been tiresome, but indirectly, and in a manner better adapted for the stage, while showing the consequences of the capitalist régime.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON.

THE best literary article on the poetry of Tennyson which has yet appeared in the periodicals is to be found in the *Quarterly Review*. Without following the reviewer in his more detailed criticism of the "Maud," "In Memoriam" and the "Idylls of the King," we content ourselves with quoting the following passages, which express the general estimate of the reviewer of Tennyson's poetry as a whole :

THE ARTICULATE VOICE OF ENGLAND.

"Fifty years ago Lord Tennyson rose above the region of parody, of satire, of depreciatory criticism. Since 1842 his fame has more than once suffered a temporary eclipse. Yet, for half a century he has been the central figure in a great period of literature, in turn the Tyrtæus, the Theocritus and the Virgil of the nation, the articulate voice, which gave the fullest utterance to the heart of a people, speaking with conscious authority, because behind his words lay the sympathy and confidence of the English race. The spectacle offered by his funeral in Westminster Abbey did not prove that poets, rather than statesmen, or men of science, are the legislators of the world ; but it unquestionably did reveal the undisputed personal supremacy of the religious thinker, moral teacher and patriotic singer, whose mysterious, picturesque figure was scarcely known to one in ten thousand Englishmen.

A SUPREME CRAFTSMAN.

"No English poet has in fact possessed a more complete command of his genius in its highest form. In none, certainly, can fewer passages be found which are trivial or imperfect. No crudities of imagery, like those of Byron, nor cloudy word-phantasms, such as those of Shelley, nor fanciful affectations, like those of Keats, nor versified prose, such as that of Wordsworth, mar his equality of treatment. In all his poetry the workmanship is highly finished, and the form of the art is uniformly worthy of the substance.

"As the eye wanders from point to point over the wide range of his poetic achievement, the sense of gratitude overpowers the desire to discriminate. It seems a sorry task to attempt to decide, whether Tennyson is among the gods or the giants. For more than sixty years he has given England of his best, lingering over the final finish of his work with the conscientious fidelity of a medieval craftsman.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

"A purist in the employment of words, he tolerated no abuse of the English tongue by himself or others, and handed on the national language to his successors, not only undefiled but enriched, as the noble vehicle of human thought. For the poetry of the future he has created models of form, lofty standards of art triumphant, because it is art in obedience to laws. He has enriched English literature by jewels of expression, whose beauty is enhanced by the dexterous workmanship of their exquisite setting; by lyrical gems which

sparkle, if not with the morning freshness of dew-drops, at least with the brilliance of the finest diamonds; by literary mosaics of diction, matchless in form, color and harmony, into which are dovetailed separate particles of consummate beauty; by clear-cut classic figures, chiseled in firm outline on the cold and lasting marble; by realistic pictures of English landscapes, painted with the homely richness of Gainsborough and bathed in the golden warmth of Claude; by a noble rosary of sorrow, whose beads, strung on the golden thread of hope, are enriched with every detail of consolation and engraved with every symbol of comfort which varied reading, fertile fancy or musing meditation could devise.

HIS SERVICES TO THE NATION.

"Never cosmopolitan in his sympathies, but always essentially English, his national feeling gathered purity and depth from the narrowness of its concentrated intensity. He has stirred the blood of the people by wedding to virile verse heroic deeds of prowess. He has revived, stimulated and kept alive the old-world half-forgotten sentiment of patriotism; he has seen, and taught others to see, new beauties in Nature with the precision of the man of science and the interpretative insight of the poet. With one hand he has faithfully mirrored the beliefs and disbeliefs, the despair and wistful faith, the repose and the unrest of his century; with the other he has kindled and satisfied a larger hope in human destiny, and, seeking the white light of truth through the prismatic colors of the creeds, has humanized, enlarged and strengthened the religious faiths of thousands. Alike for the nation and for individuals he has upheld a lofty standard of life. More than any other poet, or even writer of the century, he has striven to reconcile industrial activities and material interests with the old traditions of faith and reverence, to burn and blast with lightning fire the vices of modern civilization, to uphold the high-souled energies, refinements and disinterestedness that commercial communities are most prone to neglect, if not to despise.

THE MAN OF HIS AGE.

"The excellence and the shortcomings of Tennyson's poetry are displayed in the *Idylls*. Setting aside his rare moments of inspired elevation, his general work is marred by a certain want of creative originality, of breadth of conception, of vigor of narrative, of dramatic force of presentment. It is characterized by a shrinking from the grander and vaster aspects of Nature, from the profounder depths of human thought, from the most tragic agonies of human passion. It is characterized, also, by a preference for that which is minute and detailed in outward phenomena, for moderation in opinion, for conventionality in thought, for tenderness and grace in the affections of the heart. To say this is to say, in another form, that Tennyson is the true mental representative of an analytic age, that its merits and defects are equally his, and that its special triumphs in the observation of external Nature are his most signal successes."

THE ORIGIN OF THE MÜLLER-LIEDER.

The Maid of the Mill.

EVERY musician delights in the Müller-Lieder as set to music by Schubert, especially the famous cycle entitled "Die Schöne Müllerin" ("The Beautiful Maid of the Mill"), for twenty of which Schubert composed the music, settings being supplied for the remaining three by Dr. Ludwig Stark in a beautiful illustrated edition published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt at Stuttgart. Some fifteen months ago, it will be remembered, Professor Max Müller unveiled a monument to his father, the writer of the songs, at Dessau, his native place. Now Herr Max Friedländer, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, comes forth with many reminiscences of Frau von Olfers, who died about a year ago, and dwells particularly on one most interesting episode in her life, hitherto little noticed by her biographers—namely, her connection with Wilhelm Müller's songs. Hedwig von Olfers was, in fact, the prototype of the "Schöne Müllerin," and the songs had their origin in this wise:

In the winter of 1816-17 a number of young talented persons used to assemble at the house of Hedwig's father, Herr von Stägemann, and they would set each other poetical exercises. The father, who had already won fame as a poet by his odes to the King and the Fatherland at the close of the war for liberty, was now too overburdened with official duties to be able to join the party, so he left it to his wife and the young people to keep up the artistic traditions of his house. Frau von Stägemann and her daughter thus came to form a centre round which the members of the circle grouped themselves. The theme chosen for poetic treatment, Rose, the beautiful maid of the mill, was probably suggested by Paisello's popular opera "La Bella Molinara." At any rate, it formed a sort of dramatic subject to be worked out by a series of connected songs.

Rose is loved by the miller, the gardener's boy and the huntsman; light and glad of heart, she gives preference to the huntsman, not before she has shown favor to the miller, however, and raised his hopes. The parts were distributed round the circle. The gifted daughter of the house (aged 16) agreed to play the maid, and Wilhelm Müller (aged 22) had, on account of his name, the part of the miller assigned to him; the painter, Wilhelm Hensel (aged 22), afterward the husband of Fanny Mendelssohn, represented the huntsman, and the other parts were allotted to various other members.

When the exact position of each was understood, they were all required to express themselves in appropriate verse, and soon the game was found most fascinating. The enthusiasm was greatly increased by the happy introduction of Ludwig Berger, the composer, to the party. Berger, who naturally assumed the rôle of musician, endeavored to combine the poetical effusions into one harmonious whole. In his criticisms he was often condemnatory, but he was not

long in recognizing the talent of Wilhelm Müller; indeed, he begged him to preserve his contributions and add a few others by way of connecting them and giving them unity. The poet was willing, and worked out his theme with so many variations that it developed into a whole book of songs; but he had much to put up with from Berger, who was a most severe critic, and let the poet have no rest till he altered this and that expression or line to make it more musical or appropriate. Müller, however, generally admitted that Berger was right.

Unfortunately, nearly all the contributions of the other song writers have disappeared, those set to music by Berger being almost the only ones rescued. In the Imperial Library at Berlin there is an original copy of a book of songs containing five songs by the miller, two by the gardener's boy and two by Rose. The text seems to show that the maid had another lover, Friedrich Förster, who entered the lists with the other troubadours in the poetic contest for her hand. The cycle opens with Wilhelm Müller's "Des Müllers Wanderlied," one of the most popular lyrics in Germany. Two songs by the gardener's boy are signed "Louise," understood to be Louise Hensel (aged 18), Wilhelm Hensel's sister. A charming lyric is Rose's morning song informing the miller that he need not hope any longer, to which Wilhelm Müller replies with a most touching lament. The girl, unmoved, rejoins hard-heartedly with a eulogy of her favorite color, green, and Müller follows with the well-known song, "The Favorite Color." Berger's book closes with the miller's "Dry Leaves," and his touching song to the brook, in whose waters he at last finds rest. The game went still further. Rose is brought to repent and she throws herself into the stream after the miller, and the huntsman writes a song on the grave of the two lovers.

Music has made Müller's songs known all the world over. Berger's settings are in the most simple style, his "Ich höre ein Bächlein rauschen" only consisting of eleven bars of music. But the Müller-Lieder were lifted into the highest spheres of art by Franz Schubert, who drove far into the background Berger and all later composers of these songs—Spohr, Reissiger and Curschmann. In incomparable sympathy with the moods of the poet, Schubert has created melodies of surpassing sweetness, tenderness and power, enhancing their beauty by adding accompaniments drawn from the whole wealth of instrumental art as perfected by Beethoven. As long as music and poetry shall last, the songs of Wilhelm Müller and Schubert will belong to the most precious of German possessions.

While Frau von Olfers was still alive, only very few were aware that she was the heroine of the songs which have been the delight of thousands for the last seventy years. She herself always looked back with pleasure to the days of the song game, and one of the last rays of sunshine in her life was the message from Dessau to her on the day the monument to Wilhelm Müller was unveiled.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE.

THE Rev. Dr. Parker contributes to the *Idler* an article in which he takes the position that the stage might be made the most powerful ally of the pulpit.

"It may be well now to ask how the Church is to regard the stage as an educational institution? The stage cannot be put down. It responds to an instinct which is ineradicable, and which need not be ignoble. The parables of the New Testament are the sublimest recognition of that instinct. The drama is older than the theatre. Much of the greatest preaching has been dramatic, by which I mean that it has touched human life through the medium of story and parable, colored and toned by a living fancy. Sometimes, too truly, the dramatic in preaching has degenerated into impossible anecdotes, most of them originating in the Far West of America, yet even such anecdotes testify to the overpowering force of the dramatic instincts when limited to their most vulgar conditions. My submission is, that a properly-conducted stage might be the most powerful ally of the pulpit."

Archdeacon Sinclair in the *Young Man* has a brief paper on "Can We Have an Ideal Theatre?" He sums up his observations as follows: "Speaking generally for the mass of our fellow-countrymen, I believe a wisely directed theatre may and ought to be an elevating and wholesome influence. I do not believe that there is any more necessary connection between play-going and vice than between vice and any other amusement; and I heartily desire to see every influence brought to bear on the stage that can make it pure, useful, didactic and Christian."

THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

IN the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* there is an article on the Church and the masses, in which the writer, after discussing the question as to whether or not the American Church is losing hold upon the people, quotes the replies to questions addressed to leading clergymen and laymen three years ago. 1. Have the Protestants of present times drifted away from the masses? 2. If so, what are the causes and what are the remedies? The preponderance of testimony is on the optimist side. The writer then proceeds as follows: "The following questions have been addressed by the writer to about three average churches in sixteen synods of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States: 1. What per cent. of your church membership belongs to the laboring 'class'—the 'class' including wage-workers and moderately well-to-do farmers? Out of a large number of replies the figures have run 60, 70, 75, 80 and up to 100 per cent. 2. Are the common people being reached by the churches in your community, in proportion to their numbers with the rich? Nine out of ten answered affirmatively. So much for testimony favoring the theory that the Church was never so near to the masses.

"Now do we believe the Church is doing as much as it might do and ought to do? By no means. Some

churches are too aristocratic; others are too careless and selfish; some ministers care for nothing but their own support; too much money is put into many of our church buildings; the pew system is a comfortable thing for the selfish church member, but a curse to the cause of Christ; travel, toil and pleasure, in some instances, have made inroads on the Church. The present favorable condition of things could be made better by concert of action among evangelical denominations; by large-heartedness on the part of pastor and people, shown towards strangers and neighbors; by house-to-house visitation by the church members, carrying the Gospel to the masses; by higher consecration on the part of the church members; by the better understanding of the value of a soul; by better organization and a more practical knowledge of men and things. More ministers fail from a lack of tact and common sense than from a lack of piety and consecration.

There is a paper by Mr. Keir Hardie in the *Thinker* on the "Church and the Labor Problem." He maintains that the first duty of the Church to the social question is to understand it.

THE GENIUS OF THE JEW.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December 15, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu publishes the fourth of his deeply interesting papers on "The Jews and Anti-Semitism," the previous articles having appeared in February, May and July, 1891. The present number is devoted to an examination of Jewish genius and intellect, and the conclusion to which he comes is that, while the Jews can probably supply, in proportion to their numbers, more men and women of first-rate ability than any other nation, they cannot be said to have anything like a distinctively national type of genius. Their marvelous adaptability and plasticity of nature enable them not only to get on anywhere, but to assimilate the principal characteristics of the people among whom they settle. This being so, the fear of their denationalizing a nation by importing a different racial type falls to the ground. This peculiarity of theirs is all the more striking when we remember their isolation in ancient times, their utter unlikeness to any other race, their almost crude and abrupt originality. Probably it is an acquired tendency, learned through years of oppression and suffering.

CAUSE OF ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION.

Except in France and Holland, there is not a country in Europe in which they have been free from all disabilities for the space of a hundred years. Yet no sooner were they emancipated than they came to the front in every field of intellectual achievement. These successes on the part of so insignificant a minority (not more than one or two per cent.—in France and Italy, one or two in the thousand) are perhaps the principal cause of the Anti-Semitic agitation. They take up too much room in proportion to their numbers. They have committed the crime of showing that number is not everything—a crime the majority never pardons.

THE JEWS IN SCIENCE AND ART.

It may be said that the Jews have a large share in contemporary science, especially French science. They have shown most aptitude for music and philosophy, the art of sounds and the science of language, which, perhaps, after all, are secretly akin to one another. Musicians of Jewish origin are numerous—Rubenstein, Joachim, Pauline, Lucca, Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa, not to mention Meyerbeer, Halévy and Mendelssohn; while philologists, archæologists and men of general erudition are still more so. We may mention, for France alone, Munck, Oppert, Brial, the two Darmesteters and others. In art, to name no more, we have Josef Israëls, the Dutch painter, and Antomolsky, the greatest sculptor Russia has yet seen. In mathematics and astronomy, also, there are distinguished names. It may not be generally known that Herschel was a Jew. Professor Lonbroro, himself belonging to the chosen race, has drawn up (in “The Man of Genius”) an interesting list of those among his compatriots who have attained distinction.

IN POLITICS.

It might be thought, however, that for politics and statesmanship, from all participation in which they have so long been excluded, the Jews would show no aptitude. On the contrary, no sooner were they emancipated than they flung themselves with all their energy into the strife of parties. To take only those who have come most markedly to the front, we find, in three different countries, three men of diverse gifts and character, who have had an almost equally unprecedented success: Benjamin Disraeli, Ferdinand Lassalle and Léon Gambetta—a Jew by his father's side, but with a blend of Gascon blood. Singular types of Jews these. We leave it to the reader to trace in each the qualities common to all three, which constitute the Semitic element in them—a great deal of tact—a consummate art of which one may call stage arrangement—a little charlatanism, perhaps—and perhaps also, a hidden stratum of aristocratic disdain for the people whom they flattered in public. All three have founded schools—a thing which rarely happens in politics; their action on their respective parties has survived their eloquence. Having reached popularity by different roads, after having placed their ambition at the service of almost diametrically opposite causes, all three—the English Tory, the German Socialist, the French Republican—have been raised by their adopted country into fetishes. Even to-day, in France, where everything is so quickly forgotten, these sons of Israel still have, in death, faithful worshipers who piously keep their birthdays. It is hard to say which of them has had the noisiest apotheosis. We remember the triumphal funeral procession of the grocer's son, who incarnated the soul of France in the hour of her distress. To a still greater degree was posthumous veneration carried in the case of Lassalle, who, after his death in an idiotic duel, was glorified as the adored redeemer of the toiling masses.

But the most fortunate of the three—the one whose brilliant success has inspired most pride in Israel, and filled with envy all the Jewries of Europe—is Disraeli, the Venetian *sephardi*, with the disdainful lip, who, in the most exclusive society in the world, realized the dream of so many of his compatriots, eager to improve themselves on the circle of the “select.” What are the acclamations of Belleville or Dusseldorf, the coarse homage of ignorant crowds, and the hurrahs of thousands of hoarse voices, compared with the applause of Piccadilly drawing rooms and the wreaths piled on old Beaconsfield's tomb by the *élite* of the most aristocratic nation in the world? For him, stiff and suspicious England has invented a new festival, and every spring, the aged dandy with his black curls, disguised as an English peer, sees from his pedestal, on Primrose Day, baskets of his favorite flower laid at his feet by the hands of titled ladies.

THE JEW'S MORALS.

The charge that the Jews lower the moral level of the country they live in is probably one in which the wish is father to the thought. It is a received belief with all of us, Latin, Slav or Teuton, that our blood is pure and our race healthy. Every nation is quite willing to persuade itself that corruption comes to it from without. What one may call the Jewish spirit *par excellence*, speaking ethically, is of a conservative and Pharisaic type; and the Jew probably finds, in most cases, more moral evil than he brings with him, though, with his ready adaptability, he soon takes the tone of his surroundings, and outstrips his masters as easily for evil as for good. Offenbach and Halévy wrote general, frivolous, flippant operas, but the taste for such existed already, and the evil flavor is distinctly Parisian. Where the Jews are most Jewish, where the Rabbis have retained their full authority, there is rarely anything in their literature to offend the purest taste.

If the Jew contributes to the lowering of the national ideal, the cause is to be looked for in the degradation he has been made to undergo for centuries. He has been forced so long to occupy the position of the man with the muck-rake that he is hardly to blame for preferring it. And, if the truth were known, most of us prefer to have it so; the lower he stands, the nearer we think him to his proper place; if he dares to raise his head and reach out after noble aims, we are tempted to cry out against his insolence.

After all, to contend that the Jew is incapable of idealism is to fly in the face of facts. Whatever he may be now, through him were transmitted the ideals our souls have lived on for 2000 years and more. The prophets of Ephraim and the apostles of Galilee were the heralds of idealism to the whole world.

LAURA MARHOLM, who recently contributed such a charming sketch of Björnson to *Nord und Süd*, follows up her success with an interesting study of Eleonora Duse, the famous actress, now in America, in the February part of the same periodical.

SOME ADVICE TO WOULD-BE JOURNALISTS.

ANSWERS publishes an interview with Mr. W. T. Stead on the subject, "How to become a journalist," from which we quote as follows:

NO ROYAL ROAD TO JOURNALISM.

"There is no royal road, but there is a road to the inside and a road to the outside. The inside road is only possible to those who are, as it were, born in the purple—*i. e.*, if you are the son or the daughter of a journalist, you can be gradually trained to help your father or your mother. In that case, you would have to learn shorthand and typewriting, and pick up French and German.

"That is easy enough for the insider, but what about the outsider?"

"There is only one way for an outsider to get inside, and that is to do work that is wanted just when it is wanted. I am now speaking of literary contributors, commonly so-called. You think you have got a gift for writing. Well, you may have, but it does not follow that you have the gift for making people pay you for writing, which is another gift altogether, and one which has often been very much lacking in some of those who had the greatest gift for the other kind of thing. You must remember that the art of getting into journalism is to get some one who holds the door to let you in, and he will not let you in if you go merely as a beggar, and ask him for the sake of charity.

THE KEEPER OF THE GATE.

"Who is it that keeps the door?"

"The editor, sub-editor or the news editor. These gentlemen will be only too glad to take any copy that they can get that will help them to sell their papers, but they have a natural disinclination to take 'copy' which no one would read when it was printed or that would get them into a libel or offend any number of their subscribers. Hence, when you are casting about as to how to get a footing on the press, the first thing to do is not to worry your head about introductions to editors, but to sit down and study whether you have anything to say that is worth saying about anything in this world, and, if you feel that you have not, do not sit down and write, as too many do. Literary outpourings from an empty mind, even if the hand be skilled, are as worthless from a marketable point of view as anything else that you get out of nothing."

WHAT KIND OF ARTICLES ARE WANTED.

"What kind of article do you think the beginner should try?"

"He should try to find the kind of article which is most likely to be accepted. It may be a paragraph; it may be a letter to the editor; it may be a long article—that is a mere question of detail. The important thing is that he should have something to say that the editor is likely to think the public would care to hear, and to say it as brightly, as tersely and with as much force as he can."

"But how can he find out what subjects the editor thinks will interest the public?"

"The editor will think to-day on the same lines as he thought yesterday, and what he thought yesterday you have spread out before you in a paper which he has issued that morning. That, of course, will not tell you what he thinks will interest the public to-morrow, but it will give you a very good indication as to the kind of article and the kind of subject that particular paper will be disposed to accept."

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

"There are many literary aspirants who send in their MSS. to editors, which plainly betray in their title, in their subject, and in every line, that the man who wrote them is as competent to be a journalist as the jackass on the common. It is evident that they have never taken the trouble to read a single sheet of the paper to which they wish to contribute, and if you do not take the trouble to read what the editor prints, you can hardly expect him to take the trouble to pay you for what you write.

"Hence, beginners will send articles of a school-boy style, written in direct opposition to the principles which some particular paper was founded to support, and will be quite astonished when they fail to see it in print. They might, even supposing the article had been written with the genius of a Shakespeare and the wisdom of a Bacon, have known that an article on such a subject had no more chance of appearing in the paper than a whale would have of being invited to draw the Lord Mayor's coach.

THE FIRST CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

"Then, when you have found your subject and you have found the paper that you think it is likely to suit, crowd in your article without a moment's delay. Remember that far more articles get accepted because they come in the nick of time than because of any supreme excellence in the articles themselves. The maxim of any one who wants to get his foot into journalism from the outside is to be 'on the nail,' and to be up to date."

"Do you think, if a man did that, he would have a chance of getting his copy accepted?"

"Editors are sometimes like other people, natural born fools, and they sometimes fail to see on which side their bread is buttered; but take the average editor and give him an article which is up to date and on the nail, and just comes in the nick of time and contains information, or illustration, or reflections which are not otherwise available, and he will be very naturally tempted to use that article. What the journalist aspirant has to do is to persuade the man inside the gate that he has wares to sell better than those the editor can get elsewhere, and that it would be good business to do business with him."

AFTER YOU GET A FOOTING.

"And then?"

"And then, when you have once proved to the editor that you can write stuff that he thinks worth printing, you have got the door ajar. Keep your eye

open. Do not overwhelm that luckless editor with MSS., otherwise he would wish that he had never hearkened to your blandishments.

"And do not confine yourself to one editor. Try several, and then, after you have succeeded in gaining a footing, and getting yourself recognized as a person who can turn out good salable copy, who has got his head screwed straight on his shoulders, and who knows the importance of being prompt, and never writing a line more than what is needed to fill the space, when a vacancy occurs on that paper you are likely to get a chance of a permanent position on the staff. That is the way in which newspaper staffs are recruited, so far as relates to the literary department. As for the other branches of journalism, such as reporting, penny-a-lining, and so on, you have to begin in those things at the bottom, and work your way up."

AN EMINENT RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

SEARCHLIGHT publishes an interesting article on M. Wesselitsky, the Russian journalist, from which we take the following extracts :

"Within the last few weeks the representatives of the foreign press in London have received a notable addition in the person of Gabriel de Wesselitsky. This gentleman, as his name implies, is a Russian. He is at present in London, acting as special correspondent for the *Novoe Vremya*.

"M. Wesselitsky is a man of distinguished birth and parentage ; his father was the well-known Russian general who commanded the vanguard of the Russian army in the Crimean campaign, and it was at his headquarters that the negotiations took place which terminated the war.

"Like his father, M. Wesselitsky has distinguished himself in the field, and, although he never rose to so high a rank, he was twice decorated for exceptional military services in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. Like many other young Russians of high character and great enthusiasm, he joined the army as a volunteer, and served in the ranks fighting for the liberation of the Slavs from the Ottoman dominion.

"Although he was educated in the military school at St. Petersburg, and became an officer of the Guards, he early decided to exchange the profession of arms for diplomacy ; and after spending four years at the University of Heidelberg, where he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, he began his apprenticeship in diplomacy under Baron Jomini. It was under this distinguished chief that he made a series of researches in the archives of the Foreign Office of St. Petersburg.

"He also acted as his assistant when Baron Jomini, one of the most brilliant writers whom the Russian Foreign Office has ever possessed, drew up for the use of the present Emperor, while heir-apparent, a history of the diplomatic relations of Russia and her neighbors, and also a *Précis* of International Law.

"Literary work of even this important character in the Chancellery did not quite satisfy the adventurous instincts of M. Wesselitsky. He left diplomacy and started as a traveler. For three or four years

he roamed restlessly about the East and then, in 1876, joined the Army of Liberation as a volunteer.

"At the close of the campaign he became a civilian once more, and from that time devoted himself entirely to the press. He began his connection with journalism by writing letters from the East to the *Moscow Gazette* as far back as 1867 ; and when the war was over he became permanently attached to the brilliant staff which M. Katkoff gathered round him.

"It may be said, with but little exaggeration, that the men who formed M. Katkoff's staff in those days have been for some years governing the Russian Empire. Both M. Wischnegradsky, the late Minister of Finances, and M. Pobedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, were frequent contributors to the *Moscow Gazette*.

"Shortly after the present Emperor came to the throne, M. Wesselitsky was dispatched to Berlin, where he represented the *Moscow Gazette* from 1884 to 1887, and after M. Katkoff's death he undertook the duty of editing and compiling a monograph on his late chief, the most distinguished journalist Russia has ever produced.

"After 1887 he transferred his services from the *Moscow Gazette* to the *Novoe Vremya*, and was stationed at Vienna as correspondent of that paper until quite recently. He has now taken up his abode in London, where he will remain for the next few months, for the double purpose of contributing to his journal letters from London, and also for making himself acquainted with the intellectual movement in Great Britain, and especially with the efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of the masses of the people."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT HOME.

IN the February *Harper's* the Rev. John W. Chadwick does the honors by George William Curtis in a brief chapter of "Recollections," which was evidently a labor of love for him, and which, coming out in Mr. Curtis' most frequent organ of utterance, has some flavor of the official. The paper is pleasantly reminiscent in tone. He draws this picture of Mr. Curtis at work in his Staten Island study :

"He wrote, not at his desk, but sitting in a Shaker rocking chair, with a pad upon his knee ; seldom at Harper & Brothers', where he went on Thursdays to correct his proofs in the composing room, his abstraction making for him 'an island which no sea could overwhelm.' His study and his house bespoke his interest in men and women ; there were busts and portraits everywhere, above stairs and below ; a big Carlyle glooming above the mantel in the dining room ; a strong, free pen-and-ink drawing of Wendell Phillips in the study, the most memorable thing of all. The books close at his hand were all the American and English histories ; and if no 'thumb marks thick on the margin proclaimed where the battle was hottest,' there was no lack of visible signs. To make an evening pleasant, he had an old portfolio full of delightful souvenirs of persons and events. There

was a whole letter of Thackeray's, written on one continuous microscopic line across a quarto page. There was no bit, there or anywhere, of Mr. Cleveland's writing—a fact which was 'significant of much.' It meant that Mr. Curtis had never had any personal correspondence with the man whom he so much admired, and whom he had served to a degree unparalleled in the new 'times that tried men's souls.'"

DR. HALE ON SUFFRAGE.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is incited by the current change of administration to take "Suffrage" for his social subject in the February *Cosmopolitan*. Having referred to the extent of venality in voting, especially among the very lowest classes of citizens, such as the poorest people outside of the almshouses, Dr. Hale says: "This facility of voting, given to men whose education for the ballot has been the worst conceivable and who probably have not informed themselves very well as to the issues involved, naturally raises the suggestion that the reserved rights in the constitutions should be always used, and that a part of the punishment of disgraceful crime shall be a suspension of the criminal's franchise for a longer or shorter period of years."

VOTING AND IMMIGRATION.

He points to the fact not generally known in the Eastern States, that not even naturalization is necessary for the privilege to vote in many sections of the country.

"Whether or not it is desirable to check such freedom of voting, with the ignorance it implies as to what is voted for, is an important open question. One of the suggestions which have been made is for a general restriction of foreign immigration. We have attempted this in the case of the Chinese, and it has been proposed to extend the restriction to persons of other races. Perhaps the most practical suggestion which has been made is of an import duty, as it may be called, or what in clubs you would call an initiation fee, of fifty or a hundred dollars, to be paid by the immigrant on landing, and to be returned to him if he chooses to give up his American home after he has tried the experiment.

THE IMPORTANT PHASES OF THE PROBLEM.

"The questions to be considered by statesmen and persons who are in earnest in wishing to improve our suffrage seem to come in this order:

- "1. Those relating to the suffrage of foreigners.
- "2. Those which shall extend suffrage to all taxpayers.
- "3. Those relating to the standard of education for all voters.
- "4. Those relating to the suffrage of criminals.
- "5. Those relating to the suffrage of paupers.

"My own impression is that the twentieth century will determine on family suffrage, or household suffrage, giving one vote to every family. Possibly any man who bears arms in an exigency will receive the

right to vote also as a permanent privilege—to which he has earned his right."

THE SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICANS.

IN the *Literary Northwest* Mr. George Taylor Rygh replies to Professor H. H. Boyesen's article, "The Scandinavian in the United States," which appeared in the November *North American Review*, the writer's purpose being "to correct the mistakes made by Professor Boyesen."

THEIR PARTY AFFILIATIONS.

In answer to the Professor's allegation that the majority of Scandinavians in this country are Republicans because most Irishmen are Democrats, Mr. Rygh says: "The Scandinavians of the Northwestern States have demonstrated over and over again that their race feeling is quite subservient to their political judgment, to the discomfiture of keen-eyed penny politicians. In Wisconsin, two years ago, the Scandinavians deserted the Republican party and helped elect Democratic State officers. In North Dakota, at the late election, the Scandinavians broke away from the Republican party whip and elected a Democratic-Independent governor. In Minnesota they elected the Hon. Knute Nelson governor, not because he was a Norwegian, but because he was a man of sterling integrity, a low-tariff Republican, and a genuine American of Norse descent.

"There are about one hundred and twenty-five newspapers published in the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish languages in this country. Until a few years ago, over four-fifths of the secular press were strictly Republican in politics. One after another has ceased to defend the Republican party, and to-day not more than one-third of the whole number are strictly Republican. Some of the papers which have deserted the Republican ranks, such as *Norden*, *Posten*, *Amerika*, *Folkebladet* and other influential journals, are now supporting the Democratic party. A still greater number have become independents, affiliating chiefly with the People's party and Alliance party. There are five Third party Prohibition weeklies. If the press reflects the principles of its constituency, then not more than one-third of the Scandinavian-Americans are strictly Republican.

"As a consequence of this alleged 'irrational race feeling,' the professor asserts that the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes are constantly at war with each other on the nationality issue, and rather than vote for a candidate of a rival nationality, they will 'knife' their regular party nominee.

FIRST AND ALWAYS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

"The fact is that the Scandinavians in the United States are not Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, strictly speaking, but American citizens first and always. As Americans they have the welfare of the country at heart; they love her institutions; they have fought for her integrity, and they subordinate petty race jealousies to political conviction. The election of Mr. Knute Nelson for Governor, and the

re-election of Mr. Brown for Secretary of State of Minnesota, are two facts among many which disprove Prof. Boyesen's remarks."

Mr. Rygh further denies that the Scandinavian-Americans are, as Professor Boyesen charges, clan-nish and follow "a policy of exclusion, which keeps a settlement, at least for a generation, apart from the national life and retards the Americanization of the immigrants."

"The policy of exclusion from American national life," says Mr. Rygh, "is not and never has been a policy followed by Scandinavian settlements. No people are so eager and ready to become Americanized as the Scandinavians. They like the native Americans, and I fancy the affinity of blood relationship has a great deal to do with this fact. They readily pick up the language, manners and customs of the Americans surrounding them, and with whom they of necessity have frequent dealings. The Scandinavians have an extraordinary aptitude for learning languages, and no people learn English so rapidly as they. They come to America to live, and here they expect to die. They have burned their bridges behind them. Norway, Sweden and Denmark will see them no more except, perchance, as tourists or well-to-do visitors. In consequence, the English language rapidly supplants the mother tongue. The first generation speaks English from choice, the second from necessity. The speech of the grandparents is to them a dead language indeed."

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF MORMON LAND.

IN the *Californian Illustrated* Mr. G. L. Browne makes a paper of some value in an exposition of the "Social and Political Conditions of Utah." He calls attention to the fact, little known among the people of the East, that polygamy has for years been relegated to small criminal practices, maintained in deepest secrecy. The custom was, of course, prohibited by the Edmunds law of 1882.

Mr. Browne reviews the curious history of the founding of the sect and its various exoduses, and maintains that "the motives and most of the fundamental principles of their faith are the same as those which form the bases of other Christian religions, and some of them aim still higher in the interests of human salvation."

He has interviewed many of the lights of the Mormon Church and finds the younger men of a liberal and sympathetic spirit, though the older Latter-Day Saints still have a bitter resentment against the people who have opposed and maligned their sect. One of the younger Mormons says, apropos of the two bills now before Congress to grant statehood and home rule to Utah:

"We should have statehood or home rule. We have a population exceeding that of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming together, and are entitled to equal privileges. Our enemies do not desire that we obtain either statehood or home rule, for they are well aware that when we do those men whom they have

placed in office arbitrarily cannot maintain their positions at the head of our Government.

"We labor under the burden of extreme prejudice, because polygamy has been practiced by three or four per cent. of our people, because there have been so many absurd misrepresentations of us, and so many crimes that were never committed have been attributed to us. For these reasons, the Government is doubtful as to the expediency of granting our requests.

"We have welcomed national politics into the Territory with joy, for since their advent we have been subjected less to these prejudices, and can now fully demonstrate that we do not follow the dictation of our Church in political matters more than other men follow the dictation of political bosses."

SOME RESULTS OF FLYING.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains a rather clever *jeu d'esprit* by Julian Hawthorne, which he calls "June, 1993," a time which shall have seen the development of aerial navigation. This is the third prize article published by the *Cosmopolitan*. The gentleman of the twentieth century interviewed by Mr. Hawthorne tells him that, instead of business men living from ten to fifty miles out of the city as they did a hundred years before, when flying machines were introduced with a velocity of from seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour the "dwelling" was removed to a corresponding distance, and regions were occupied which had until then been inaccessible.

"The environs of the great cities were extended to a comparatively vast radius; and in process of time cities were entirely given up to shops and manufactories, and the great bulk of the population slept some hundreds of miles away from them. Every afternoon flocks of flying machines set out in all directions for the country; and since the fare, even to the most remote points, was hardly more than nominal, there were very few who failed to take advantage of the opportunity to escape.

"Now came the second step. It was found that the speed of flight rendered the existence of many large towns, comparatively close to one another, superfluous; and it was suggested that all the manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation should be concentrated in a certain limited number of places, the geographical situation of which should be fixed to suit the convenience of the majority. Surveys showed that not more than four of these great centres would be required, and sites were accordingly chosen, two on the sea coast, east and west, and two in the interior. In no other part of the continent is there so much as a single village. Every family lives on its own lot of land, averaging about ten acres, and all the old crowding of people together is forever done away with. Each family consists of from five to ten members, who do all their own agricultural work and make a good deal of their own dry goods and clothing."

And instead of the horribly wearing and expensive and snobbish operas, churches, dinners, receptions, balls and routs which made in the nineteenth century what people called society, owing to the heaping together of folks in inextricable masses, there were now a number of great centres in which were built "theatres, churches, museums, and great pleasure gardens and halls for amusement," where at stated times the people come together in vast numbers for purposes of mutual entertainment, information and improvement.

The scattering of the population made laws scarcely necessary, pauperism was forgotten and "drunkenness died a natural death, owing to the lack of example and provocation which cities had supplied. War ceased with the too terrible destruction possible with the flying machine, and there were no international distinctions except geographical ones. These and many more are the wonderful results Mr. Hawthorne can explain with aerial navigation.

A REVOLUTION IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.

ONE of the articles which will be read with great interest in the monthly miscellany is Mrs. Lewis' article in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled a "Reformation in Domestic Service." It is not only extremely well written, betraying in every page the hand of the master, or perhaps we should say the mistress, but it holds out a beatific vision of a revolutionized domestic service. Mrs. Lewis holds that British domestic system is played out, it is very old and very old-fashioned, and thinks the time has come to reorganize household affairs on co-operative principles.

THE FEDERATION OF HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Mrs. Lewis points out what she proposes is a little further development of the federative principle which has already been introduced into many household departments in England. The master workman sends out his men to repair the houses, painters and glaziers come in and do their work, and go away without any further responsibility for their food and clothing or morality on the part of the householder. The window cleansing man sends round men of warranted good character to periodically clean all the windows. Mrs. Lewis thinks that other companies might undertake operations. For instance, why should there not be a culinary depot in every street from which meals could be sent out after the fashion of foreign cities. At Nice and Rome and many other places the dinner is brought in by a man from the restaurant in a tin can containing a number of dishes.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COOK.

"Competition of course there should be, and easily would be, were a restaurant established in every street, when there would be the same choice which to employ as in the case of other tradesmen and shops. The *menu* for the day should be sent round every morning and orders taken, just as the fishmongers now send round their morning list; and there might be a secondary kitchen, as there is in most cook-

ery schools, for plain luncheons and servants or children's dinners. The *dépôt* should have wires or telephones connected with the houses employing it, to allow of ordering in an extra dish in the case of unexpected guests arriving to luncheon or dinner; but now that we have our wires communicating with the boy messengers we can always have recourse to them in an emergency. Some person might be sent to dish up the dinner should that be desired."

THE CERTIFICATED DAY MAID.

When once the British matron has abolished the expensive and worrying luxury of her own separate cook, she would proceed to make other changes. Before Mrs. Lewis' imaginative eye arises a certificated army of day housemaids who would do their work with thoroughness, regularity and trained skill, and then disappear. The number of body servants would be reduced to a minimum, while everything would be organized on business principles, so as to allow servants more leisure and the mistresses more opportunity of living their lives undisturbed by the perpetual worry of the servant's hall. Mrs. Lewis concludes her article as follows: "In the meanwhile, co-existent with all these aspirants to admission into our houses, there are ladies by birth and education, of good physique, who, laying aside false pride, are anxious and eager, as the 'Working Ladies' Guild' can testify, to *do anything* to gain that sad necessity, their daily bread, with the one drawback that they refuse contiguity and association with coarser minds and manners.

"Their turn, perhaps, is coming, whether as confidential helpers in the home, or as managers and inspectors in the culinary offices and caterers in the markets, or as forewomen over cleaners and seamstresses, table decorators, wage payers, and so forth."

NAPOLEON'S HORSES.

CAPT. R. HOLEN, in the *United Service Magazine*, has an article upon Napoleon's last charger. He says that Napoleon is known to have had five white or gray Arab chargers, named Marengo, Marie, Austerlitz, Ali and Jaffa. Ali was captured at the battle of the Pyramids, and Napoleon rode him at Wagram from four o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. He was then twenty years old. Jaffa was brought over to England, where he lived till he was shot at the age of thirty-seven. Austerlitz was a gray Arab stallion, which stood nearly sixteen hands high, and was ridden by the Emperor at the battle of Austerlitz. At Waterloo he is said to have ridden Marengo, which he also rode at Austerlitz, Jena and through the Russian Campaign. His skeleton is kept in the Royal United Service Institution. But it is minus two hoofs, both of which have been made into snuff boxes. One of the boxes is kept in the Guards' room at St. James' Palace, and is handed round after dinner. Marengo was wounded in the hip at Waterloo. The skeleton of Marie, on which the Emperor is also said to have ridden at Waterloo, stands at Ivanach.

SOUNDS AND COLORS.

M. ALFRED BINET, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* discusses at length what he calls the problem of "colored laudition." The article is very interesting, though rather by facts given than by the conclusions deduced from them, which do not, to the unscientific mind, look very tangible or definite.

It is very certain that some people possess a peculiar faculty of associating color with sound as naturally as all of us do with visible objects. To them it is so much a matter of course to think of one vowel as red, or another blue, that it is only when they accidentally betray this peculiarity in conversation with others that they find it out to be a peculiarity at all. A French lady, speaking of a certain flower, once remarked, "It is as blue as the name *Jules*." Seeing the surprised looks of the company, she naïvely added, "Why, every one knows that the name *Jules* is blue." The investigation of this phenomena is rendered exceedingly difficult by the fact that scarcely any two persons have the same scale of color. Two different scales are given thus:

A, black; E, yellow; I, white; O, red; U, green.
A, black; E, blue; I, red; O, yellow; U, green.

(In these scales the vowels have the broad, or Continental, not the English sound.)

Some of the younger French poets, belonging to the "Symbolist" school so-called, have endeavored to press this faculty into the service of poetry, and Auguste Rimbaud even wrote a sonnet to support the theory, in which he described the colors of the vowels—*a* being black and *u* green, as above, though *o* is blue. His scale is disputed, however, by another poet, M. René Ghil, who says that *o* is red and *u* yellow. In a matter so purely personal as this, of course, no outsider—and indeed no one—can decide; it is one where reasoning becomes impossible.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

MR. JOHN A. CHURCH, late mining director for Li Hung Chang, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* an article in which he tells us that the Great Wall of China is not so great as it is commonly believed. The wall proper, he says, is not 3,000 miles in length, but only about 1,500 miles, and is not a marvelous building of massive stone as we are accustomed to see it stated in our school geographies. "It is as an example of a great work of high antiquity still existing in remarkably good preservation that the wall is to be chiefly valued."

THE AGE OF THE WALL.

"It is the fashion to speak of the Chinese Wall as being 2,000 years old and as having been built in ten years, by the great Ts'in "Emperor the First." The fact is some individual walls were built at least a century before his time, or 300 B. C. He conceived the idea of uniting these fragments into one great work and extending that until it wrapped the whole of his empire in its defense. The results must have been valuable, for other monarchs repaired, rebuilt and extended the wall. Known dates of such repairs are the sixth and fourteenth centuries, and no doubt

there has been occasional work of repair that is unrecorded in our translations. The date of the wall that I have described cannot be determined positively, but as the work of the Mings, 1352 A. D., was done on the eastern portion of the wall, it is probable that the best part of the work was at least put in repair at that date. Knowing the recklessness with which the Chinese abandon even important works to decay, I felt sure, on inspecting the wall, that it had not stood more than 500 or 600 years, and while this judgment was mere guesswork, the fact that the very parts I saw were overhauled 600 years ago probably accounts for their good condition now."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S FIRST BOOK.

IN the *Idler* Mr. Kipling describes his first book. It was a collection of poems which he had contributed to the paper of which he was sub-editor. The following is his account of how they were put together in book form: "There was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these books we made some hundreds, and, as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the Empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements.

A MODEL OF OBJECTIVE HISTORY-WRITING.

A MODEL of Objective History-Writing" is the title of a critical study of Arthur Chuquet a French historian, and his work, "The Wars of the Revolution," by Herr Ludwig Bamberger, in the November *Deutsche Rundschau*. The seven volumes tell the story of the campaigns against Germany, Belgium included, from August 11, 1792, to July 25, 1793. The volumes are divided into three series, the first including the three first volumes, the second the Belgian campaign, or the deeds of General Dumouriez, and the third Custine's Rhine expedition and the siege and capitulation of Mayence. Each volume, however, seems complete in itself, the whole being, in fact, a series of quite respectable monographs entitled "The First Prussian Invasion," "Valmy," "The Retreat of the Duke of Brunswick," "Jemappes and the Conquest of Belgium," "Dumouriez," "Custine's Expedition," and "Mayence."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THREE articles, "How to Revise the Tariff," by the Hon. William M. Springer, "Criminal Law in France," by Madame Adam, and "Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal," by Senator John T. Morgan, are reviewed in another department.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND AND THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

In an article entitled "Boons and Banes of Free Coinage," the Hon. R. P. Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, defines as follows his position as regards the Sherman silver law: "I was not an advocate of the enactment of the present silver law; on the contrary, I opposed it. First, because no compromise or makeshift was likely to satisfy the expectations of the people or do justice to them. Again, the law is based upon a wrong principle. But it is the only recognition of silver we have. It is a connecting link between total demonetization and free coinage, hence its repeal without other enactment will not do. Its enforcement will in time compel us to free coinage in order to maintain the value of our silver. Seeing this condition, the gold party are determined to stop the further accumulation of silver. On these lines the battle is to be fought.

"The repeal of the present law without at the same time substituting some other recognition of silver as having a permanent place in our system as a money metal will, of course, mean its abandonment and final demonetization."

WELCOME THE IMMIGRANT.

Senator H. C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, gives reasons why immigration to the United States should not be suspended. "There is," he says, "ample room in the United States for 500,000,000 of people and by the time our population shall have reached one-fourth that number the northern boundaries of the Union will have extended to the south coast of Greenland.

"It seems to me that our only concern in regard to immigration should be as to its character. We do not want Europe's criminals or paupers. We should seek to raise the character of our immigrants and not to reduce their numbers, and in this regard the Act of 1891 has borne some good fruit.

"There is but one way to separate the good and indifferent from the very bad and unwelcome classes, and that is by a well-digested plan of consular supervision and inspection. Congress should give the Secretary of State a wide range of power in this respect. The time to make selections in Europe for future citizens of the United States is when intending emigrants are about to embark for this country. If we await their arrival here there will be great uncertainty about the success of the sifting process."

NEEDED REFORMS IN THE ARMY.

Writing on "Needed Reforms in the Army," Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., says: "But by far the greatest evil which threatens the welfare of our army in the future is the centralizing tendency of all army administration, which saps discipline, destroys the proper authority of even the highest military men in their own commands, and actually *invites* subordinates to be insubordinate—to disobey the orders of their legal superiors. This tendency has reached such an extent that it bids fair in the near future to concentrate in Washington complete control of all military operations, usurping the determination of the most trivial questions which should be decided in the geographical departments and never permitted to reach

Washington. It deprives all officers, even department commanders, of any proper control over their commands. This has proceeded so far already that the control of all the details of army matters is rapidly passing into the hands of two or three staff departments, the staff departments themselves not being under control of the Commanding General of the Army."

THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month" "Tariff Reform," by Mr. David A. Wells; "The Public Schools of Boston," by Dr. J. M. Rice; "Imminent Danger from the Silver Purchase Act," by Hon. George F. Williams, and "Negro Suffrage a Failure," by John C. Wickliffe.

PREPARATION FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. J. S. Billings, writing on "Medicine as a Career" outlines as follows the course of study one should pursue in order to fit oneself for an intelligent and efficient practice of this profession:

"My young friend whose attention I wish to direct to medicine as a career will have spent five years at a good intermediate school as a preliminary to entering the university, which he does when he is about seventeen years old. He spends three or four years at the university, four years at the medical school, one and one-half years in the hospital, and two years in travel and special studies. When, therefore, he is ready to begin work he will be about twenty-eight years old, and his education, living, books, etc., will have cost about eight thousand dollars from the time he entered the university. It can be done for less, but this is a fair average estimate."

HOW TO SOLVE THE HOUSEKEEPING PROBLEM.

Mrs. Frances M. Abbott points out that the way to solve the housekeeping problem is to make housekeeping respectable. This she would accomplish by having as much as possible of household labor done outside the house, and by having such work as is left performed by respected people: "Other departments of housekeeping besides cooking can be handed over to skilled outside labor. All kinds of carpet cleaning, rug beating, and window washing can be hired by the hour in cities. Even such daily routine as dusting, lamp trimming and dish washing can be performed in the same way."

THE REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Gustav H. Schwab offers as a practical remedy for the evils of immigration the enactment of a law holding the ocean steamship companies responsible for all the persons they accept as passengers. "The regulation and sifting of immigration can most readily and efficaciously be carried out through the steamship companies and their agents in Europe. These agents are scattered in great numbers throughout the large districts in Europe from which immigration comes. They are under the direct control of the companies, subject to the regulations of these companies and to the stringent laws of their countries, as well as under the supervision of government officials, and are required to possess licenses before they are allowed to transact a passenger business. They can, therefore, be held by the steamship companies responsible for any objectionable persons whom they may accept as passengers, and can be subjected to fines and penalties for any violation of the regulations and rules issued by the United States government for the admission of immigrants into this country."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. ACWORTH, M.P., chuckles a little, and with good reason, over the outcry in England against the new railway rates. He warned the agitators long ago that if they succeeded in compelling the railway companies to reduce their charges until some scientific and sound economic basis was discovered for such revision, they would probably find that they had leaped from the frying pan into the fire. He admits that the gain in simplicity in the new rates is enormous, and that on paper the charges appear to have undergone sweeping reductions; but whether these reductions are practical improvements depends upon how far the companies exercise their full legal power. The moral of it all is, that if England is going to control her railways by a State department, she will have to enormously increase the staff of the department, and guarantee a dividend. Mr. Acworth says: "The Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on the other hand, consists of one assistant secretary, three inspecting officers and a handful of clerks. It is no disrespect either to the ability or to the industry of these gentlemen to say, that to withdraw bit by bit all responsibility, whether for rate making, for the maintenance of way and works, for the safe conduct of the traffic, or even for the employment of the requisite staff, from the many hundreds of expert officials employed by the railway companies all over the country, in order to concentrate it in the hands of an exiguous band of civil servants in Whitehall, is a policy that can only end in utter and well-earned failure."

THE LIMITS OF REALISM IN FICTION.

M. Paul Bourget, writing on this theme, points out that, as the most austere realist cannot possibly be a realist in reality, owing to the impossibility of spinning either drama or novel to the inordinate length that would be required if all the little details of life were given in full: "There is nothing really to be said, therefore, about realistic literature. It is nothing but impressions of life copied with more or less genius by each several artist. All are legitimate so long as they are sincere, and their importance is gauged by the greater or lesser affinity of the artist's soul with those of a greater or less number of other men. The true realist is not he who reproduces more or less exactly this or the other detail, but he who, when he tells his thoughts, his emotions, his dreams, finds that he has told the thoughts, emotions and dreams of a large number of men, like himself, but unthinking and inferior. Looked at from this point of view, Idealism and Realism are scarcely to be distinguished from each other."

ABBAS THE KHEDEVE.

There is a character sketch of Abbas, but it is slight, as there is very little to say about him. The new Khedive, it seems, did not enjoy himself when he came to England. He was made a great deal of in France, and he was put up to make a fool of himself. Speaking of the recent crisis, we are told: "Abbas Pasha has for many months past been more or less at loggerheads with the British Legation, with the English heads of departments, with all English servants, in fact, except the officers of his army, for whom he has nought but admiration. The disturbance already shows signs of having reached the turning point. Abbas Pasha is headstrong, obstinate and nineteen years of age (which is saying nearly all that need be said), but he is anything but foolish, and cannot fail very speedily to awake, if he has not already done so, to the consequences that must result from his imprudent

impulsiveness. His earliest sympathies and associations are English, and if they are momentarily weakened and thrust out of sight, the blame is rather with us than with him."

THE CHILDREN OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The lady who writes under the pseudonym of John Law pleads for providing the children of the unemployed with food and clothes, and describes how this good work is undertaken by the Poor Children's Aid Society, of London, and *modus operandi* of which she explains as follows: "The food is supplied by the London Schools Dinner Association, 19 Surrey street, Strand. Although not officially connected with the London School Board, it has Mr. J. R. Diggle as chairman of its council and also as a member of its Executive Committee.

"The Poor Children's Aid Society, 37 Norfolk street, Strand, has Mr. Diggle for president and Mr. John Kirk for secretary. It makes grants of clothes to deserving cases, furnishing a form of application to School Board teachers, School Board visitors and others."

We notice elsewhere Lady Jeune's paper in defense of the crinoline.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. FRANK HILL seizes the opportunity afforded by the Panama scandals to argue against the payment of members, and to plead for the Americanization of English institutions: "All checks upon the misconduct of a single Chamber are attenuated into nullity. Another article of the new Radical creed is the payment of members as in France. In these things lies a short cut to such scandals as are being unveiled in the Palace of Justice and the Brisson Commission.

"Our best hope lies in Americanizing our institutions—in the strengthening of the Executive and of the Second Chamber."

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Lord Russell and Mr. Thwaite write a brief paper, in which they suggest the possibility of supplying the country districts of England with electric light. "It has been shown," these writers say, "that electric energy can be transmitted over a distance of 110 miles with a loss of only some 28 per cent. For the longest distance in a fifteen-mile area there would be only about one-seventh of the loss.

"Our proposal is that the owners of country houses should combine for the purpose of establishing at some fixed place (say near to a railway station) a station at which to generate the force. A skilled working electrician should be engaged to supervise the generating plant, and that involved in the utilization of the energy. Each house could be connected with the generating station, which would become a 'telephonic exchange.'"

TRADES-UNION ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Henry Gourlay writes an article on "Current Sophisms about Labor," and makes two suggestions for the promotion of industrial peace. He says: "I make my two proposals—that a rate below which wages should not be allowed to drop should be fixed, and that the trades-union members should be divided into two bodies—only as means toward the end of establishing harmonious relations between employers and employed. It would, I think, conduce to harmonious working if the members of trades unions would divide themselves into two bodies—a lower house and an upper house—and resolve that before any strike was entered upon the consent of both bodies should be obtained. The upper house might be elected; or it

might simply consist of men over thirty-five years of age. The constitution should be established at all the local centres as well as at headquarters."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first article is devoted to a plea for the "Abandonment of Uganda," by Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Labouchere can hardly be congratulated on his new recruit.

NEW RAILWAY RATES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. S. Jeans writes an article which is characteristically balanced, so much so that, as usual, his readers feel some difficulty in knowing what definite conclusion to arrive at. The railways are right, and the traders are right. The traders cannot pay more money; on the other hand, the railways ought not to be asked to earn less money, and so forth. Some rates have been raised, and others have been reduced, and the traders have secured manifest advantages when we compare the new rates with the old, whatever the defects and anomalies may be. So Mr. Jeans meanders along, arriving at the end, however, at the conclusion that parliament never intended to harass and depress our leading industries, and that if the companies do not recognize this fact in time, and shape their course accordingly, the state has the power, and is likely also to find the will, to bring them to their senses.

THE DISCOVERY OF AN ETRUSCAN BOOK.

Professor Sayce has a very interesting paper, in which he describes how Professor Krall discovered, at the beginning of 1891, that the linen bands wrapped round a mummy brought from Egypt forty years ago to Agram University were inscribed with Etruscan characters. Two hundred lines of the text remain intact, and scholars are now setting themselves to decipher this fragment of an unknown thing. Professor Sayce thinks that the book will throw light upon many things, and, possibly, may reveal something as to the ancient Etruscan magic.

Professor Sayce says that we may conclude that this is "one of those semi-religious, semi-magical works for which Etruria was celebrated. Etruria was the home of augury and divination, and it was from Etruria that Rome derived its pseudo-science of omens, and its pretension to read the future in the flashes of the lightning or the entrails of a victim. The great Etruscan work on divination was, we are told, contained in twelve books."

THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE AND THE DEADLY TRADES.

Mr. Vaughan Nash has an article under this head, which gives a horrible picture of the condition of many workers in England, and the utter impotency of the Home Office, as it is at present constituted and organized, to help them. There may be some sense in the following suggestion: "Were it not for the ill-repute into which Royal Commissions have fallen, one would feel tempted to urge the appointment of an Industrial Health Commission to overhaul the entire conditions under which men, women and children are laboring at the present moment."

Before this was done, he thinks that the Home Office should have experts attached to the Factory Service to assist in framing special rules for the protection of life and health. This expert department should provide the factory inspectors with definite rules to enforce, instead of leaving them to grope about in the fog which enshrouds them at present.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER begins a paper on "The Inadequacy of Natural Selection." He maintains that certain natural phenomena—such, for instance, as the distribution of tactual perceptiveness—cannot be explained by the survival of the fittest, but must be explained on other grounds. "The reply is that, if there has been in operation a cause which it is now the fashion among biologists to ignore or deny, these various differences are at once accounted for. This cause is the inheritance of acquired characters." Mr. Spencer elaborates this point, explaining experiments which he made in support of his position. His conclusion at the end of the paper is as follows: "Is it not, then, as said above, that the use of the expression 'natural selection' has had seriously perverting effects? Must we not infer that there has been produced in the minds of naturalists the tacit assumption that it can do what artificial selection does—can pick out and select any small advantageous trait; while it can, in fact, pick out no traits, but can only further the development of traits which, in marked ways, increase the general fitness for the conditions of existence?"

THE COURAGE OF THE CZAR.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has a paper on "The Military Courage of Royalty." The theme was suggested to him by a phrase in Mr. Lanin's article about the Czar. Oddly enough, Mr. Forbes takes Mr. Lanin's assertions about the Czar as serious, though that certainly conflicts with what Mr. Forbes himself observed of the Emperor when he was in command of the army on the Lom, in 1870, in the Russo-Turkish war. "In 1877 Alexander did not know what 'nerves' meant. He was then a man of strong, if slow, mental force, stolid, peremptory, reactionary, the possessor of dull but firm resolution. He had a strong though clumsy seat on horseback, and was no infrequent rider. He had two ruling dislikes: One was war, the other was officers of German extraction. The latter he got rid of; the former he regarded as a necessary evil of the hour; he longed for its ending, but, while it lasted, he did his sturdy and loyal best to wage it to the advantage of the Russian arms; and in this he succeeded, staunchly fulfilling the particular duty which was laid upon him, that of protecting the Russian left flank from the Danube to the foothills of the Balkans.

"But Alexander was no puppet of his staff; he understood his business as the commander of the Army of the Lom, performed his functions in a firm, quiet fashion, and withal was the trusty and successful warden of the eastern marches.

"His force never amounted to 50,000 men, and his enemy was in considerably greater strength. He had successes, and he sustained reverses, but he was equal to either fortune; always resolute in his steadfast, dogged manner, and never whining for reinforcements when things went against him, but doing his best with the means to his hand. They used to speak of him in the principal headquarters as the only commander who never gave them any bother."

THE MORAL TEACHING OF ZOLA.

Miss Vernon Lee has a very interesting paper upon Zola's novels, which she passes in review. Her conclusion is that the moral lesson left on the mind after reading Zola may be stated as follows: "The lesson of the constant tendency to minimize the good results of anything—of virtue, knowledge, courage, civilization, where any one of them exists—due to man's abominable slackness; to so many of us being born, through our parents' fault; bred

through the fault of selfishness embodied in institutions, or become, through lack of ideas and ideal, less fit for the work of even this low world than is required or taken for granted. The peasantry and those who work in arduous trades are unable to become real human beings, because, for all the pretense of schooling, religion and political rights, there is a dead wall of want and weariness between them and humanizing influences; the artisans, because they are still too near bodily misery to value anything save bodily advantages; and the middle and upper classes finally, because they allow artificial wants, sensual pleasures, vanity and covetousness to turn what civilization they possess into a dead letter."

ARE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES ANY GOOD?

Mr. John A. Hobson writes on "The Academic Spirit in Education," and says several things which need to be said, and which will probably make no small commotion in many influential quarters. His view is expressed with tolerable clearness in the following passage: "What I wish to make manifest is the effects of maintaining in nineteenth-century England that artificially protected and specialized form of the intellectual life which once was necessary, but is no longer so. I am not now alluding specially to the money endowments which everywhere in our country are acting as bounties in support of antiquated modes of education. It is the narrow class interest of established educational institutions and methods which are such evil obstacles. In educational matters you have a wall of rigid orthodoxy, a worship of authority, and a superstitious scale of values; in other matters, a 'mush of concession' and indifference—each a fatal barrier to enthusiasm and to healthy moral and intellectual life. The true ideal university shall make it possible and easy for every man and woman in this metropolis to be a student without ceasing to be a worker and a private citizen. The attainment of this ideal we cannot intrust to an intellectual oligarchy uncontrolled and irresponsible."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Malcolm MacColl, in an article on "The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre," attempts to prove that the new site cannot, and that the old site must, be the true site. Mr. Poultney Bigelow reports conversations which he had with a friend upon a farm in "Kurland." Mr. William Clark prints, under the title of "The Limits of Collectivism," a paper which he read before the Social Reform Circle of the National Liberal Club.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for February contains few articles which call for special attention. Lord Augustus Loftus' scheme for securing commercial unity with the colonies is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Jephson's article, "Passing the Wit of Man," which is given the first place, is merely a compost of extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone and others on the subject of the retention or the exclusion of the Irish members. Mr. Jephson, of course, thinks the difficulty insuperable.

A LESSON FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Robert Stout, late Premier of New Zealand, contributes an article entitled "An Experiment in Federation and Its Lessons." The experiment was tried in New Zealand, which, for twenty-six years was governed under a federal system, the abolition of which in favor of a centralized system which at present prevails was comparatively recent. The Unionists in New Zealand were mainly the large landowners and the capitalists, who imagined

that a central government would be more conservative. This belief experience has proved to be mistaken. Sir Robert Stout evidently hankers after a provincial system which had many benefits. The whole article, however, is full of information that may be of use in the discussion on the Home Rule bill. Sir Robert thinks that if England is not prepared to concede a colonial government to Ireland, there is no other course open to her but to promulgate some scheme of federation of the empire.

WHAT IS FASHION?

Miss Ada Heather Bigg sets forth the case against fashion, and points out the extent to which the progress of civilization and rapid inter-communication tend to accentuate the evils which are produced by the fluctuations of public taste. What with Butterick's patterns, which has an organ with a monthly circulation of 5,000,000, it is possible to secure the adoption of a new fashion in six months all over the world. So far from this constant change being good for trade, she thinks it is distinctly bad: "The only gainers are a limited class of experts and dealers. All the economically valuable qualities said to be developed by the necessity fashion imposes of 'keeping on the alert' can be developed by the ordinary and inevitable crisis through which staple production passes and could be better secured by a greater variety in dress at any given time."

THE TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS.

Mr. J. Powell-Williams, M.P., with the evidence of the Town Holdings Committee before him, argues that it is almost impossible to tax ground rents except by means of a modification of the death duties. The modifications which he favors he thus describes: "It implies that upon the death of an owner of the town estate a municipal succession duty should be payable by the heir or legatee calculated on the basis on which the ordinary succession duty is now reckoned. Under such a system the complications and hardships which caused Sir Thomas Farrar to adopt a tone almost of despair would not arise. There is no reason why the system should be confined to the single event of the death of the owner. A municipal duty might be levied whenever the property itself or the ground rents reserved upon it passed by sale or gift, or in any other way, to new ownership."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *London Quarterly* gives the first place to an article on Henry Martyn, whose heroic career it contrasts with Miss Grenfell's unhappy hypochondriacal pietism. There are two articles upon poets—one on Whittier and the other on Tennyson. A brightly written paper is based upon the diaries of Sir Daniel Gooch. The reviewer who deals with Christopher Columbus says that if we want to regard Columbus as a really great man we must leave his personal character entirely out of sight and confine ourselves to his one great feat—the discovery of America. The article on "British Federation and Colonization" is largely based upon the report of the Select Committee on Colonization. The writer holds that the present system of emigration will soon be manifestly and alarmingly inadequate. Britannic confederation offers by far the most natural solution of the problem. The colonies, he thinks, could all have a share in Imperial representation, otherwise disintegration, which would degrade the United Kingdom to a fourth-rate power and jeopardize its colonies, is its certain doom. There is a review of Dr. Newman Smith's "Christian Ethics," which is the last volume of the International Christian Theological Library.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

MR. F. LEGGE assigns the origin of the mediæval belief in witchcraft to the Acadians, who are rapidly becoming to be regarded as the centre and source of everything that is most familiarly believed among us. He traces the belief down across the ages through the Gnostics, down to quite recent times. He asks: "What *substratum* of truth is there in the stories about magic and witchcraft? I at once admit that there exists a greater body of evidence in favor of the belief in magic (whether white or black makes no difference) than of almost any other belief in the whole world, and we should all therefore have to believe in its efficacy if this evidence were trustworthy. But this is just what it is not."

BIBLICAL STUDY IN THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

Mr. T. G. Law, in a paper on "Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages," calls attention to the fact that the Scotch Church at the present time hardly contributes anything to the scientific study of the sacred text. He says: "Even among the Catholics of Germany there is little sign of life. France, notwithstanding the stimulus of M. Rénan, has in this controversy produced nothing of value. The English-speaking Catholics have produced nothing at all. At no period in the history of the Roman Church has the contrast between the critical ability or learning, within and without the fold, been more marked; and at no period, comparatively speaking, has the study of the Bible been more neglected."

THE LOW DEATH-RATE.

Mr. Alfred Crespi sums up a good deal of the evidence as to the improvement of the health in the population of the United Kingdom. Although only six people die under the same circumstances in England where seven would die in France, he is not satisfied. "Attention to minor details will save many lives, and a general death-rate of 14 or 15 in the United Kingdom is not only probable but certain before another generation is past. We are justified in expecting an annual death-rate of 12 per 1,000, and a daily sick rate of 20 per 1,000 in ordinary times, when sanitary measures, abreast of the present state of the science, are adopted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Donaldson contributes an elaborate paper on the Scotch Education Department. Mr. Beddoe writes on "Anthropological History of Europe." Mr. J. H. Crawford describes the Kingdom of Fife, and there are two other articles relating to memorable incidents in Scottish history.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE review of the "Life of John Ericsson" in the current number is a very fascinating essay. There is no one so absolutely stupid as a very clever expert. Although Ericsson was a brilliant pioneer in many lines of progress, he had his limitations. "There is something pathetic in the thought that the great innovator, the sturdy rebel against prejudice, would not read a type-written letter or permit the use of a copying press, doubted the phenomena of the telephone, never rode on the elevated railway, and was taken to see the great Brooklyn bridge by stratagem. Conservatism was avenged for his many onslaughts."

It is interesting to note that Ericsson in his old days expressed his gratitude to Providence that he had made an unhappy marriage; had he married happily, he said, he would not have been able to have dedicated twenty-

five years of undivided, undisturbed attention to his profession.

THE PERILS OF COLOR BLINDNESS.

This article, "Perils of Color Blindness," calls attention to the report of the Committee on Color Vision, appointed by the council of the British Royal Society. The reviewer praises the committee for the painstaking thoroughness with which it has gone through its work, the net result of which is to affirm that four out of every hundred men are color blind. "Thus, taking the total number of sailors in the (British) mercantile marine service alone to be 120,000 (exclusive of pilots, canal and lighter men), we have about 4,600 color blind now holding positions in which the correct interpretation of colored lights is absolutely essential, and to these must be added all the thousands similarly employed and similarly deficient in the Royal Navy."

Considering that any one of these 4,600 color-blind persons may wreck a ship or a railway train at any moment, with a perfect conviction that the signals show safe when they are really at danger, the reviewer is justified in insisting upon the urgency of adopting the recommendations of the committee without delay.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a literary paper, in the good old *Edinburgh* style of the *Dropmore Papers*, of which the reviewer speaks highly; and another of a like nature upon the life and works of Dr. Arbuthnot, one of the masters of style in an age which made style almost a religion. The reviewer thinks that the nineteenth century will leave nothing to the twentieth so charming to look back upon as the splendid companionship of which Dr. Arbuthnot was so brilliant and beloved a member. There is a somewhat learned paper on the Alchemists of Egypt and Greece, explaining what they did and what they tried to do. The review of Major Le Caron's book, under the title of "A Great Irish Conspiracy," brings to a close what is distinctly a good average number. We notice elsewhere the article on "Penury in Russia."

HARPER'S.

IN another department we quote from Rev. John W. Chadwick's "Recollections of George William Curtis."

Mr. Julian Ralph contributes one of his marvelous though hasty aggregations of facts and statistics, this time on the subject of New Orleans, "Our Southern Capital," while Mr. Smedley enlivens the paper with dozens of illustrations of the picturesque corners which he has selected out of the numberless beautiful ones that old city affords. He finds the New Orleanist completely reconstructed:

"Over fifty per cent. of the active business men of the city are from the North and West, and the work of so-called reconstruction is partly in the hands of nature by means of intermarriage and partly left to business in the forming of commercial partnerships. I did not happen to meet a single 'hostile' there. I met only one in the course of my entire journey from St. Louis to Florida and home again. I sympathized with that one because she was an aristocratic old lady of nearly eighty years, who had been locked up in a jail for ten days for refusing to salute the soldiers who had seized her mansion for their headquarters. I was told in New Orleans that there are a few unreconstructed men there, but no one heeds them, and they are such only because in no other way than by startling and loud talking would they be able to attract attention to themselves."

The magazine gives first place to Mr. Lang's and Mr. Abbey's efforts to elucidate "Twelfth Night," Mr. Lang placing that charming comedy second in his estimation, superseding it only by "As You Like It."

THE CENTURY.

WE have made an extensive review in another department of Mr. Pierre Botkine's "A Voice for Russia."

The Rev. Washington Gladden continues his account of the Cosmopolis City Club and its organization for the purpose of fighting the glaring evils of the Cosmopolis municipal government, in a second chapter that tells how "the club gets to work." Its experience with the "practical politicians" of the City Hall, who can see no impropriety in, if they consent to see at all, the police being in league with dives and gambling dens and illegal liquor selling, is ingeniously arranged.

Mr. Clarence C. Buel, the assistant editor of the *Century*, has taken a trip to Chicago, and embodies what he saw and learned in an article entitled "Some Preliminary Glimpses of the Fair." Among other striking things he tells of are some curious propositions submitted by would-be exhibitors: "A mathematician asked for standing room where he might show the world how to square the circle. Out of Indiana came a solver of perpetual motion; he was informed that space could not be allotted for the exhibition of an idea, so he would have to bring on his machine; later he informed the committee that his self-feeding engine, which had been running a sewing machine, had unfortunately broken down, 'but the principle remained the same.' A Georgian asked for a concession to conduct a cockpit, and another son of the South knew of a colored child which was an anatomical wonder, and could be had by stealing it from its mother; for a reasonable sum he was willing to fill the office of kidnapper. Innumerable freaks of nature have been tendered; and the pretty English barmaid has in several instances inclosed her photograph with an offer of assistance to the fair. A very serious offer came from a Spaniard, who had been disgusted with the weak attempts to give bull fights in Paris during the recent exposition. He offered to fill the brutal void at the Columbian Fair if he could be assured the privilege of producing the spectacle 'with all his real and genuine circumstances.'

"Many eccentric schemes have been offered in the shape of mechanical wonders. A tower three thousand feet high was proposed as a proper Chicago rejoinder to the Eiffel pigmy. One aspiring person conceived a building four hundred stories high; and a submarine genius proposed a suite of rooms to be excavated under Lake Michigan."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from the article on the "Beet Sugar Industry" by H. S. Adams, from Mr. Hale's on "Suffrage" and from Julian Hawthorne's, "June, 1993."

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with a description of Monte Carlo and Monaco by H. C. Farnham, illustrated with striking photographs. The writer, after describing in the body of his article the surroundings and manner of play, speaks of the power of the company which runs the Casino owing to the good-will it has obtained by generous donations, a liberal and honest policy in conducting play, and its care to avoid antagonism by maintaining decorum in the Casino, by excluding all natives of Monaco from its gambling privileges, by refusing admission to youths under eighteen years of age, by accepting no promissory paper from players, by managing as often as possible to

conceal any suicide that may occur, and by giving what is called "viatique"—a passage home to any gambler who has lost all his money at play, if it be a considerable amount.

"It enjoys the patronage of many eminent men who sustain it, some by silence and some by obstructing the progress of measures directed against it; and it skillfully wins security out of the complexities of European politics. The company is sheltered from legal attack by the prince of Monaco, to whom it pays a great revenue for its privilege. It takes in not less than \$6,000,000 per year, and expends about \$2,500,000 in its maintenance and in the amusement of its 400,000 or 500,000 visitors. And it shows no signs of dying before the end of its contract in 1913."

Among the more esthetic features of the number, the chief and most delightful is a Japanese story, "Toki Murata," by Mrs. Sewall Read. It is rare that such a bright piece of work appears in the magazines, and one is scarcely prepared after reading it to hear that it is the author's first attempt. It is fittingly illustrated by Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

The *Cosmopolitan*, by a timely accident, has an illustrated article on Mr. Blaine, written by his friend, Thomas C. Crawford, well known for years as a Washington correspondent. Mr. Crawford has nothing but eulogy for his political chief and personal friend.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE February *Scribner's* is chiefly remarkable for the elaborateness and excellence of its illustrations, for which three articles on art subjects and Octave Thanet's sixth installment of "Stories of a Western Town," treated by A. B. Frost, give ample opportunity and justification. Of these "The Florentine Artist," by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield, shows what are probably the most interesting drawings. They are of Florentine life, by E. H. Blashfield. Another paper on art subjects is from Frederic Crowninshield—"The Impressions of a Decorator in Rome." The Marquis de Chambrun follows up his last month's recollections of Lincoln by a like paper on Charles Sumner.

In the editorial "Point of View" *Scribner's* editor proposes a novel plan to help aspiring World's Fair visitors in his rotary system of exchangeable summer homes:

"Let six families possessed of approximately equal incomes and imbued with mutual confidence and good will engage five sets of summer quarters and one suitable lodging in Chicago. The summer quarters should embrace such variety of allurements and climate as should promise to satisfy the greatest variety of tastes, and may be known as A, B, C, D and E. On May 1 family No. 1 shuts up its city house and goes to Chicago for a month, leaving its infants and school children with family No. 6. On June 1 family No. 1 returns, and families 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 go respectively to summer houses A, B, C, D and E. Family No. 2 goes to Chicago, sending its children to A, with family No. 1. On July 1 family No. 2 returns to A, gets its children and goes to B, where family No. 3 have been spending June. No. 3 leaves its children with No. 2 and goes to Chicago for July. August 1, family No. 3 returns to B for its children and takes them to C, where family No. 4 has been, and family No. 4 goes to the fair, leaving its children with family No. 3. On November 1 all the families will have been to the fair, each family will have been relieved of all domestic cares and expenses during its month's absence and will have enjoyed, besides its fairing, a more diversified experience of summer resorts than it could have got in any other way at anywhere near the same cost."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN the February *Atlantic* there is an article by Julius H. Ward asking for the protection of the White Mountain forests. We quote from it elsewhere. William Edward Mead tells, under the title "Books and Reading in Iceland," the result of his observations in the homes of that far land. He asserts that while in material development Iceland is about where she was in old Viking days, the Icelanders are most surprisingly progressive intellectually when one considers their isolated position and bleak surroundings. "The Lutheran priests are nearly all farmers and in many cases their mode of living differs but slightly from that of their parishioners. Some of the priests are desperately poor and can scarcely furnish bodies to go with their souls. New books are for them a luxury almost unknown. I recall one gaunt, haggard priest who was eking out a pitiful existence on the lava-bound southern coast, and who had only a Bible, a psalm book and a handful of other half-decayed volumes. At one corner of the parsonage, where we spent the night, a pile of whale's blubber made the air fragrant and emphasized the poverty of the possessor. Yet this priest had been educated at the Latin College and he even knew some English."

Horace Davis, writing on "Shakespeare and Copyright," makes it clear that the pirate publisher is far from being exclusively a modern evil.

"The truth is that respect for literary ownership is a thing of comparatively modern growth. As the literature of England increased in volume and value, that value demanded recognition and received it, first in the laws of the Stationers' monopoly, then in the copyright statute of 1710, then in partial recognition of the common law right by the courts in 1774. Since the passage of the statute of 8th Anne this protection has been extended to music, drawings, painting and statuary; stage right has been introduced in the case of plays, and, last of all, international copyright has been obtained. The rights of authors rest not upon historic precedent, but upon the growth of public sentiment; it is a matter of evolution rather than of history."

Mr. Davis looks forward to a further development of public sentiment to the point of making an author's productions his property *in perpetuo*.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THERE is in the February number an abridged republication of Herbert Maxwell's *Blackwood* article on "Servility in Dress," which is both clever and sensible. After demolishing the silk hat (stove-pipe) which, he shows, was simply invented to pander to the wounded vanity of very small men, Mr. Maxwell goes for trousers, and asserts that they only superseded the more graceful and useful knee breeches and hose because a large number of men had spindle shanks and crooked ankles. As for women—the modiste is the arch enemy of all æsthetic qualities in their physical make-up, which leads the writer to the ethical aspects of long dresses and to the conclusion of Marie Bashkirtseff, that long, tripping, trailing, hampering, mud-gathering dresses were originated simply because there were physical uglinesses for them to hide.

"She came to the conclusion that the sentiment of physical modesty was one arising from a sense of one's own imperfection; that if one could be quite conscious of perfect proportion and beauty, there would cease to be any motive or impulse to conceal the body and limbs. Perhaps it is as well that misgivings on this point are

pretty universal; but, seeing that it is fixed by an utterly arbitrary rule what portions of the body may be displayed and what may be concealed, it may be permitted to enter a protest against the tyranny which forbids one young lady to show her ankles because another one finds it expedient to conceal hers."

Prof. E. P. Evans contributes one of his readable "animal intelligence" articles, this time on the curious subject of "Æstheticism and Religion in Animals." In addition to the well-known acquirements of the higher orders of apes, Prof. Evans believes that birds take pleasure in their gorgeous plumage, citing the vanity of the peacock and the bird of paradise, and that they enjoy the harmony of their singing, which seems very believable if one watches the raptures of a mocking bird or song sparrow or canary.

"Not only do some species of monkeys, like the chimpanzees and sokos, get up concerts of their own in the depths of the forest, but dogs, which are generally supposed to be decidedly unmusical, also discriminate between tunes and express their preferences or aversions in an unmistakable manner."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

WE review elsewhere the sketch of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, by William M. F. Round.

Prof. William P. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, has a valuable article on "Sanitation in Relation to the Poor," in which he says:

"The death rate is stated to be from two to three times greater among the very poor than among those better situated. But it is not only as to the influence of unsanitary conditions upon the health, but upon the whole physical, mental and moral constitution of those subjected to them, that we wish information. It is of course self-evident that insufficient and wretched food, filthy surroundings, close and impure air and overcrowding must affect not only the health, but also the habits and morals of those subjected to such an environment. Is any moral regeneration possible under such circumstances? Is not the first step a regeneration of the physical environment?"

Francis H. White, M.A., tells of "Placing Out New York Children in the West." No less than seventy-five thousand children have been taken out of wretched environments and distributed over the western country by the New York Children's Aid Society since 1857.

Helen Zimmern contributes a readable article on "The Parisian Municipal Refuges for Working Women," and Alfred Bishop Mason writes on "The Ethics of Usury and Interest."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

UNDER the new management of the National History Company and the editorship of Gen. James Grant Wilson, we find the *Magazine of American History* enlarged and more fully illustrated, with a new cover and with brilliant promises for the future, including a reduction in its price.

General Wilson contributes two articles to this number, the first of which, "Society in New York in the Early Days of the Republic," is rather the most important in the number. He also writes on Bayard Taylor. The Rev. Daniel Van Pelt tells of Mrs. Lamb's life and work, her talented conduct of the *Magazine* and her extraordinarily prolific writing in other fields.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for January 1 contains an article on "Ballanche," by M. Emile Faguet, who not long ago gave us a study of Edgar Quinet. Ballanche, who had a certain spiritual kinship with Quinet, though his name is less well known outside France, was a mystic philosopher, occupying an important position in the religious movement of the early nineteenth century. Less brilliant than Chateaubriand, but with deeper convictions—not to say more serious—he has dazzled fewer imaginations and awakened a response in more souls. He had a firm faith in Christianity, but believed in progress, not in reaction—just then an uncommon combination. He called De Maistre and his disciples "the Jews of the ancient law." The whole article is well worth study.

MEMORIES OF A MASSACRE.

M. Gaston Deschamps gives us a second paper on the "Isle of Chios" more solid than the first and abounding in historical information, but still very interesting reading. Here and there he came across stray survivors of the terrible massacre of Easter, 1822. Nothing shows more clearly how the position of affairs has changed than the fact that such things were possible seventy years ago.

SERMON REPORTING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

M. Ch. V. Langlois, writing on "Pulpit Eloquence in the Middle Ages," notes the immense number of Latin sermons which have come down to us, especially from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This, at first sight, seems a strange fact, considering that very few, if any, of an average congregation in those days could have understood them; but it is explained when we know that the sermons, though preached in the vulgar tongue, were reported in Latin, as being a language more compact and convenient to write in, and, moreover, understood by all ecclesiastics, among whom, alone, the written sermon would circulate. MSS. were frequently borrowed from one monastery by another. Of other articles we may mention M. Bourigault-Ducoudray's on "Wagner at Bayreuth," and M. Valbert's review of Father Ohrwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Soudan."

In the number for January 15 M. E. Lavisse brings down his papers on Frederick the Great to the accession of that monarch. M. Victor du Bled concludes his papers on "Old-Time Actors and Actresses." It contains much out-of-the-way knowledge and very readable gossip about Molé, Lekain, Vestris and other great names of the stage. M. C. de Varigny writes on "Woman in the United States." There is nothing very striking in his article, but the sketch of Elizabeth Patterson—Madame Jerome Bonaparte, to which a great part of it is devoted—is interesting. He looks on her as a representative figure among American women, exemplifying, on the one hand, the strong attraction Europe has for them, on the other the action of what he calls the two great factors in their lives—energy of will and the love of money—as a means of action, not an end in itself.

ONE OR MORE SPECIES OF MEN?

M. F. Brunetière departs, for once, from his usual line of elegant literary criticism—à la Lang and Saintsbury. This time he contributes a solid article on "The Struggle of Race and the Philosophy of History," being a review of a still more solid German book by Professor Gumplowicz, of the University of Gratz. This writer's main conten-

tion appears to be that the view which regards mankind as one species is erroneous, for animals of the same species do not prey on each other—"hawks dinna pike oot hawks' een"—and perpetual war between man and man is the fundamental law of existence—therefore, there must be several species of men. The dislike of one race for another, he says, is a natural, ineradicable instinct, with no cause that we can penetrate, beyond the mere fact of their difference; and if they come in contact, it must have its way, till the weaker is destroyed. M. Brunetière, while praising the professor's book as a book, is far from agreeing with all its conclusions, among which, as he says, there is more than one paradox.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Vicomte de Vogüé is still devoting himself to the historic by-ways of the French Revolution. This time he reviews the Comte d'Antraigue's Memoirs in his usual felicitous style. M. Cherbuliez's serial maintains its interest, and may, we think, take rank with his best work.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the current *Nouvelle* we have the second and third acts of the French version of Ibsen's new play. M. Marcelin Pellet contributes an article on "Naples in the Sixteenth Century," chiefly consisting of scandalous stories raked out of the unpublished Corona MS. M. Fernand Engreand has a readable enough paper on the history of New Year's presents, which he traces back to the earliest times. It may be news to some readers that they were proscribed under the First Revolution. The Republican Calendar fixed the beginning of the year for September 22. Nevertheless, the Parisians, as noted in Mercier's diary, were selfish and frivolous enough to stick to the old date, "fixé par l'affreux Charles IX." And, in 1794, it was forbidden under pain of death to celebrate the "monarchical New Year's day" by visits and presents, or even by the traditional salutation, "*Bon jour; bon an!*" The production of articles on the history of past relations between France and Russia goes on industriously; this time one is supplied by M. Paul Fanchille, "A Franco-Russian Understanding to Secure the Liberty of the Seas, 1778-1780."

The mid-January number opens with a serial ("*Misère Royale*"), which, under the thin disguise of "the eastern kingdom of Moesia," with its King George (formerly Prince of Breisgan) and its Queen Magda (also a German) seems about to deal with the fortunes of Roumania and its Royal Family. The author's name—M. Robert Scheffer—is one we do not remember to have seen before; and we can scarcely judge, as yet, whether his work has much merit, apart from its pretensions to "actuality." Certainly the account of the state of feeling at Court, in his fiction, coincides pretty closely with that in M. Pierre Loti's real narrative. We are glad to see the end of "*Larmes d'Amante*"—a sentimental and unwholesome story which is silly to an almost incredible degree. It has run on through four numbers, and, such as it is, might well have been told in one. As a rule, it seems to us, the *Nouvelle Revue*, except when it can secure the services of M. Loti, is less fortunate in fiction than the *Deux Mondes*, but there is a pretty, though slight, little story in this number, called "*Les Fiançailles de la Fève*," which may be further recommended as entirely unobjectionable. M. William Ritter's paper on "*Croatian Music*" is very readable.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1886-1892. By Henry W. Lucy. Octavo, pp. 542. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$5.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy's volume on the Salisbury Parliament seems to us a far more important and valuable piece of contemporary historical writing than Mr. Lucy himself would be likely to consider it. The parliamentary movement is so rapid and so kaleidoscopic in its changes, that one who would be well versed in politics needs a good running summary, at once readable, accurate and intelligent, which will refresh his mind as to the occurrences of an administration or a distinct period. The Salisbury Parliament was an almost unprecedentedly long one, and Mr. Lucy has fixed it for us in these graphic pages in a manner which may well save a vast amount of fumbling through old newspaper files. The illustrations by Harry Furniss include sketches of some two score well known figures in the House of Commons. They are humorous sketches, yet not too much exaggerated for recognition as portraits, and they also have a genuine historical value. We have in the United States a large number of people who maintain a fairly good formal knowledge of English politics, but lack that intimate acquaintance with personages and methods which would throw light upon many of the serious movements of British life. This volume of Mr. Lucy's may be commended to all students of politics who wish to know how the current system in England really works. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., that he give us a companion volume, which shall cover the two Congresses of the recent administration—namely, Speaker Reed's Congress and Speaker Crisp's Congress.

Russia Under Alexander III., and in the Preceding Period. Translated from the German of H. Von Samson-Himmelstierna. Octavo, pp. 342. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The emergence of Russia as a great factor in the modern world is so remarkable that the curiosity of Europe and America refuses to be satiated. Every new book on Russia is welcomed from whatsoever source. The present volume, "Russia Under Alexander III.," is upon the whole a rather incoherent performance. It bears very conspicuously the names of J. Morrison, M.A., and Felix Von Volkhovsky. Upon close examination the reader ascertains that Mr. Morrison is simply the translator, and that Mr. Volkhovsky has written an introduction and has kindly volunteered to "edit" the book. The inquirer is at length rewarded by the discovery that the author of the book, for whom Mr. Morrison and Mr. Volkhovsky apparently have small respect, is a German writer named H. Von Samson-Himmelstierna. This writer, it appears, has published in German a very voluminous work upon Russia, the most of which Mr. Volkhovsky in his introduction condemns with much scorn and ridicule. Mr. V. has, however, culled out certain parts of the German book which he deigns to consider as worthy to be read in England and America, and Mr. Morrison has translated them. Obviously the German author himself has not been consulted. His work has been at once mutilated and maligned by the self-appointed editors and translators. It is an extremely curious circumstance that Mr. Morrison's name as translator and Mr. Volkhovsky's as editor should appear boldly upon the cover, while the author's name is totally omitted; and that upon the title page the author's name should be put in the very smallest type that could be read, while the other two gentlemen pose in large capitals. In spite of the dismembered and irresponsible character of the volume, its several chapters are valuable enough to make us think rather highly of Herr Von Samson-Himmelstierna, whatever we may think of the liberties that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Volkhovsky feel themselves authorized to take with another man's production.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 1067. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

The dearth of strong general histories of the United States for the period since the adoption of the Constitution, which students felt so keenly fifteen years ago, is happily no longer to be complained of. Professor Von Holst has given us his great work, Mr. James Schouler has covered with admirable

judgment the first half of this century, and other writers have made noteworthy contributions. A new and hitherto unknown historian has now come ambitiously into the field with a plan which embraces the period from 1850 to 1885. Mr. J. F. Rhodes, in the two volumes which have now been given to the public, has dealt with the period from 1850 to 1860. His work is of a quality which has secured for it immediate recognition. A more complete review of it may be expected in a later issue of this magazine.

The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa. By Bella Duffy. 12mo, pp. 475. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

We are glad to welcome another volume in the "Story of the Nations" series, this one being "The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa," by Bella Duffy. The rapid rise and brilliant civic career of these Italian cities with their small environing domain—forming upon the whole the most brilliant chapter in the political and intellectual life of the middle ages—is retold in this volume in the light of the newest and most accurate scholarship.

England in Egypt. By Alfred Milner. Octavo, pp. 448. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

The exceedingly timely work upon Egypt which Mr. Alfred Milner has written, and which has won a great success in London, is published in this country by Macmillan & Co. Elsewhere in this number of the Review the book is extensively reviewed, as one of our principal illustrated articles.

The Campaign of Waterloo: A Military History. By John Codman Ropes. Octavo, pp. 443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. John Codman Ropes has for a long time been a diligent student, not only of military science and military history in general, but specifically of Napoleon as a military man and of his strategy, his campaigns and his battles. This newest volume, in which Mr. Ropes reviews and retells the history of the campaign of Waterloo, is perhaps the most finished and original of all his studies. His position is impartial, and his judgment at several points reverses established opinions. The book is one which will appeal first of all to the students of military history in all countries; second, to those who are particularly interested in Napoleon as a great character, and, third, to the students of general history, who need not shun this volume as too technical for their comprehension.

The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph. By Henry M. Field. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

It is well that the story of the Atlantic telegraph should be told by a writer at once so competent and so sympathetic as the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D. He thus makes it sure that his distinguished brother, Cyrus W. Field, who passed away last year, will receive due credit from posterity for the achievement which of all others has done most to bring the separate parts of the world into close human relationship with one another. This is a volume which ought to be put into the hands of every spirited and intelligent boy. It is at once biography, history, literature, science, adventure and romance.

From Adam's Peak to Elephanta: Sketches in Ceylon and India. By Edward Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Edward Carpenter has used his pen in both poetry and prose, to discuss the social problems of civilized England. His present book consists of a series of sketches of social life and elements of progress as they exist to-day in Ceylon and the various parts of India. They have the merit and the avowed incompleteness of "first impressions." Mr. Carpenter has had peculiar advantages in his attempt to see deeply into the present religious and economic conditions of the masses in the countries he discusses. The forces of a new era are at work in India more quietly, perhaps, but no less irresistibly than in Japan, and the author closes the book with some fifty pages upon the very interesting topic, "The Old Order and

"the New Influence." From his study of traditional teaching, esoteric religious lore, and the life of the various classes in modern India Mr. Carpenter comes "with renewed assurance of the essential oneness of humanity." The book has a very pleasant literary style, and there are descriptions of natural scenery on many pages. It is a well bound and well illustrated volume.

"The World's Representative Assemblies of To-day. A Study in Comparative Legislation. By Edmund K. Alden. Paper, 8vo, pp. 50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The last is one in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, following Dr. Gould's valuable essay on the "Social Condition of Labor." is a very useful and accurate digest of information about the legislatures of various countries and States, entitled "The World's Representative Assemblies of To-day." Mr. Alden brings together a large number of facts as to the variations in the mode of representation and in the conduct of parliamentary business in different countries, and concludes with a tabulation far more complete and up-to-date than any to be found elsewhere.

"Why Government at All? By William H. Van Ornum. 12mo, pp. 368. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Mr. William H. Van Ornum, who until lately had supposed as a matter of course that the entire redemption of society lay in the single-tax scheme of Mr. Henry George, informs us that he has within the past year discovered that this was all wrong. He has accordingly set to work to find out a new way to cure all social ills, and, having concentrated his mind upon the task for some months, he has completed his system and now publishes it to the world. It is not an original discovery with Mr. Van Ornum, although he seems to suppose that it is. His solution is the abandonment of all government and of all law. He holds that laws are the real obstacles to the progress of the human race, and that everything will come right of itself if the barriers are removed. He is a peaceful anarchist, however, and does not wish to overthrow the law by violence. His method is first the conversion of "the people" to his view, whereupon "the people," through their representatives in Congress, in the State legislatures, etc., will cut off taxation. They will cease to grant appropriations and will repeal revenue laws, and consequently the Government will die gently for want of sustenance. Mr. Van Ornum's book is by no means a worthless one. For certain purposes it has a considerable value.

"Nullification, Secession, Webster's Argument. By Caleb William Loring. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

There was a day when the theoretical rightness or wrongness of the doctrines of nullification and secession was of immense consequence. They have been practically settled, and there is nothing vital at present to be gained by a further discussion of them. The author of this little book, however, is not disposed to tolerate without a vigorous reply the occasional statements one finds in current historical and political literature to the effect that there may have been some justification from the strictly legal point of view in the Calhoun doctrine.

THEOLOGY, RELIGION AND ETHICS.

"The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.65.

Dr. Briggs' studies upon the first six books of the Old Testament have been steadily continued now for nearly thirty years and they are very largely summed up in the present volume. At just this juncture of affairs the book will, of course, be of very unusual interest, and Dr. Briggs has aimed to make it capable of wide and popular use. He has therefore written in non-technical language in so far as possible, and has thrown open to the average reader a clear statement of the principles of the "Higher Criticism" and its results when applied to the particular field with which Dr. Briggs has so long concerned himself.

"The Life of Jesus Critically Examined. By David Friedrich Strauss. Second edition. Octavo, pp. 784. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.

The half century and more which has passed since the "Leben Jesu" of Strauss was first published (1835) has seen immense changes in Christian thought. His work was eminently destructive, negative, but it was the only possible out-

come and culmination of early thought and the necessary groundwork for our later-day historical knowledge of the founder of Christianity. It will always rank as a standard work because of its historical position, and as a fearless, candid criticism it will always remain a helpful stimulus to minds that are independently searching for truth. These statements may be affirmed quite independently of any assent to the conclusions which the German thinker reached. All lovers of George Eliot know that her deep philosophic sense grew out of actual philosophical study, and there are not a few who appreciate her novels better after mastering with her the thought of the "Leben Jesu." The present edition is her translation of the fourth German edition, and has a most interesting, wisely-tempered introduction by the great present-day theologian—Otto Pfeiderer.

"The Doctrine of God. By Rev. Francis J. Hall, M.A. 12mo, pp. 148. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. 50 cents.

"The Doctrine of God" is the first of a series of theological outlines intended for text-book use, "written from the Anglo-Catholic standpoint." For the sake of clearness and condensation the book takes a catechetical form. The author is Instructor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary (Chicago).

"Some American Churchmen. By Frederic Cook Morehouse. 12mo, pp. 248. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. \$1.

The volume consists of ten biographical sketches, with portraits of leading lights in the history of the Episcopal church in America. The list includes Bishops Samuel Seabury, William White, John Henry Hopkins, and closes with James DeKoven, Warden of Racine College. The book makes a pleasant appearance.

"Guild and Bible Class Text-Books. Edited by Rev. A. H. Charters and J. A. McClymont. Paper, 16mo. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Each 25 cents.

Four members of the above series have appeared. They are of convenient pocket size, bound in stiff paper covers, written in a scholarly but popular style and intended primarily to reach a class of intelligent young workmen who are interested in the subjects treated. They seem to us admirable, and in the spirit of the best, frank and reverent study of topics connected with the Bible and the Christian religion. The four volumes before us, each written by a scholarly divine, are "The Church of Scotland" and (of wider interest to Americans) "Handbook of Christian Evidences," "The New Testament and Its Writers," and "Life and Conduct."

"The Gospel of Matthew in Greek. Edited by Archibald Kerr and Herbert Cushing Tolman. 12mo, pp. 141. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. \$1.

This volume contains the Greek text of the Gospel of Matthew, with a corresponding vocabulary, in type which will be a great pleasure to the scholar's eye. The editors—Professors Alexander Kerr and Herbert Cushing Tolman, of the University of Wisconsin—state that it is their aim in this New Testament series to emphasize above all else the individuality of the separate writers. To this end they have used notes and convenient typographical resources.

"Bible Studies. By Henry Ward Beecher. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.

This new volume from the pulpit utterances of the great preacher is another witness to his thoroughly modern spirit. In it John R. Howard has edited from the stenographic notes of Ellinwood a series of lectures or discussions from Old Testament subjects which Beecher gave in his own pulpit in 1878-79. Throughout there is that originality, faith, penetration to truth and pervading human sympathy which made Beecher a great man as well as a genius. The first two chapters are sermons, and to most of our readers may prove more interesting than the studies of the patriarchs and Jewish history which follow. The first sermon upon "The Inspiration of the Bible" is thoroughly rationalistic in principle. Beecher had little sympathy with mystical rendering or forced reverence for the Bible; all the more he was free to dwell upon the helpful, human side of its truths. "I am in favor of seeing the Word of God handled in the way that any other documents would naturally be handled, by well-ascertained laws of reason applied to interpretation." His theology was far more personal than systematic, but his definition of inspiration, nevertheless, or rather just for that reason, coincides with the view of many to-day. "Inspiration is an action of the divine mind upon the human mind, either in the mass

or as individuals, so as to secure—what? Such a presentation of the truth as shall work toward morality and spiritualized manhood."

Men and Morals. By the Rev. James Stalker, D.D. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Rev. James Stalker, D.D., of Glasgow, was last year the incumbent of the famous "Yale Lectureship on Preaching." His present volume, "Men and Morals," includes among other chapters a number of sermons and addresses which he gave before Yale University and at Mr. Moody's educational institution at Northfield, Mass. Dr. Stalker states that his "sole endeavor has been to handle a few important themes of faith and conduct in a way that may be found instructive and readable, particularly by young men." His thought and writing are characterized by a straightforward, manly tone, sensible, clear and in touch with the religious needs of our time.

Victory Through Surrender. A Message Concerning Consecrated Living. By the Rev. B. Fay Mills. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills is a young preacher who has been a marked power as an evangelist in many sections of the country during the past few years. His treatment of personal religious questions is eminently Biblical, but is perfectly free from cant and emotional excess. The little volume, "Victory Through Surrender," and others from his pen, which the Fleming H. Revell Company publish, ought to have wide circulation and usefulness.

"No Beginning;" or, The Fundamental Fallacy. By William H. Maple. 12mo, pp. 166. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Pub. Co. \$1.

The old idea of a "creation out of nothing," which was taught to a good many of us when we were youngsters is, to use a familiar expression—"about played out." Mr. Maple's thesis is very well sustained in so far as it combats that idea. He employs the resources of both logic and scientific discovery in a convincing and common-sense way, and ought not to offend the feelings of the most orthodox who is willing to argue honestly. Mr. Maple's metaphysical study does not seem to have been as profound as his scientific study, and we question the advisability of connecting such subjects as eternal punishment and the personality of God with the main theme of his book—the eternity of matter—as they do not necessarily have any direct relation to it. However, the author explains that he writes from a somewhat personal standpoint.

The Unending Genesis; or, Creation Ever Present. By H. M. Simmons. Paper, 16mo, pp. 111. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The Cause of the Toiler: A Labor Day Sermon. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 16mo, pp. 32. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 10 cents.

These pamphlets are number nineteen and number twenty, respectively, of the "Unity Library." The former is written by a Unitarian clergyman of Minneapolis, and treats in a very intelligent, reverent spirit the main steps in the evolution of the earth and life upon it, from the standpoint of one who opposes the old idea of "creation." The "Cause of the Toiler" is "A Labor Day Sermon," by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, one of the most popular Unitarian preachers of Chicago.

Truth in Fiction: Twelve Tales with a Moral. By Paul Carus. Octavo, pp. 128. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Dr. Paul Carus is very well known as a temperate, scientific thinker in psychological and ethical matters. The tales which we find in "Truth in Fiction" are well told, but are very thin cloaks beneath which the author shows his views in the field of rationalistic religion. Dr. Carus belongs to the iconoclasts of our day who are more truly regarded as helpful, hopeful builders. There is a considerable element of humor in some of these sketches, serious as they are in purpose.

Proofs of Evolution. By Nelson C. Parshall. 12mo, pp. 70. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Pub. Co. 50 cents.

In language as simple as can be used for the purpose this essay gives a "systematic concise and comprehensive presentation of the foundation and theory of evolution." It was originally delivered as one of a series of popular lectures before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

A Modern Catechism. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. Paper, 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. 25 cents.

We commend the spirit which lies behind such books as this—books which endeavor to reverentially rationalize our religious conceptions. From a church standpoint Mrs. Gestefeld is rather radical, but a striving for a higher statement of truth always involves the liability of error.

BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND FOLK LORE.

The Family Life of Heinrich Heine. By Baron Ludwig von Embden. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

One almost dreads to open a volume which reveals the private life of so suffering, sensitive a poet as Heine. Yet no lover of literature can afford to pass by a book of such importance as the one Mr. De Kay has translated. No closer approach to the actual, daily life and thought of Heine as a man can be asked than is here given. The book is based upon one hundred and twenty-two letters of the poet, mostly to his mother and sister, and contains also his will and certain letters connected with his death. There are four excellent portraits, one being from a drawing of Heine in his Göttingen student days, and another from the statue at Corfu. As to the translation, it is enough to say that it is by a poet, and by one who says of Heine: "He was a very wonderful poet; why ask for more?"

Eminent Persons: Biographies reprinted from the Times. Vol. I. 1870-1875. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Volume One of "Eminent Persons; Biographies Reprinted from the [London] Times," covers the years from 1870 to 1875, and is made up very largely of obituary notices. The list of names includes many notable men in every field of public activity and incidentally constitutes a valuable necrology for its period. A biographical notice written at the time of a great man's death, if candid and clear-sighted, has a certain worth which cannot belong to any later estimate. Among the most familiar names in this volume are Napoleon Third, John Stuart Mill, M. Guizot, John Herschel, Macready, Canon Kingsley and Livingstone.

The Life of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army. By F. de L. Booth-Tucker. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 687-704. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$3.50.

Of "The Life of Catherine Booth," our readers will find an extended notice under our heading "The New Books," in the February number. The American publisher is Fleming H. Revell.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth, Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer and Chief of the Crow Nation. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

To American readers this will be one of the most interesting members of Macmillan & Co.'s Adventure Series. It is a new edition, with preface by Charles G. Leland, of the dictated autobiography of one of the boldest scouts and Indian adventurers of the middle of our century. Beckwourth, born in Virginia and having some negro blood in his veins, came into contact with the savages of the Western States not only as frontiersman, but as resident and even chief among them. There is adventure enough in his account to satisfy the strongest appetite, but it has the elements of reality and historical importance. In its way the book is as entertaining and valuable as Parkman's "Oregon Trail." There are illustrations and an attractive covering.

On the Highways of Europe. By Jules Michelet. 12mo, pp. 449. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Jules Michelet, the historian of the French Revolution, was a man with a wide range of healthy interests. He wrote a very fascinating book, for instance, upon "The Bird," which showed him to be an observer of nature as well as of social crisis. Mary J. Serr no has translated into fitting English his observations upon customs, scenery, social conditions, great buildings, works of art, etc., as he found them in England, Holland, Switzerland and the Tyrol during the Thirties. M. Michelet has introduced a good many historical allusions, but the work has the charm of great simplicity and is written in a most entertaining way, from the personal standpoint.

Blackfoot Lodge Tales. The Story of a Prairie People.
By George Bird Grinnell. 12mo, pp. 325. New York :
Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.

About four years ago Mr. George Bird Grinnell published his "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales." The volume which now appears is of the same stamp and purpose as the former one. It reports in simple English, without comment, stories which the author has heard directly from the Blackfoot Indians. These tales are remarkable frequently in their insight into religious questions, etc., and picture as nothing else could do so well the imaginative working of the Indian's mind. They have a value to literature, or folk-lore, and one—already well recognized—to ethnology. Mr. Grinnell complains, as every one who has had a deep and long acquaintance with the "Wards of the Nation" is inclined to do, that the average American philanthropist and legislator knows very little of the real character of the Indian. The features of the book which belong to the publisher's function are throughout excellent, as usual.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND THE DRAMA.

An Old Woman's Outlook in a Hampshire Village. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo, pp. 285. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Charlotte Yonge has in this delightful book turned her pen, master of English chronicles, to the record of Nature's year in a quiet English village. There are here and there touches upon local peasant customs, but the larger portion of the volume is occupied with charming portrayal of bird-life, flowers, the succession of storm and sunshine and kindred subjects. These observations are those of a thoughtful, literary mind, with a keen sense for the beautiful in nature, and there is no unwelcome intrusion of matter foreign to a quiet spirit. One chapter is given to each of the months. The book ought to go on the shelf with White of Selborne, although far more artistic than the old naturalist's record.

Browning and Whitman: A Study in Democracy. By Oscar L. Triggs. 16mo, pp. 153. New York : Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Several members of the "Dilettante Library" have already been devoted to Browning or to Whitman. Mr. Triggs has made a serious, enthusiastic study of the two authors as prophets of democratic principle. In the course of the book he says considerable of Blake, Wagner, etc., and some of his comparisons may seem rather far-fetched. He thoroughly believes in democracy, in Whitman and in Browning. A very chief value of the essay is the fact that it adds one more voice to those who are demanding a new school of criticism, which shall break the traditional æsthetic bonds and interpret literature in its relations to real contemporary life.

The Art of Worldly Wisdom. By Balthasar Gracian. 16mo, pp. 252. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The English critic, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, translates for the "Golden Treasury Series" the "Oráculo Manual" of Balthasar Gracian. Gracian was a Spanish Jesuit of the early part of the 17th century, and the work whose title Mr. Jacobs translates "The Art of Worldly Wisdom" is a book of maxims. These are the clever, somewhat cynical, bits of advice which a man who knew the world gave in regard to winning success and station. They are elevated, but not "too much so," and their principal value is a literary one. It is interesting to know from Mr. Jacobs's introduction—which is a dainty, very pleasant piece of writing—that Gracian's maxims were very constantly read by Schopenhauer.

The Crusaders: An Original Comedy of Modern London Life. By Henry Arthur Jones. 12mo, pp. 131. New York : Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Henry Arthur Jones is a London dramatist of achievement and standing. "The Crusaders" was presented in the Avenue Theatre, London, in 1891, and is a study of some of the foibles of social reform in our own time. Mr. William Archer, who writes an interesting preface to the drama, says of it: "The germ of the play in the author's mind was not a personage or a situation, but a theme—that of social idealism." He tells us also that "satirical romance" is a better term for the play than "comedy."

The Parsifal of Wagner. Translated from the French of Maurice Kufferath. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : United States Book Company. \$1.25.

This is a translation of a most interesting work to lovers of Wagner and old German epics. The author of the French original was Maurice Kufferath, and the dedication of the

translation is to no less famous a name in musical circles than Anton Seidl. The historical sources of the opera are thoroughly dealt with—the versions of the Parzival legend as presented by the French Chrétien de Troies and Wolfram von Eschenbach. We are then shown how Wagner shaped this material by the mighty genius of his poetic mind and musical art into the opera, and the book closes with a detailed view of the score itself. Aside from the deep interest in the particular subject, the work is very valuable as giving insight into the way in which a great poetic mind masters and molds the work of his predecessors. A large number of excellent illustrations add very much to the pleasure which the reading matter gives.

FICTION.

Children of the King. A Tale of Southern Italy. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 320. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is another addition to the lengthening list of Mr. Crawford's novels, which gives no evidence that it is approaching completion. "The Children of the King" is very simple in plot, being essentially a psychological study of the love of a young peasant Italian seaman for a woman far above him in social rank. Mr. Crawford recurs to the conservative ideas of marriage which hold among the Italian nobility, and pictures, with the fidelity he has taught us to expect, Italian scenery and something of the technique of the seaman's craft. But the centre of interest lies in the simple, passionate nature of the young seaman himself. The novel is eminently one of character, although the tragic outcome will increase the interest with such readers as like "incident" in a story.

The Pilgrims. A Story of Massachusetts. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 376. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

"The Pilgrims" is volume five of the "Columbian Historical Novels." Some of its characters are connected with those that appear in the volume dealing with the early history of St. Augustine, which fact gives a certain fictional continuity to the series. Mr. Musick's story, however, is quite subservient to his historical purpose. He portrays briefly the life of the Pilgrims in Holland and traces the history of the Plymouth settlement (and incidentally that of all the colonies) up to the time of the celebrated confederation of the New England colonies in 1643. This most interesting and familiar period has been successfully treated.

Lost Illusions. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 416. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

From time to time the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has referred to Miss Wormeley's translations of the novels of Balzac. The last addition to the series—which has already reached more than a score of volumes—contains "The Two Poets" and "Eve and David," two parts of "Lost Illusions," which belong naturally together. The third part is comparatively independent and will follow under the title "A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris."

An Old Beau, and Other Stories. By John Seymour Wood. 12mo, pp. 314. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. Wood writes in what might be considered a rather cynical, rather frivolous way, but his stories are all very readable. Four of those in the present volume have heretofore appeared in *Scribner's* and *Harper's Weekly*, and three are newly printed. The strength of Mr. Wood's fiction lies in its character drawing, and he is quite thoroughly realistic. The scene of most of the pieces of "An Old Beau" is laid in New York City.

A Born Player. By Mary West. 12mo, pp. 301. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

If the author of "A Born Player" had given us a different denouement from the sad, unmeaning one she has chosen we should have had a very delightful story. It tells the struggles of conscience in a young Englishman of the early part of our century, who was destined to be a Methodist preacher, but was irresistibly attracted to the actor's art. Hedges after having made a masterly rendering of Romeo, overcome by his enthusiasm and weak physical state due to sickness. The story is of undoubted artistic merit.

Nurse Elisia. By G. Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 317. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

When Mr. Fenn turns his pen to fiction for mature people he makes a success of his labor. There is considerable in "Nurse Elisia" that seems a trifle overwrought, but the story

is one of great human interest; the characters are real. The tale is frankly a love-story, whose characters belong to middle-class English society. The reader follows their trials with hearty, healthy absorption until they yield to the happy conclusion.

Furono Amati. A Romance. By Mrs. L. C. Ellsworth. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

The essence of the plot of this "Romance" is very simple. A young Italian shoemaker of New York City is found to have musical talent. In the course of time he wins a large success and becomes the fashion of select New York society. He has been in love from childhood with a girl of the most aristocratic circles, who happened to meet him on the street one day. Through his musical position he obtains her hand and they live a few happy, passionate months together, when he perceives that she no longer really loves him and murders her, committing suicide at the same time. The theme is an old one, but readers of sentimental novels of this class will very probably find the book satisfactory.

Three Greek Tales. By Walter Phelps Dodge. 16mo, pp. 173. New York: Geo. M. Allen & Co.

The three tales which compose this little volume have been previously published in the *Hartford Post*. "The author frankly acknowledges himself a disciple of the romantic school," and his stories have the dreamy, remote atmosphere which he has aimed to produce. There is much beauty in these pale, pathetic creations and they have doubtless a certain affinity with the scenery of Greece, as Mr. Dodge suggests. It is the present day Greece of a modern man's imagination, however, and we must not take the title "Greek Tale," as at all applicable to the stories in the classical sense. They might in some truth be compared in style with Mr. Winter's poems.

At the Threshold. By Laura Dearborn. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 144. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This new number of the "Unknown Library" is in a semi-mystical vein, and takes the reader beyond the gates of death, showing him the life of the blessed. Although the author's conception of Heaven seems to be a somewhat serious one, the book is well written and treats incidentally of some moral, religious questions in an excellent way.

The Chief Factor. A Tale of the Hudson's Bay Company. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: The Home Publishing Company.

Mr. Gilbert Parker will win fresh laurels for himself by this addition to the works bearing his name. "The Chief Factor" is a highly interesting story with scenes alternating between Scotland and the wilder portions of British America. We catch a glimpse of the life in a trader's fort amid the wilds of nature, and a number of Indian characters—a beautiful girl among them—are introduced. It is a tale of love, told with fidelity and insight into real life. Within the covers is another story called "A Ricochet," written in a more realistic style, which works out its plot—again of love—in the city of Winnipeg. While not to be considered really great fiction, both of these stories are exceedingly successful.

Thumb-Nail Sketches of Australian Life. By C. Haddon Chambers. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Tait Sons & Co. \$1.

Mr. C. Haddon Chambers is author of "Captain Swift," "The Idler" and other works. In "Thumb-Nail Sketches" we find a large number of "stories of incident" some humorous, some pathetic, some tragic. The title is somewhat misleading, as only a few of the sketches deal in a really direct manner with Australian life. The origin and flavor of the book are English.

From Headquarters: Odd Tales Picked up in the Volunteer Service. By Albert Frye. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

The author dedicates his volume to the Massachusetts regiment of volunteer militia to which he belongs. He gives us a considerable number of stories of war-time as a volunteer soldier saw it. These are excellent in their way, some have been in print already, and it is no detractor from their interest that the author says: "This is a collection of chance yarns." A few sketches deal with the life at camp which occupies a few days of our present citizen militia each year, and we believe there is here a new field where much more valuable material for fiction might be gleaned. The genial atmosphere of an old soldier's pipe and chat pervade every page.

POETRY.

The Poems of William Watson. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

American lovers of contemporary literature now have the opportunity of possessing in one convenient, tasteful volume the poems of Mr. William Watson. It is already too late to question the young English poet's true individuality or power, and events have conspired with worth to make him, just now, the central figure of interest in English literature. He is English professedly and of choice. As he himself tells us:

"I cannot boast myself cosmopolite;
I own to 'insularity,' although
'Tis fallen from fashion, as full well I know."

Not a few of his poems are too thoroughly "occasional" in character to very deeply interest the American reader who loves poetry *per se*. If Mr. Watson is somewhat narrow, from a cosmopolitan point of view, and quite frequently moralizing in tone, we at least know always "where to find him"—a thing sometimes as comforting in literature as in life. His individuality, though molded into various poetic forms, shows itself in every page. There is to-day among young writers so much worship of merely technical excellence that we readily forgive a few slipshod rhymes and clumsy lines in a poet who brings so rich an offering of emotion and thought as Mr. Watson. His technical quality is in the main true and artistic, but he counts it among his means, not among his ends. Such of our readers as are yet unacquainted with Mr. Watson's poetic position, we refer to his poem called "Wordsworth's Grave," and the one addressed to Professor Dowden. The latter embodies—partially at least—the story of his poetic evolution, for referring respectively to Shelley, Keats and Wordsworth, he says:

"The first voice, then the second in their turn
Had sung me captive; this voice sung me free."

Adzuma; or, the Japanese Wife. A Play in Four Acts. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Sir Edwin Arnold continues to give to the world the results of his study of Japanese social life and of his peculiar delight in Japanese women, in "Adzuma." This is a play in four acts which has for its principal theme the fidelity of a Japanese wife in the older feudal times of the country. The drama is a tragedy and it is unnecessary to say that it is dignified and written in the author's well-known style. An extract from the prologue may give a clue to the essence of the plot and outcome:

* * * * * here shall you see
How "dear to Heaven is saintly chastity,"
And Death himself but friend and minister
To Adzuma and noble hearts like her.

The paper, printing and binding are excellent and in keeping with the theme.

Málmôrda: A Metrical Romance. By Joseph I. C. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

In "Robert Emmet," Mr. Clarke wrote a tragedy of Irish history, of which Mr. Justin McCarthy wrote: "I admire it very much. It is bold, striking, dramatic—in very true sense, poetic." Save for the fact that Málmôrda is a romance, the quotation would apply to it. The scenes are laid amidst the war-like conflicts of Dane with Irish upon the coast of the Emerald Isle in the ninth century. It is a tragic story of ancient war and love and fierce hate, told in a very masterly way.

Under King Constantine. Octavo, pp. 129. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

This book, which appears anonymously, contains three beautiful and noble poems in the same spirit as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." They are legends of the Round Table, and the author succeeds well in lifting the reader into the ideal atmosphere which poetry associates with chivalrous, mediæval knighthood of the more spiritualized type. The simplicity and tender strength of the diction are admirable. Love for women and the higher resolves of the soul which purify and master that love constitute the golden threads of the stories of "Sanpeur," "Kathanal" and "Christalan."

Poems: Lyrical and Dramatic. By John Henry Brown. 12mo, pp. 204. Ottawa, Canada: J. Durie & Son.

Mr. Brown's book hails from the lower St. Lawrence region, being published at Ottawa. The lyrics (including a

number of sonnets) of love, nature, life and literature are clear-cut technically and of real poetic feeling. The dramatic poem, "A Mad Philosopher," occupies about half the book and introduces Napoleon, Talleyrand and Thomas Jefferson.

Songs and Sonnets, and Other Poems. By Maurice Francis Egan. 16mo, pp. 201. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The lyrical and narrative poems of Maurice Francis Egan are simple in structure and very enjoyable both as to musical qualities and as to thought. The author has evidently been an appreciative reader of Romance literature, but the poetic insight and feeling of these poems are individual. One cannot help noticing what a large number of volumes of excellent poetry McClurg & Co. have recently issued.

The Columbian Memorial Edition of Robert W. Stout's Poetical Works. 12mo, pp. 298. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$1.50.

Mr. Stout's "Columbian Memorial Edition" of his poetry contains a cut of the Statue of Liberty and one or two views of the Chicago Exposition. He is patriotic to Chicago and to his country. The poems include many good thoughts on patriotism, liberty, reform, etc., told in very passable verse.

Beatrice: A Tragedy in Four Acts. By ? Boston: H. N. Wilson & Co.

This is another addition to the constantly increasing stream of dramatic production in America. It is a drama of very tragical conclusion, whose incidents, according to the author, have "no historical value." There is nothing of the classical spirit in the play, to our mind, but there is considerable interest inherent in the rather complicated plot.

This Canada of Ours, and Other Poems. By J. D. Edgar, M.P. 16mo, pp. 64. Toronto: William Briggs.

This little volume of verse by J. D. Edgar, M.P., is very unpretentious, but is worthy of notice because of the marked patriotic feeling for the Dominion which is its most marked feature. The longest poem is a legend of the Ottawas.

The Course of Progress. By F. W. Schultz. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: The Argyle Press.

A didactic poem in pentameter couplets upon statecraft and social progress. Those interested in such poems will find this metrically correct, optimistic, and occasionally rising to genuine lyrical effect.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The Grand Chaco. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.50.

Boys who like a book full of interesting, healthy adventure in rather wild lands will be pleased with "The Grand Chaco." It relates in a conversational tone the supposed adventures of a company in search for botanical specimens in the Argentine Republic. Much of the wild animal life of that region, of struggle with Indians and disease, finds its place in these pages. The binding and illustrations are such as to be attractive to young readers.

Life and Sylvia: A Christmas Journey. By Josephine Balestier. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The United States Book Company. 50 cents.

A happily conceived little story about a wee girl who goes down into the "tough" region of New York City in search of "sperience"—and finds it by losing her purse. Illustrated.

Everybody's Fairy Godmother. By Dorothy Q. Paper. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: United States Book Company.

This is a little paper-covered volume, which tells in a pleasant way something of the history of a little girl—how she grew better herself and helped others to grow better by following the advice of the fairy godmother—*Love*.

Gleanings for Little Folks. Compiled by Gertrude W. Forbush. Quarto, pp. 79. Boston: James H. Earle

The very wee folks and those who sympathize with them will thoroughly enjoy this little volume, compiled by Gertrude W. Forbush. It contains about forty poems for children, some pathetic, some frolicsome, from writers who know how

to touch the child's heart—Margaret Vandegrift, George Cooper, Eugene Field, Josephine Pollard, and others.

The Three Grandmothers; or, Rainy-Day Stories. By Sarah E. Heald. Octavo, pp. 140. Philadelphia: The Sunshine Publishing Company.

This book is a delightful collection of simply told stories, such as children like, with the atmosphere of the rainy day and the kindly grandmother's face. Some are drawn from American history, some from child-life in the country and some from fairy-land. The numerous illustrations are bright and dainty.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Meehan's Monthly. Conducted by Thomas Meehan. Vols. I., II., 1891-1892. Quarto, pp. 288. Germantown, Philadelphia: Thomas Meehan & Sons.

We have received well and tastily bound together the first two volumes of *Meehan's Monthly*, a magazine of horticulture, botany and kindred subjects. Mr. Meehan is very well known as editor and writer upon botanical and gardening subjects and is a prominent member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He very naturally inherits the botanical work of famous John Bartram and has the special honor of saving "Bartram's Garden" from annihilation, having succeeded in stimulating the City of Philadelphia to purchase that delightful spot for a public park. These volumes are illustrated with colored lithographs by Prang & Co. and numerous copper and wood engravings, and are in part a continuation of Mr. Meehan's "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States"—a work which has its distinct and very commendable field.

Our Animal Friends. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. XIX. Quarto, pp. 286. New York: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Volume XIX. of "Our Animal Friends" embraces the numbers of that magazine from September, 1891, to August, 1892. This is the widely known official organ of the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," which has done so large a work in America through legislation and enlightening public opinion for the past three decades. The magazine has been much improved lately. It is illustrated, contains "out-door papers," etc., as well as matter more immediately connected with the work of the society. All in all, it presents a very satisfactory appearance.

Whist Nuggets: Being Certain Whistographs, Historical, Critical and Humorous. Selected by William G. McGuckin. The "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series. 32mo, pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

To the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series of G. P. Putnam's Sons is just added this volume of "historical, critical and humorous whistographs." It includes Dunbar's "Thirty-Nine Articles," "Whist or Bumblepuff," "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist" (Charles Lamb) and about a dozen more similar selections. It will be a pleasant little volume in matter and in appearance to put into the hands of a lover of the great game.

Foil and Sabre. A Grammar of Fencing in Detailed Lessons for Professor and Pupil. By Louis Rondelle. Octavo, pp. 242. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$3.50.

Mr. Rondelle has been a life-long admirer of the art of fencing and a follower of its mysteries. He is at present, after much service elsewhere, the fencing-master of the Boston Athletic Association. His book is undoubtedly the richest production in its field ever published on this side of the Atlantic, though, from its nature, as a technical exposition of an art of limited application, it will interest only a comparatively few people. The numerous illustrations of different positions in fencing are excellent and the whole appearance of the book engaging.

In Foreign Kitchens. With Choice Recipes. By Helen Campbell. 16mo, pp. 116. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Helen Campbell has as wise and searching eyes for the good things in foreign kitchens as for the "prisoners of Poverty Abroad." She has gathered into a little volume with quite a literary flavor the principles which underlie English, French, German, Italian and Scandinavian cooking, together with many illustrative recipes. All is the result of travel and of practical testing.

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The Andover House of Boston. Robert A. Woods.
Separation of Charities and Correction. Miss R. Butler.
"The Children of the Poor." John B. Devins.
The People's Baths. F. S. Longworth.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.

The American School at Athens—II. Martin L. D'Ooge.
Exhibits of the Nations. R. L. Fearn.
The Population of the Earth. J. S. Billings.
Some Practical Phases of Electricity. F. L. Pope.
Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Common Road as a Social Factor. John Gilmer Speed.
The Poems of Lowell, with a Glance at the Essays. J. V. Cheney.
Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
The Homes and Home Life of Robert Burns. L. Stuart.
Militarism and Social Reform in Germany. Col. F. Schumann.
The Art of Wax Sculpture. Leon Mead.
De Lesseps and the Panama Canal Scandal. J. W. Eddy.
Why Not a School Reform in Germany? Prof. Fleischmann.
Relationship Between Physical Income and Expenditure. M. E. Grady.

Christian Thought.—New York.

Man's Responsibility for His Beliefs. G. R. W. Scott.
Spencerian Theory of the Religion of Israel. C. R. Blauvelt.
The Labor Problem: Cause and Remedy. W. O. McDowell.
Hadesian Theology; or, The Gospel According to Satan.
Sensational Preaching. David J. Burrell.
A Year Among the Churches. H. K. Carroll.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.

Oriental Religions and Christianity.
Tsze Chien. C. W. Martin.
Indians and the Indian Problem. J. B. Aughey.
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Early Days, Friends and Localities of the Church Missionary Society. Rev. C. Hole.
Itinerating in Kiu-Shiu. With Map. Rev. J. Hind.
Visits to the Hok-Chiang and Lieng-Kong Districts, Fuh-Kien Mission. Archdeacon Wolfe.
The C. M. S. Deputation in New Zealand. E. Stark.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection."—I. Herbert Spencer.
The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Canon MacColl.
The Military Courage of Royalty. Archibald Forbes.
The Moral Teaching of Zola. Vernon Lee.

Simony. Lewis T. Dibdin.
Reminiscences of a Journalist. M. de Blowitz.
The Academic Spirit of Education. John A. Hobson.
On a Russian Farm. Poultney Bigelow.
The Limits of Collectivism. William Clarke.
Count Taaffe and Austrian Politics. E. B. Lanin.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

Nature Studies.
Cyclops in London: Thames Shipbuilding and Iron Works.
Hatesu.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

Monte Carlo. H. C. Farnham.
The Beet-Root Sugar Industry. H. S. Adams.
Oriental Rugs. S. G. W. Benjamin.
James G. Blaine. T. C. Crawford.
The Evolution of Naval Construction. S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Democracy and the Mother Tongue. John Coleman Adams.
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. C. S. Glead.
Suffrage. E. E. Hale.
Lord Beaconsfield. Adam Badeau.

Critical Review.—Edinburgh. January.

Bruce's Apologetics; or, Christianity Defensively Stated. Prof. Charles Chapman.
Duhm's Das Buch Jesaja. Prof. A. B. Davidson.
Baethgen's Die Psalmen Uebersetzt Und Erklärt. Rev. Canon Cheyne.
Peyton's Memorabilia of Jesus, Commonly Called the Gospel of John. Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

From the Depths of a Crystallized Sea. (Salt Works).
The Ice World. Lieut. C. J. Romaine.
Three Nineteenth Century Comets.
China Marks.

The Dial.—Chicago. January 16.

An Endowed Newspaper: A Hint to Philanthropists.
Literature and the Drama. Edgar Fawcett.
The Memoirs of a "Sporting Parson."
France in North America. Edward G. Mason.
The Youth of Frederick the Great. Charles H. Cooper.
The Great American Admiral. H. L. Wait.
Recent American Verse. William Morton Payne.
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The Teaching of Literature.
Literature at the Columbian Exposition.
Ibsen's New Drama. William Morton Payne.
Memorials of Moltke.
Four Notable Art Books. Lucy Monroe.
Heroines of the Army. Charles King, U. S. A.
William Cowper. Anna B. McMahan.
Republicanism in Switzerland. James O. Pierce.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal. January.

Cricket in Canada.—IV. G. G. S. Lindsey.
The Misericordia in Florence. Alice Jones.
Choir and Choir Singing in Toronto. S. Frances Harrison.
The Railway Mail Clerks of Canada. C. M. Sinclair.
H. M. S. "Blake."

Dublin Review.—Dublin. January.

The Russian Church. Lady Herbert.
Vestiges of the Trinity in Creation. Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
The Royal Patronage in India: Catholic Missions. G. T. Mackenzie.
Authorship and Composition of the Hexateuch. Rev. Dr. Van den Biesen.
English Scholars at Bologna. Rev. Dr. Allaria.
The Friars in Oxford. G. B. Lancaster-Woodbourne.
The Minute-Book of the Cisalpine Club. Rev. W. Amherst.
Robert Surtees as a Poet. Florence Peacock.
Evening Continuation Schools. W. M. Hunnybun.
Our Educational Outlook. W. Scott-Coward.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. January 15.

Ancestors of the House of Orange. M. Ched Mijatovich.
Universal Suffrage in the United States. F. W. Grey.
Hypatia. C. T. J. Hiatt.
Montenegro.

Economic Review.—London. January.

The Christian Social Union. Bishop Westcott and Rev. Dr. H. M. Butler.
The Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Sir W. R. Anson.
A Few Theories Carried Into Practice: Rural Life. Lord Wantage.
Edward Vansittart Neale as Christian Socialist. Judge Hughes.
The Housing of The Poor. Rev. J. W. Horsley.
Building Societies. J. M. Ludlow.
Christianity and Social Duty. Rev. Dr. Stanton.

Edinburgh Review.—London. January.

The Penury of Russia.
 The Life of John Ericsson.
 The Pilgrims of Palestine.
 Sir James Ramsay's Lancaster and York.
 Color Blindness.
 The Dropmore Papers.
 The Life and Works of Dr. Arbuthnot.
 The Alchemists of Egypt and Greece.
 The Agricultural Crisis.
 The Great Irish Conspiracy.

Education.—Boston.

Experts in Education. Larkin Dunton.
 Reminiscences of Lowell Mason. W. A. Mowry.
 Reminiscences of Penikese. Helen B. C. Beedy.
 The Scottish School of Rhetoric.—IV. A. M. Williams.
 Dr. Rice and American Public Schools.
 Tennyson in Class. Helen M. Reynolds.
 A Plea for Accuracy in the Use of Words. G. M. Steele.
 Americanisms. Irene W. Hartt.

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Need of Universities in the United States. H. E. Von Folst.
 Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair.—I. R. Waterman, Jr.
 Relations of Literature and Philology. O. F. Emerson.
 Executives in the High School. Edward J. Goodwin.
 Text-Books of Geography. J. W. Redway.
 J. A. Froude's Inaugural Lecture.
 Admission to College by Certificate. C. Northrop, M. E. Gates.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

The World's Fair and Industrial Art. A. T. Goshorn.
 The Great Wall of China. John A. Church.
 State-Owned Railways in Australia. Richard Speight.
 Progress in Pneumatic Transmission. W. A. Smith.
 The Timber Problem in the South. Charles Mohr.
 Railroad Development in Africa. Cyrus C. Adams.
 Practical Farming by Electricity. A. F. McKissick.
 Modern Uses of the Windmill. R. H. Thurston.
 Fire Losses in Fire-Proof Buildings. Charles F. Bebb.
 Mexico as an Iron-Producing Country. Robert T. Hill.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

John Morley. With Portrait. H. W. Lucy.
 Fenland Skating. Illustrated. Charles Silcock.
 Oriental Types of Beauty. Illustrated. E. M. Bowden.
 Scottish Castles and Residences of Mary, Queen of Scots. Illustrated. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
 Interviewing. Hulda Friedrichs.
 Recent Explorations in Western Australia. Illustrated. A. F. Calvert.

Expositor.—London.

Points in the Synoptic Problem.—I. Rev. Prof. V. H. Stanton.
 The Prologue to the First Epistle of John. Prof. G. G. Findlay.
 Wellhausen's "Minor Prophets." Rev. John Taylor.
 Paul's Conception of Christianity.—I. Prof. A. B. Bruce.

Expository Times.—London.

Milton's Satan. Mary A. Wood.
 The Babylonian Religion and Judaism. W. St. Chad Boscawen.
 The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. J. J. Halcomb.
 The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Rev. C. J. Ellicott.

Fortnightly Review.—London.

The Uganda Problem. Sir C. W. Dill.
 The Discovery of an Etruscan Book. Prof. Sayce.
 The Home Office and the Deadly Trade. Vaughan Nash.
 Stray Notes on Artistic Japan. F. T. Piggett.
 The Situation Abroad and At Home. Frederic Harrison.
 Prehistoric Trepanning and Cranial Amulets. Dr. Robert Munro.
 The New Railway Rates. J. Stephen Jeans.
 Cycles and Tires for 1893. B. J. McCreedy.
 The Uselessness of Gibraltar. W. Laird Clowes.
 Venetian Melancholy. J. Addington Symonds.
 What Mr. Gladstone Ought to Do: J. Fletcher Moulton, Justin McCarthy, H. W. Massingham, G. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb.
 The Pan-Britannic Olympiad. Sir Henry Blake.
 Mr. Redmond and South Meath. H. W. Forster.
 Mr. H. H. Johnston and the British South Africa Company.

The Forum.—New York.

Tariff Reform: Retrospective and Prospective. David A. Wells.
 The Art of Writing History. W. E. H. Lecky.
 Medicine as a Career. Dr. J. S. Billings.
 Emotional Tension and the Modern Novel. F. Marion Crawford.

How to Prevent the Coming of Cholera. Sir Spencer Wells.
 The Public Schools of Boston. Dr. J. M. Rice.
 The Future of Poetry. Charles Leonard Moore.
 How to Solve the Housekeeping Problem. Frances M. Abbott.
 Imminent Danger from the Silver-Purchase Act. H. F. Williams.
 Negro Suffrage a Failure: Shall We Abolish It? J. C. Wickliffe.
 A Practical Remedy for Evils of Immigration. Gustav H. Schwab.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Round the Town with Dr. Johnson. George Whale.
 Why Grow Old? Dr. Yorke-Davies.
 Chalcis, and What We Saw Therein. D. W. Williams.
 Eels. M. R. Davies.
 Two Italian Poets of the Present Day: Carducci and Rapisarda. Mary Hargrave.
 Cleansing the Black River: The Thames. By F. M. Holmes.
 Puritans and Play Actors. W. Wheeler.
 Holland House and Its Associations. W. Connor Sydney.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. January-February.

The Name of the New World. Jules Marcou.
 New Stars. J. Norman Lockyer.
 Influence of Rainfall on Commercial Development.
 Avalanches of the Rocky Mountains. J. M. Goodwin.
 South American Waterways. T. P. Porter.
 Amber. Otto J. Klotz.
 The Erosion of Our Coastline. J. W. Walters.
 Glacial Geology. Prof. James Geikie.
 Columbus and His Times.—XI. W. H. Parker.
 Journey Over an Alaskan Range of Mountains. F. Schwotka.

Good Words.—London.

The Home of a Naturalist: Charles Darwin. Rev. O. J. Vignoles.
 The Statuary in Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Farrar.
 San Remo. Mrs. Oliphant.
 Local Memories of Milton. Prof. D. Masson.

Greater Britain.—London. January 15.

Our Communications With the East.
 The Canadian Question.
 The Pan-Britannic and English Speaking Olympiad.
 Science in Its Application to Commerce.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Interviews with Captain Lovett-Cameron and Mr. I. Zangwill.
 R. Blathwayt.
 Bishop Phillips Brooks. With Portrait.
 The Daily Graphic. With Portraits. W. Roberts.
 A Visit to Honolulu. Lady Meath.
 The "Leather Hotel" and other Free Shelters. F. M. Holmes.
 The Pathos of London Life. Arnold White.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

Twelfth Night. Edwin A. Abbey.
 Whittier: Notes of His Life and of His Friendships. Annie Fields.
 New Orleans, Our Southern Capital. Julian Ralph.
 Bristol in the Time of Cabot. John B. Shipley.
 Recollections of George William Curtis. J. W. Chadwick.

The Home-Maker.—New York.

Where Whittier Lived. Helen Leah Reed.
 The Father of Weavers. Ernest Ingersoll.
 Paris to Antwerp. Jenny June.
 Modern Homes in the East: Russia. George Donaldson.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

What Can Poetry Do for the Ministry? Arthur D. Hoyt.
 Training Men to Preach. E. G. Robinson.
 Pantheistic Tendencies Unfavorable to Permanence in Creed.
 The Pastor and the Inquirer. T. L. Cuyler.
 The Divine Wings. William Hayes Ward.
 The Church and Temperance. James C. Fernald.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

The Early Dublin Reviewers.
 The Clergy and the Law of Elections. Rev. E. J. O'Reilly.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. December.

A Practical Test of Compound Locomotives. C. H. Hudson.
 Cedar Block Paving.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. December 31.

Cottage Sanitation. Hector M. Wilson.
 Field Experiments on the Fixation of Free Nitrogen. James Mason.

Wild Birds ; Useful and Injurious. C. F. Archibald.
Utilization of Straw as Food for Stock. J. Darby.
Yew Poisoning. Elias P. Squary and others.
History of the English Landed Interest. Earl Cathcart.

Juridical Review.—London. January.

Rudolph von Ihering and Bernhard Windscheid. With Portrait. Professor Rivier.
The Bishop of Lincoln's Case. Rev. J. G. Cazenove.
Antoine Pierre Berryer. N. J. D. Kennedy.
Reforms in Scots Conveyancing. J. Burns.
Solidarity without Federation. G. W. Wilton.
The Faith of the Records. Prof. R. Brown.

The Lake Magazine.—Toronto. January.

A Mexican Siesta. Linda B. Coulson.
Woman Suffrage. Katharine McL. McKenzie.
Chicago University as It Is. Madge Robertson.
Canada and Imperial Federation. C. E. Knapp.

Leisure Hour.—London.

Ascents in the Himalayas. E. Whympers.
A Trip on a Gloucestershire Ship Canal. W. J. Gordon.
Among the Tibetans. Isabella L. Bishop.
Tugs and Tows. R. Beynon.
The Free Shelters of London. F. M. Holmes.
The Black Country. Thos. Pinnock.
A City's Housekeeping : Paris. E. R. Spearman.

Lend a Hand.—Boston.

Crime and Its Punishment. Arthur MacDonald.
The Public Institutions of Boston. John Tunis.
Social Problems of a Country Town. Roderick Stebbins.
Trades Unions for Women. Clare DeGraffenreid.
The Incoming Administration and the Indian. H. Welsh.
Kodak Views of London Charities.
Government Schools and Contract Schools. D. Dorchester.
Jemima Wilkinson.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.

The First Flight. A Complete Story. Julien Gordon.
Men Who Reigned : Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, Prentice, Forney.
Wrestling. Herman F. Wolff.
The Russian Approach to India. Karl Blind.
New Philadelphia. Charles Morris.
Recollections of Seward and Lincoln. James M. Scovill.
Seventh Commandment Novels. Miriam C. Harris.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul.

Up the Rainy Lake River. Edward C. Gale.
American Culture. Rev. John Conway.
Two Artists—Douglass Volk, Burt Harwood. Marion J. Craig.
On Imagination. Alexander McKenzie.
Opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. Eliza E. Newport.
The Scandinavian Americans. George T. Rygh.
A Geologic Palimpsest. W. J. McGee.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Henry Martin.
John Greenleaf Whittier.
Britannic Confederation and Colonization.
Sir Daniel Gooch.
Problems in Christian Ethics.
Christopher Columbus.
Tennyson.

Longman's Magazine.—London.

Unsuspected Englishmen : European Names. Grant Allen.
The Origin of Flowers. Benj. Kidd.
A More Excellent Way : Relief of Distress. H. V. Toynbee.

Lucifer.—London. January.

The Vestures of the Soul. G. R. S. Mead.
The Balance of Life. T. Williams.
Agrippa and the Wandering Jew.
Mind, Thought, and Cerebration. Dr. A. Wilder.
Linguistic Following Doctrinal Change. Dr. H. Pratt.

Ludgate Monthly.—London.

A Tour on the Continent
The Black Watch.
Westminster School. W. C. Sargent.
Football. C. Bennett.
Society Leaders : Princess of Wales and Others. With Portraits.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.

The Ruins of Persepolis. C. Smith.
Londor. G. Saintsbury.
A Humane Poor Law.
My Belief in Ghosts. Canon Atkinson.

What Then Does Canada Want ?
The Modern Member of Parliament.
A King's Treasurer : Jaques Cœur. H. C. Macdowall.

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Society in New York in the Early Days of the Republic. J. G. Wilson.
La Tour and Acadia in the Suffolk Deeds.
Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Daniel Van Pelt.
A North Carolina Monastery. J. S. Bassett.
The Astor Library. Frederick Saunders.
John Archdale and Some of His Descendants. S. B. Weeks.
An Autograph Manuscript of Americus Vespucius. W. S. Wilson.
Bayard Taylor.
The Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Allan Grant.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York.

The Order of B'né B'rith. M. Ellinger.
Rénan, the Religious. Dr. Louis Grossman.
National Loyalty : A Jewish Characteristic. H. Cohen.
Jewish Genius and Jewish Intellectuality.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.

Our Missionary Heroines—"By Faith." J. T. Gracey.
Confucianism. A. P. Happer.
Forerunners of Carey.—III. A. J. Gordon.
A New "Jesus Hall" in Mid-China. S. F. Whitehouse.
Bulgaria and the Bulgarians. Cyrus Hamlin.

Monthly Packet.—London.

Dramatic Poems. A. D. Innes.
Anne J. Clough.
The Religion of Persia. Rev. Peter Lilly.
The Beginnings of Methodism. Miss C. M. Yonge.
The Gordon Boys' Home. Mary E. Tanner.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York.

Life in the Adirondacks. P. McQueen and J. H. Smith.
American Prima Donnas. Owen Hackett.
The English Laureates. R. H. Titherington.

Music.—Chicago.

Pietro Mascagni and Modern Italian Composers. A. Veit.
Gypsy Music.
Development and Character in Piano Literature. A. Carpe.
Logarithms in Musical Science. J. P. White.
Music at the Fair. W. S. B. Matthews.

National Review.—London.

French Lessons for English Politicians. Frank H. Hill.
The Tyranny of the Paragraph. Arthur Waugh.
Current Sophisms About Labor. Henry Gourlay.
Electricity in Country Houses. Earl Russell and B. H. Thwaite.
The Epistle of the Mahdi. Colonel Turner.
Agriculture and Economics. C. A. Cripps.
Extravagance in Dress. Lady Jeune.
The Private Life of an Eminent Politician.—III. Edouard Rod.
In Defense of Outdoor Relief. Sir Wm. Welby-Gregory.
Political Parties and the Drink Trade. W. Gourlay.

Natural Science.—London.

Some Problems of the Distribution of Marine Animals. Otto Maas.
Pasteur's Method of Inoculation and Its Hypothetical Explanation. G. W. Bulman.
The Industries of the Maoris. J. W. Davis.
The Underground Waste of the Land. H. B. Woodward.
The Restoration of Extinct Animals.

Newbery House Magazine.—London.

Special Forms of Prayer in the Church of England. J. C. Cox.
Women : Their Needs and Helpers. L. E. J. Idding.
Leaves from the History of the Livery Companies. C. Welch.
A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833.
Our Poor Law Questioned on First Principles. J. R. Crawford.
Historical Churches : Selby Abbey. Rev. H. Hoyman.

New England Magazine.—Boston.

Literary Chicago. William Morton Payne.
A Biographical By-path Through New England History.
Fayal. Rose Dabney and Her Cunningham.
Kentucky's Pioneer Town (Harrodsburg). H. C. Wood.
The Pilgrim's Church in Plymouth. Arthur Lord.
T. coma. Hale M. Howard.

New Review.—London.

Lords and Laborers. Joseph Arch.
Some Unpublished Letter of Heine.

The New Priesthood: Vivisection. "Ouida"
 Railway Rates and British Trade. W. M. Acworth.
 The Bible on the Stage. Alexandre Dumas (*fils*), Arc deacon
 Farrar and H. A. Jones.
 In Defense of the Crinoline. Lady Jeune.
 The Limits of Realism in Fiction. Paul Bourget.
 On Bimetallism. A Reply. Sir William Houldsworth.
 In the Early Forties at the House of N. W. Senior. Mrs
 Simpson.
 The Children of the Unemployed. John Law.
 His Highness Abbas Pasha, Khedive.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

"Passing the Wit of Man:" The New Home Rule Bill
 Henry Jephson.
 An Experiment in Federation and Its Lessons: New Zealand.
 Sir Robert Stout.
 Shall Uganda be Retained? Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
 What is Fashion? Miss Ada Heather Bigg.
 Three Weeks in Samoa. Concluded. Countess of Jersey.
 Medical Women in Fiction. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake.
 Aspects of Tennyson.—III. The Real Thomas à Becket. Miss
 Agnes Lambert.
 The Taxation of Ground Rents. J. Powell Williams.
 The Doom of the Domestic Cook. George Somes Layard.
 Happiness in Hell: A Rejoinder. St. George Mivart.
 Commercial Unity with the Colonies. Lord Augustus Loftus.
 The Revival of Witchcraft: Hypnotism. Ernest Hart.

North American Review.—New York.

How to Revise the Tariff. W. M. Springer.
 Recollections of the Panama Canal Progress. Daniel Ammen.
 U. S. N.
 Changes in the Church of England. Robert Gregory.
 Criminal Law in France. Madame Adam.
 Boons and Banes of Free Coinage. A Symposium.
 Wild Stag Hunting in Devon and Somerset.
 Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal. J. T. Morgan.
 Shall Our Laws be Codified? Frederic R. Coudert.
 Needed Reforms in the Army. Gen. John Gibbon.
 Why Immigration Should Not be Suspended. H. C. Hans-
 brough.
 The Hope of a Home. Erastus Wiman.
 Europe at the World's Fair. Sir H. T. Wood and Theodore
 Stanton.
 Mistakes but Not of Moses. C. W. Trickett.
 Science and the Woman's Question. Lydia L. Pimenoff.
 From Rumania's Point of View. Arthur R. Kimball.
 The American Common Schools. Rev. J. M. King.

Our Day. Chicago. January.

Providential Preparations for the Discovery of America.
 Church and Saloon as Political Antagonists. John G. Woolley.
 Mormonism, Immigration, Sunday Newspapers. Joseph Cook.

Our Day.—Chicago.

Jay Gould as Wrecker and Pirate. W. O. McDowell.
 Scientific Temperance Education of the Masses.
 The Progress of Indian Education. Senator Dawes.
 Allotting Lands to Red Men. Alice C. Fletcher.
 Sources of Infallibility in Scripture. Joseph Cook.
 New Papal Attack on American Schools.

Outing. New York.

Ski Running. W. S. Harwood.
 The Wild Hog of Louisiana. George Reno.
 Roping Elk in the Rockies. H. S. Blanchard.
 Lenz World Tour Awheel.
 Bicycling on Pablo Beach. H. I. Greene.
 The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. W. H. C. Bowen.
 Ice Yachting. Charles L. Norton.

The Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

Inter-Collegiate Football on the Pacific Coast. P. Weaver, Jr.
 Among the Diggers of Thirty Years Ago. Helen M. Car-
 penter.
 Life in an Insane Asylum. Charles W. Coyle.
 Jardin de Borda. A. H. Noll.
 Impending Labor Problems. Austin Bierbower.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—London. January.

Excavations at Tell-el-Hesi in the Spring of 1892. F. J. Bliss.
 Letters from Herr Baurath Schick.
 The Cuneiform and Other Inscriptions Found at Lachish, &c.
 Prof. A. H. Sayce.
 Second Journey to Palmyra. Rev. G. E. Post.
 Ancient Jerusalem. Rev. W. F. Birch.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Prints on Rough Paper.
 Practical and Theoretical Training. F. M. Sutcliffe.
 The Albumen Process.
 Lantern Slides at Night by Reduction. A. L. Eidemiller.

Selective Development of Cold Platinotype.
 Permanency of Gelatino Chloride Paper. W. B. Woodbury.
 Skies in Lantern Slides. J. A. Hodges.
 Rational Development. J. Simkins.

Poet-Lore.—Boston.

The Oldest English Lyric. Richard Burton.
 John Ruskin as a Letter Writer. W. G. Kingsland.
 The Nature of Poetic Expression. D. Dorchester, Jr.
 Stage Types of Lady Macbeth. Morris Ross.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

The Glass Industry.—I. C. Hanford Henderson.
 Man in Nature. M. Paul Topinard.
 Birds of the Grass Lands. Spencer Trotter.
 A Marine Biological Observatory. C. O. Whitman.
 Æsthetic Sense and Religious Sentiment in Animals. E. P.
 Evans.
 Science as a Factor in Agriculture. P. E. M. Bretholet.
 Habits of the Garter Snake. Alfred G. Mayer.
 Ghost Worship and Tree Worship.—I. Grant Allen.
 Number Forms. G. T. W. Patrick.
 The Trepang. William Marshall.
 Science Teaching. Frederick Guthrie.
 Servility in Dress. Herbert Maxwell.
 Prehistoric Trepanning.
 The New Star in the Milky Way.
 Discovery of Sexuality in Plants.
 Sketch of Robert Boyle.

Preacher's Magazine.—New York. January.

Faith's Stronghold. Mark Guy Pearse.
 On Building the Old Wastes. A. W. Thorold.
 How Men Get Their Sermons. Henry Ward Beecher. J. Ed-
 wards.
 The Preaching of the Day.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. January.

Hugh Bourne and His Early Coadjutors. J. Ashworth.
 The Sea of Authority in Religion. Robert Bryant.
 The Life Work of the Late Laureate. Henry J. Foster.
 The Irish People. Joseph Ritson.
 Can Men be Made Moral by Act of Parliament? J. Compton.
 John Greenleaf Whittier.
 Swedenborg: Philosopher, Theologian and Seer. M. Johnson.
 Christian Theism. John Watson.
 Has Methodism as an Evangelistic Agency Exhausted Itself?
 H. Yocell.
 The Incarnation of the Son of God.
 Thomas Cooper: Chartist, Poet and Orator. S. Horton.
 The Golden Bough. Arthur S. Peake.
 The New Labor Movement.
 The Difficulties of the New Government.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Poetry of Tennyson.
 Architecture—A Business, a Profession, or an Art?
 Bishop Lightfoot.
 Israel.
 A Scholar and Traveler of the Renaissance: Nicholas Cle-
 ment.
 Persia and the Persian Question.
 The Native States of India.
 Town Holdings.
 Conservatism and Democracy.

Quiver.—London.

Dr. Moon's Work for the Blind. R. Blathwayt.
 The Theology of the Sun. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
 In the Footprints of St. Paul. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Review of the Churches.—London. January 14.

Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin.
 Are Y. M. C. A.'s a Dismal Failure? W. H. Mills and others.
 A Suggested Compromise on Temperance Legislation. Rev.
 H. Price Hughes.

The School Review.—Ithaca, N. Y.

The Outlook for the Curriculum. J. G. Schurman.
 College Requirements in Greek. B. I. Wheeler.
 The High School and Its Enemies. Thomas Vickers.
 On Teaching English. B. Kellogg.
 Teaching Shakespeare. C. L. Maxcy.

Scots Magazine.—Perth.

Homer and Sir Walter Scott. J. Wilkie.
 Glasgow in Poetry. J. A. Hamrington.
 Home Rule for Scotland. H. Gow.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley. January.

A Ride Through Persia. Lieut. D. S. Buist.
 The Physical Condition of the Waters of the English Channel.
 H. N. Jackson.

The Distribution of Aquatic Plants and Animals. H. P. Guppy.
Map of British East Africa, Showing Captain Lugard's Route.

Scottish Review. Paisley. January.

Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages. T. G. Law.
Fifeshire. J. H. Crawford.
The Low Death Rate. Alfred J. H. Crespi.
Simon Fraser—Lord Lovat. Wm. Donaldson.
The Origin of the Mediaeval Belief in Witchcraft. F. Legge.
The Wedding Tour of James VI. in Norway. A. H. Millar.
The Anthropological History of Europe. Dr. J. Beddoe.
The Scotch Education Department. Principal Donaldson.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

From Venice to the Gross-Venediger. Henry van Dyke.
Personal Recollections of Charles Sumner. Marquis de Chambrun.
The Florentine Artist. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.
From Spanish Light to Moorish Shadow. Alfred J. Weston.
Impressions of a Decorator in Rome—II. F. Crowninshield.

The Social Economist.—New York.

The Economic Errors of Trusts. George Gunton.
How to Deal with Our Immigrants. Edward Everett Hale.
Wages and Profits in Manufacture. W. F. Draper.
The Standard of Living of English Workers. Tom Mann.
An English View of the American Tariff.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States. James F. Edmunds.
The Vital Question of How to Speed. W. L. Mason.
Thomas Towndrow. With Portrait.

Strand Magazine.—London. January.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter of Ripon. Harry How.
Types of English Beauty.
Peculiar Playing Cards. G. Clulow.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday at Home.—London.

The Jain Caves at Ellora, India. Rev. Chas. Meek.
Life on Our Lightships. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
A Group of Anglican Hymn Writers. Rev. S. G. Green.
The Old Greek Church in Soho. J. Sachs.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

Mount Athos. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy.
The Common Lodging Houses of London. Rev. A. Mearns.
Neil Livingstone and Agnes Hunter. H. C. Shelley.
Silas K. Hocking at Home. Illustrated.
Tennysonianism.—II.
Chapters from the Early History of America. Rev. Dr. T. B. Stephenson.

Temple Bar.—London.

A Chat with Dr. Nansen. Ethel B. Tweedie.
A Packet of Old Letters: Letters of Richard Crosse, 1770-71.
Lady Grantley.
The Campaign of Waterloo. W. O'Connor Morris.

The Treasury.—New York.

God's Imperative Entreaty. John Z. Armstrong.
Jude's Doxology. A. T. Pierson.
A Voice from Heaven. J. W. Earnshaw.
Apostolical Succession. A. R. Whately.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

The Renaissance of the War. Capt. Edward Field.
Europe in 1890-91. Naples. Gen. S. B. Holabird.
Life on Board the Galleys. Lieut. Fletcher S. Bassett.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Reminiscences of Africa.—III. Dr. T. H. Parke.
Reminiscences of the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863.
Views on Army Reform: An Answer.
Napoleon's Last Charger. Captain R. Holden.
Indian Silladar Cavalry. Lieut. E. A. W. Stotherd.
Soldier-Scots in Prussia. Charles Lowe.
How Naval Reform Has Been Won. Commander C. N. Robinson.
Notes on the Three Arms.—II.
Soldiering in Foreign Climes. Capt. J. M. Gawne.
The Rochelle Expedition of 1627. Col. J. S. Rothwell.
Achievements of Cavalry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Field-Marshal Count Wrangel. Count A. Bothmer.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. January.

Sequence in Extension Work. Samuel Wagner.
The Seminary and Its Opportunity. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Hygiene as an Extension Study. M. G. Motter.
Economics.—VIII. Edward T. Devine.

The University Magazine.—New York. January.

English in American Colleges. F. E. Schelling.
Oxford University as It Is. C. O. Ovington.
Systematic Physical Training. C. P. Linhart.
The Place and Work of the College. G. R. Pinkham.
The University Extension Movement. D. B. Purinton.
Manliness. Thomas S. Hastings.
A Study in Buddhism. James E. Homans.
Silver in 1892. T. M. Tyng.
The College of the City of New York.—III. C. C. Bowker.

Westminster Review.—London.

Arthur Young. F. S. Stevenson.
A Frenchman on Sport: M. Diguët. G. Greenwood.
Suffering London: the Hospitals. E. S. L. Buckland.
Parisian Vignettes: In the Square des Batignolles.
Herbert Spencer as a Phrenologist. B. Hollander.
Greece of To-day. Hannah Lynch.
Capacity of Women for Industrial Union. Emilie A. Holyoke.
The Sanctions of Morality. L. Ramsey.

The Yale Review.—New Haven.

Trade-Unions and the Law.
Corruption in France and in America.
Reasons for Limiting Government Activity.
A New Study of Patrick Henry. Moses Coit Taylor.
Ethics as a Political Science. Arthur T. Hadley.
A Study of a New England Town. Williston Walker.
Some Aspects of Institutional Study. Charles M. Andrews.
The Crisis of Russian Agriculture. Isaac A. Hourwich.

Young Man.—London.

An Unpublished Letter from Dr. Livingstone.
Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Archdeacon Sinclair.
How We Study Ruskin at 7 A.M. Dr. Clifford.
Dr. Alexander Maclaren. With Portrait.

Young Woman.—London.

How I Write My Books. An Interview with Sarah Doudney.
The Young Woman in Society. Frances E. Willard.
The Laws Which Affect Women. Mrs. Jacob Bright.
The Brontës. W. J. Dawson.
Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. With Portrait.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.

Electric Lighting and Transmission of Force by Electricity.
Illustrated. Prof. C. Brugger.
The History of Shoes. H. Von Remagen.
The Transatlantic Traffic of the North German Lloyd. With
Maps and Illustrations. F. Nord.
The Panama Scandal. With Portraits.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

December 31.

The Sallburg. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Schwartz.

January 7.

Annette Essipoff. With Portrait.
Georg Biebtreu, Battle Painter. With Portrait. A. Rosenberg.
The Draining of the Zuyder Zee. With Map.

January 14.

A Day in Friedrich von Esmarch's House. With Portraits.
H. von Zobeltitz.

January 21.

German Glass Mosaic. Illustrated. Walter Borner.

January 28.

Klotilde Kleeberg. With Portrait.
Werner von Siemens. With Portrait. H. von Zobeltitz.
Under the German Flag in Kondeland. Illustrated. R. Grun-
demann.

Der Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

January 1.

C. L. Werner. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Möcht' wohl ein Vöglein sein,"
by Johannes Pache; "Kennt ihr das Land so wunder-
schön," by C. Reinthaler, and "Bei'n Bächel," by H. Rein-
hold.

January 15.

Toni Avenarius and the Cecilia Wolkenburg in Cologne. A. Hirtz.
Foreign Words in Music.
Chorus for Male Voices: "Der Arme Taugenichts," by C. J. Schmidt.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

Damascus. Illustrated. Don Josephet.
The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. Continued. Dr. A. D. Waal.
The Cosmogony of the Universe. Dr. A. Meistermann.
The Haberfeldreiber. (Popular justice by which a disguised mob holds up to public ridicule immoral persons not easily reached by law.) Dr. Otto Denk.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. February.

King Charles of Roumania.—XIII.
On Deterioration in Present Day Politics. R. von Gneist.
The Dangers of Social Democracy and the Cost of the Next War. Dr. Schüttle.
The World's Fair at Chicago. Karl Reigersberg.
The Nationality Question in Austria and Southeast Germany. A. Freier von Dumreicher.
The Polish Revolution of 1863.—V.
The Rise and Significance of Weapons.—II. M. Jahn.
Bellamy's Forerunners. Moritz Brasch.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. January.

Ernest Réan. Otto Pfeiderer.
Botanical Notes on the Riviera. Ed. Strasburger.
Ernst and Charlotte Schimmelmänn's Correspondence with Schiller and His Wife. Louis Bobé.
The Cholera Year of 1892. Dr. Krock.
Germany at the Cross Ways: The Army Bill. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
Eleonora Duse, Actress. Paul Schlenther.
Economic and Financial Review.
Political Correspondence.—The Military Situation in Germany, the Panama Scandal, the New Cabinets in France, Austria and Spain.

Die Gartenlaube. Leipzig. Heft 14.

The Water Supply of Cities. Dr. F. Darnblüth.
The "Malkasten" at Düsseldorf. Illustrated. E. Daelen.
Ballooning. Hermann Meyer.
Stars. Illustrated. Dr. H. I. Klein.
The Working of Coal in the Ruhr District. E. Thiel.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.

The Psychological Moment in Social Democracy. K. Hagenier.
Poems by Maurice von Stern and others.
The Women of the Levant. Karl Schüller.
Fritz von Uhde. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. February.

Missionary Progress under Pope Leo XIII. With Portrait.
A Journey to Sinai. With Map and Illustrations. Continued. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift. Leipzig. January.

The Jubilee of the *Konservative Monatsschrift*, 1843-1893. Otto Ludwig. Otto Kraus.
A New Prophet, Friedrich Nietzsche: or, the Philosophy of Brutality.
Rudolf von Ihering and Jurisprudence. Dr. C. M. de Jonge.
The Supply of Force from Central Stations, especially by Compressed Air. W. Berdrow.
German Legal Customs Traced Back to Their Origin.
Sunday Rest and the New Law. Otto Walther.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

January 7.

Frederick William IV. of Prussia. R. M. Meyer.
Hamlet Problems. Franz Servaes.
Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre. August Strindberg.
Dream Experiences and Folk Songs. Carus Sterne.
My Literary Wild Oats. P. K. Rosegger.

January 14.

Hermann Sudermann's "Heimat." F. Spielhagen.
My Literary Wild Oats. Continued. P. K. Rosegger.
Lessing as a Translator. Richard M. Meyer.

January 21.

"Heimat." A Play by Hermann Sudermann.
Dreams and Folk Songs. Continued.

January 28.

"Heimat." Continued. Hermann Sudermann.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

January 1.

Italomania in Music. R. Roland.
The History of "William Tell," by Rossini.
Song: "Entsagen." Alfred Strasser.

January 15.

An Analysis of the Eighth Symphony (C flat) of Anton Bruckner. Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 14.

The Approaching End of Large Holdings. Continued. Dr. R. Meyer.

The May Celebrations and Their Significance. August Bebel.

No. 15.

Socialism in France Before the Great Revolution.

Large Holdings. Continued. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 16.

The Political Role and Tactics of German Social Democracy. Paul Axelrod.

The Latest Destroyer of Socialism. Dr. Julius Wolf. E. Bernstein.

No. 17.

German Social Democracy. Concluded. Paul Axelrod.

Dr. Julius Wolf. Concluded. E. Bernstein.

Swiss Factory Inspection in 1890-91. Hans Schmid.

No. 18.

Those Who Are Concerned in the Standard of Value Question.

The Transmission of Force by Electricity. Erwin Erni.

Nord und Süd. Breslau.

January.

Heine's Letters to Heinrich Laube. Eugen Wolff.
The Necessities and Limits of Nature. Kurd Lasswitz.
Talleyrand's Memoirs. Alfred Stern.
Paul Wallot and the German Parliamentary Buildings. Georg Buss.
Friedrich Spielhagen's Poems. Dr. Paul Lindau.
"Leidgenossen" poem, by Spielhagen.

February.

The Salvation Army. K. Wernicke.
Eleonora Duse. With Portrait. Laura Marholm.
The Ethical Movement in Germany. Lily von Kretschmann.
The French Army at the Outbreak of the Revolution. R. Pröls.
Christian Wolff in His Relationship to Frederick William I. and Frederick the Great. F. A. von Winterfeld.
A Communistic Colony: Dr. Albert Shaw's "Icaria."

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. January.

1848. A Satirical Drama, by Hermann Lingg.
The Streets of Rome. (In French.) Ernest Tissot.
The So-Called Messianic Prophecy in Virgil. Karl Frey.
J. A. Schmeller's Letters to S. Hopf. Continued.

Sphinx.—London. January.

Second Sight as the Function of the Transcendental Subject. Dr. C. du Prel.

A Look into the Future. Hellenbach.

The Oracles of Zoroaster. Carl Kiesewetter.

Ideal-Naturalism and Philosophy. Dr. R. von Koeber.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Nürnberg Gingerbread Industry.
A Visit to Zanzibar in 1890.
Georg Eber's "History of My Life." Dr. A. Schilbach.
Freising, the Old Bishop's Residence, near Munich. H. Nisle.
Italy's Fighting Strength on Land and Sea. A. Ruhemann.
Funeral Customs of the Aborigines of Europe. Ed. Grosse.
Sketches of Oetz.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 10.

Sketches from Lorraine. Dr. J. H. Albers.
Koch or Pettenkofer? The Cholera Bacillus. Dr. Fr. Darnblüth.
The Panama Canal. With Maps. M. Buchwald.
Dr. Franz Koppel-Ellfeld and Reinhold Becker, the Librettist and Composer of the new opera "Frauenlob."

Heft 11.

Anthropoid Apes. Illustrated. Dr. Ludwig Staby.
The Lake Tchaud Dispute. C. Holstein.
Railways and Their History. Max Buchwald.
Paul Wallot, the Architect of the New German Parliament House. Georg Buss.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte. Berlin.

The Homes of Beethoven. Max Kalbeck.
Charlotte Wolter, German Actress. With Portraits. C. von Vincenti.
Modern Gold-Work. H. von Zobeltitz.
An Autobiography in Lyric Poems: Hans Hoffmann. With Portrait.
The Munich Art Union "Allotria." F. von Ostini.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Art of Training Wild Animals. H. Rosenthal Bonin.
Arabic Culture in Spain. Dr. G. Diercks.
Natural and Artificial Ice.

Goethe's Mother in Frankfort. With Portraits. J. Proelss.
The Ivory Exhibition in Dresden. Karl Berling.
The Tragedy of Folk Songs. C. M. Vacano.
Curious Crabs. Illustrated. Dr. K. Lampert.
Electric Light and Force Centres. J. Heinrich.
The World's Fair at Chicago. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary. Continued.
Sketches from Spain.—III. Seville. Countess Marie Urussow.
August Wilhelm von Hofmann. With Portrait. L. Goldberg.

With Dr. Brackebusch in the Cordilleras. K. Oenike.
The Aesthetics of Our Classics. Concluded. Max Dessoir.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. January 15.

The Method of the Peace Propaganda. S. W. Hanauer.
The Next War. Balduin Groller.
What We Want. Bertha von Suttner.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 1.

Otto Ludwig and Friedrich Schiller. A. Freiherr von Berger.
Opera Librettos. R. Heuberger.
Characters in Ibsen's Dramas. Loris.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe.—Paris. January 15.

Delphine Gay. With Portrait. F. de Nocé.
Johannes Brahms. Hugues Imbert.
The Historic Louvre. Hippolyte Buffenoir.
The Rhapsodies of the XIX. Century in Hungary.

Association Catholique.—Paris. January 15.

Professional Organization in Agriculture. L. Milcent.
Panama.
Liberty During the Middle Ages, the Ancient Régime, and the Revolution. J. Roman.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. January.

The Cannon of the Future. A. Veuglaire.
Diderot and Theatrical Reform in the Eighteenth Century. J. Béranek.
The Pariahs of Europe. Mme. de Witt, *nee* Guizot.
Double and Triple Alliance. E. Tallichet.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. January 20.

Pietism at Vevey in the Eighteenth Century. A. Glardon.
The Moravian Mission and the Emancipation of Slaves. E. A. Senft.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. January.

1892. G. de Molinari.
Finance in 1892. A. Raffalovich.
Modern Society According to Herbert Spencer. E. Lamé-Fleury.
Bankers' Institutes. G. François.
A Visit to the Gold Mines of Manchuria. Dr. M. d'Estrey.
Discussion at the Society of Political Economy on Accident or Periodicity in Crises.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. January 1.

An Exile.—II. Pierre Loti.
Halvard Solness, Master-BUILDER, Act II. Henrik Ibsen.
Naples in the Sixteenth Century. M. Pellet.
New Year's Gifts in France. F. Engerand.
John Lemoine. Frédéric Loliée.

January 15.

Halvard Solness, Master-BUILDER, Act III. H. Ibsen.
Russians and Germans: Episodes of the Seven Years' War.—I. A. Rambaud.
Croatian Music. W. Ritter.
Two Generals of the African Army: Cavaignac and Lamoricière. Gen. Cosseron de Villenoisy.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

December 31.

H. de Balzac, Grocer. Comedy by Paul de Garros.
Suez and Panama.
Roumanian Literature. Prince Rogala.
The Funeral of W. Bonaparte-Wyse. Gui de Mount Pavoun.

January 15.

How to End the Panama Canal. Lucien N. B. Wyse.
Men of the Day: Andrieux, Paul Déroulède and Lucien Millevoye.
The Feast of the Kings, or Epiphany.
Tennyson. Oscar Comettant.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

January 1.

Corruption. Alexis Delaire.
The Workers in Coal, Iron and Steel in Europe and America. E. R. I. Gould.
Crime in France. Hubert Valleroux.

January 16.

Universal Suffrage and the Referendum. A. Boyenval.
The Workers in Coal, etc. Continued. E. R. I. Gould.
The Trades Union Congress at Glasgow. R. Lavollée.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

January 1.

Greek Drama in Paris. Guillaume Livet.
The Theatre in Paris, 1872-73. Continued.

January 15.

Mysticism in the Drama. Adrien Wagnon.
The Drama in Spain: Joseph Etchegaray. E. de Sainte-Marie.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

December 31.

M. Pasteur's Jubilee.
The Panama Canal and the United States. C. De Varigny.
Auguste Comte and the French Revolution. F. A. Aulard.

January 7.

The Gherardi Drama: Harlequins and Buffoonery. J. Guillemot.
General Jarras and Bazaine at Metz. Colonel Belin.

January 14.

Chance in the History of Literary Reputations. Paul Stapfer.
Bazaine at Metz. Concluded. Colonel Belin.

January 21.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. F. Brunetière.
The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

January 28.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Continued.
The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

Ballanche. Emile Faguet.
Wagner at Bayreuth. L. A. Bourgault-Ducoudray.
Real Estate from Philippe Auguste to Napoleon. Vte. d'Avenel.
"Turcaret" and Public Opinion. E. Lintilhac.
The Isle of Chios.—II. Gaston Deschamps.
Preaching in the Middle Ages. Ch. V. Langlois.
Father Ohrwalder in the Soudan. G. Valbert.

January 15.

The Accession of Frederic the Great. E. Lavissee.
Old Time Actors and Actresses. Concluded. V. du Bled.
The Influence of Cartesian Ideas and their Future. A. Fouillée.
Woman in the United States. C. de Varigny.
The Struggle of Races and the Philosophy of History. F. Brunetière.
A Secret Agent of the *Emigres*—The Comte d'Antraignes. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

January 1.

The Deputies and Senators Concerned in the Panama Scandal. With Portraits.
The Young Literary Men of France. With Portraits. L. Deschamps.
The Luxembourg in 1891.
Mascagni's "Rantzau." H. Montecorboli.
Almanacs Illustrated. J. Grand Carteret.

January 16.

The Panama Scandal. With Portraits. G. Lejeal.
Maurice Maeterlinck and His Work. With Portrait. L. Van Keymeulen.
Politics in Austro-Hungary. Maxime Petit.
The Features in Neuropathology. Dr. Levillain.
The Panama Canal. With Maps. G. Dumont.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

January 1.

The History of the French University. Jules Simon.
Bismarck in Disgrace. With Portrait. Max Harden.
How to End the Panama Canal. L. N. Bonaparte-Wyse.
In Albania. Victor Bérard.
The Language of Monkeys. A. Pettit.

January 16.

A Story from the Records of the French Society for the Protection of Children. Jules Simon.
 The Last Day of a King. (January 21, 1793.)
 The Guelph Funds and the German Reptile Press.
 The Production of Fruits in Winter. G. de Dubor.
 Twenty Years' Excavations in Rome. A. Geffroy.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

January 1.

The Coaling Stations of Britain. G. Vasco.
 The Malay Peninsula. With map. Continued. A. A. Fauvel.
 The Monteil Mission in Africa.

January 15.

The Coaling Stations of the Globe. E. Marbeau.
 The Indian Ocean Stations. With map. A. A. Fauvel.
 Tunis. Dr. Bertholon.
 The Malay Peninsula. Concluded. A. A. Fauvel.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

The Moral Crisis of the Present Day. Henry Bordaeux.
 Philip the Good and French Politics. A. Delvigne.
 The Synthesis of Living Beings. Maurice Lefebvre.
 Through the Waters of Zeeland. H. Van Doorslaer.
 E. Verhaeren, Belgian Writer. E. Verlant.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. January.

The French Catholics in 1892. R. P. Chapron.
 Gustave Doré. Clarisse Bader.
 France in the Soudan. Louis Robert.
 On Cemeteries. Camille Butet.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. January.

James' Psychology. L. Marillier.
 The Metaphysical Faith. J. J. Gourde.
 Plastic Beauty. Louis Couturat.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

December 31.

Mental Pathology. G. Ballet.

January 7.

M. Pasteur's Jubilee.
 Descriptive and Rational Chemistry. L. Calderon y Arana.

January 14.

The Preventive League Against Tuberculosis. M. Armain-
 gaud.
 Criminal Fêtes. G. Ferrero.

January 21.

Customs of the Cambodians. A. Leclère.
 Can Double Human Monsters be Operated On? M. Baudouin.

January 28.

The Origins of Life. L. Luciani.
 The Cambodians. Continued. A. Leclère.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January.

Léon Cladel. Robert Bernier.
 The Revolution of the Future. Continued. Henri Aimiel.
 The Knights of Labor. Stéphane Jousselin.
 The Socialism of Yesterday and To-day. H. Gailment.
 Socialism and Its Detractors. G. Ghisler.
 Bernard Shaw's Drama, "Widowers' Houses." Julius Magny

Université Catholique.—Lyons. January 15.

The Religious Movement in the Present and in the Future.
 J. Penel
 The Catholic Renaissance in England and Cardinal Newman.
 Count J. Grabinski.
 The Psalms of Solomon. E. Jacquier.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam.

January.

P. L. J. F. Sadée. Johan Gram.
 The Military Academy at Breda. G. Kepper.
 Central Heating Apparatus. J. van de Wall.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. January.

Medical Statistics. Dr. Bruinsma.
 Our Commercial Relations with Spain. J. B. Breockelman.
 The Nicaragua Canal. W. F. Andriessen.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica. Rome.

January 7.

Pope Leo XIII.'s Letter to the Italian Nation.
 Catholicism and the Tribulations of Ruggero Bonghi
 The Policy of Leo XIII. and the Contemporary Review.

January 21.

Leo XIII. and Italy.
 Jewish Morality.
 The Hittites and Their Migrations.
 The Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great.

La Cultura.—Rome. January 8-15.

To My Readers. R. Fonghi.
 An Old Book. A. Fogazzaro.
 Christian Philosophy. G. Cappucini.
 Poetry and Prose of 1892. Guido Fortibracci.
 The Collegio Umberto I. R. Bonghi.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. January 1.

The Character of the Italian Intellect in the History of Philosophy. L. Ferri.

Europe in 1892. An Ex-Minister.
 Cosmopolis. E. Panzacchi.
 The Queen of Etruria.—I. G. Sforza.
 Italian Electoral Statistics. L. Palma.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

January 1.

Recent Discoveries in Egypt. S. Ricci.
 The Good and Evil of Negative Biblical Criticism. G. Semeria.
 The Hexameron.—III. (continued. A. Stoppani.
 The Late Elections and the Necessity for Reform. R. de
 Cesare.

January 16.

Pietro Cossa. P. E. Castagnola.
 Religious Instruction in Elementary Schools. C. Marchini.
 A New Guide to Florence. P. Galletti.
 St. Paul and His Fourteen Epistles. D. N. Guarise.
 Cardinal Lavignerie and the Second Republic. Continued. A.
 A. di Pesaro.
 Modern Rationalism. Enfrassii.
 Angelo Villa Pernice. Luisa Angoletti.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

La Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid. December 30, 1892.

Don Hugo de Moncada. J. C. Alegre.
 Forms of Government.—VIII. D. Isern.
 Scattered Notes. R. A. Sereix.
 Literary Events, 1892. M. de Palau.

L'Avenç.—Barcelona. December 31.

Narcis Oller. J. B. Roger.
 From Barcelona to Montserrat on Foot.—IV. L. de Romero.
 Popular Anthropology.—X. J. V. Vivó.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CRev.	Charities Review.	KO.	King's Own.*	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
		MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

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Honolulu.

THE NEW UNITED STATES BATTLE SHIP "INDIANA."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 39

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Democrats
in Full
Authority.*

For the first time since James Buchanan so willingly vacated the White House and turned over the executive responsibilities of a distracted and discredited government to Abraham Lincoln, the Democratic party is once more in full possession of governing authority. During a part of the period from 1877 to 1881 it controlled both Houses of Congress, but Mr. Hayes and a Republican Cabinet held the executive power. From March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland was in the White House after twenty-four years of Republican Presidents—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. But the Senate was predominantly Republican during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and the Democratic party could not be held undividedly responsible, for the Senate shares legislative authority with the House of Representatives, and in considerable degree shares executive authority with the President. But at length, after thirty-two years of complete or partial retirement, the Democratic party enjoys a full restoration. The period commonly assigned to one generation has passed away. With it may be said to have gone over from the domain of practical politics to that of historical discussion those sectional estrangements and misunderstandings of which the war was the beginning of the end, rather than the provoking cause. Historical periods never, in fact, begin and end abruptly. They merge into one another so gradually that it is only as a matter of subsequent convenience and upon the arbitrary basis of some external event that precise limits can be assigned. However that may be, it is wholly probable that politicians and historians will easily agree that in the political history of the United States the thirty-two years from the accession of Lincoln in 1861 to the retirement of Harrison in 1893 should be treated as a distinct period.

*Characteristics
of the
Republican Period.*

Progress is never in direct lines or in symmetrical forms. In one period a young nation may grow by leaps and bounds along certain courses of development, and in another period it may bring up to a like standard a group of qualities which had previously been neglected. The task of the period through which our

country has just passed was the demonstration of a great idea of nationality and the removal of causes which obstructed the sweep of that idea. The issues of the war settled the territorial integrity of the country and reduced the States to something like the rank of provinces. The protective tariff, however selfishly and expensively some parts of it may have worked, has not in fact been maintained chiefly in response to the demand of private interests, but has been an inseparably blended part of a great, positive, constructive policy for the material expansion and the industrial maturing of the great new-born Nation of the West. In like manner the construction of the Pacific railroads and the gridiron of interior and far Western transportation routes, with imperial subsidies of public lands, has been in pursuance of the same bold policy of national development under aggressive government auspices. National banking and national money have naturally belonged to the period. Vast expenditures for waterways and internal improvements have had their logical place. An internal revenue system of a character and on a scale that would have been impossible before the war had its fit part in the huge programme of national Republicanism. The wastes of public land became desirable, immigration in hordes unequalled at any point in the world's history was fostered, and rows of new States were peopled, organized and brought into the Union. If there was danger attendant upon the rapidity and the high pressure of all this national expansion, there was at least a solid, thrifty financial basis for it. The Republican business policy took advantage of flush and booming times to pay off the national debt with a celerity that gave our securities the best reputation in the world, and that rendered easy the refunding of all our public obligations at very low rates of interest. An abounding treasury lent itself to successive measures for the enlargement of the pension rolls, until the country found itself paying out a third of the national income to survivors of the Union armies or their relatives. Forcing processes—or, if one prefers the term, constructive policies—cannot go on forever. The Republican party avowed its uncompromising adherence to a high protective tariff by enacting the McKinley law at a time

when the country, right or wrong, felt that the tariff was becoming the instrument of private monopoly and was outliving its temporary usefulness for the development of the country. The Republicans attempted to bring local education under national surveillance and subsidy, and to assume national control of Federal elections, at a time when it was widely felt that national influence and authority had already grown beyond appropriate bounds. The long continuance of a constructive national policy had seemed to ally too closely with the government the capitalists engaged in constructive business enterprises of every character, and the Republican party began to suffer from the reproach of being plutocratic.

*The Period
of Recuperation
and Reform*

The people at least fancy that they want a new period of a more negative type of policy, which shall reform inequalities that have grown up concomitantly with rapid national expansion. The protective system is condemned; the so-called extravagance of our pension laws is to be severely undone; subsidies and bounties are marked for destruction; administration is to be made more scientific and business-like; revision, economy, reform of abuses—these are the watch-words. There has been a period of high pressure and vast expansion, attended with inevitable extravagances and abuses, so it is urged; and now there must be a period of sifting and criticism, of readjustment and severe reform. Nothing constructive is promised for the new period. But on the other hand there are no signs whatever that any iconoclasm is meditated. In spite of the Chicago platform, which declared protection to be unconstitutional and a fraud, nobody appears to believe that any important American industries which rely essentially upon tariff discrimination against rival imports are imperilled. Neither the new naval policy, nor the new postal subsidy policy for encouragement of a merchant marine, is thought to be marked out for abandonment. What the Republican *regime* has built up is not to be torn down; and the unfinished parts of the fabric that rest upon good foundations are to be completed. But the spirit of administration is to be different, even radically. It was impossible that the Republican party should be in power without continually pressing programmes of active policy upon the people. The Democratic theory is opposed to this constant governmental activity and assumption of new functions and enterprises, and even when in power that party is essentially one of negation and opposition. Under ordinary conditions, in a country like ours, party preference is largely a matter of temperament. Some men will belong to the party of energy and some will adhere to the party of inertia. Both positions are logical. It is usually best for a country to dismiss the party of energy after a time, for its activities will tend to become meddlesome and pernicious. A period of quiet, of adjustment, and of low pressure, to overhaul the machinery, to take account of stock, to balance the books and to square things generally, is an excellent and indeed an indispensable thing.

*Is a
New Party
Emerging?* In due time the "reformers" of the party of inertia will be superseded again by the "performers" of the party of energy. It is in the very nature of things. It does not signify by what name either party calls itself. There is a belief in many quarters that the Republican party is about to disappear. The Democratic party, of course, is indestructible, because it rests on a basis of permanent principles that make it the natural enemy of every successive new programme of innovation that comes up demanding accomplishment through active governmental agency. Possibly the Populist party is destined to present the next formidable programme which the Democracy must face and fight. Perhaps the Republican party may yet gather itself up and find something to contend for in the line of a progressive American policy that will win the public confidence and favor. Or possibly the Democratic party itself may divide into two camps to which Republicans and Populists will flock according to their individual creeds or interests. Whatever may be the process of party reconstruction, a breaking down of old party lines has evidently begun.

*Incidents
of the
Inauguration.* The abatement of party hostilities and the "good feeling" that characterizes the welcome lull, were very pleasantly illustrated by the fine interchange of courtesies at Washington in the first week of March, between the outgoing and the incoming administrations. Not a



EX-VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

human being in the country would have dared to hint that the courtesies were empty and formal, and were not prompted by mutual respect and kindly feeling. President Harrison and his family did everything in their power to make the White House ready for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland in his treatment of General Harrison showed a considera-

duties and responsibilities attached to it ; but even as it stands it is entitled to more attention than it usually receives. Mr. Morton has filled it in a manner that entitles him to high praise. But to return to inauguration incidents—it is further to be remarked that the retiring cabinet officials in nearly every case were at much pains to receive and show honor to

their Democratic successors. Thus the executive government was made over with good humor and good grace, and there was no trace of slinking or sullenness. The Fourth of March at Washington was the stormiest day of the season, and the inauguration parade was conducted under frightful difficulties. The President was exposed in a very dangerous fashion, and hundreds of illnesses and many deaths followed the drenching of a vast throng of paraders and spectators. Either the date of inauguration must be changed or else the public pageant and the out-of-door address must be abandoned. Quadrennial Fourths of March are proverbially inclement at Washington.

*The
Inaugural
Address.*

Mr. Cleveland's address was eminently characteristic. It is his favorite method to propound the principles that should underlie policies, rather than to disclose any specific lines of action. His address dealt with tariff reform and restated candidly but moderately his theory of the principles that should guide his party's action. In like manner he defended sound money, and in language ominous to the office seekers he laid down the maxims which he holds should prevail in appointments to the public service. He touched upon the pension question and made clear his theory ;

he treated of trusts and monopolies, and to few other subjects did he make any distinct allusion. The address was in a grave tone, and it contained a notable warning that our institutions when seemingly most secure may be in danger from the decay of civic and public virtue. The American eagle does not scream in this address. There is no note of buoyancy or even of cheerfulness in it. Yet it has an air of honest determination, and it cannot be called pessimistic.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

tion that delighted every true American. Vice-President Morton, with the good taste that has belonged to all his public acts, gave a reception in honor of his successor, Mr. Stevenson. This was without precedent, but under the circumstances was charmingly appropriate. Mr. Morton has added a good deal of color to the pale honor of the Vice-Presidency, chiefly through the leading part he has taken in the social life of Washington during the administration. The office might well have some further



DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT, War. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE, Treasury. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, State. HOKE SMITH, Interior. HILARY A. HERBERT, Navy.
GROVER CLEVELAND, President. RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney-General. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Agriculture. WILSON S. BISSELL, Postmaster-General.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET. (FROM "PUCK.")

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

Professor Woodrow Wilson accepted the task of reviewing the new Cabinet for us, and his very just and able discussion of it will be found in the place regularly assigned to our monthly "Character Sketch." It is enough to say here that its extraordinary departures from the traditional methods of Cabinet making are more than anything else an illustration of the rearrangement of party lines that is in progress and that Mr. Cleveland evidently intends to accelerate. The Cabinet has been well received by the country. It was confirmed by the Senate, as is supposed, unanimously and without a word of criticism. The most popular appointment is Mr. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, as Secretary of the Navy, for the simple reason that nearly everybody wants the new navy to be pushed steadily, and Mr. Herbert's identification with the policy of the past ten years has been a part of our legislative history. The most dubious appointment is that of Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, to be Secretary of the Interior and to deal with a great range of delicate questions with which it would be hard to find a public man less familiar than Mr. Smith. Mr. Carlisle was selected for the Treasury as the best man in the Democratic party to lay out and carry through a financial policy. The propriety of his selection is admitted on all sides. Mr. Olney, as Attorney-General, is most highly approved by those best able to pass upon his fitness, and Mr. J. Sterling Morton will find the country ready

to believe in him as a minister of Agriculture. Mr. Gresham's selection was apparently intended as a sensation; and it is likely to produce the effect in the Democratic party—and in other parties, too—that was desired. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Lamont are Mr. Cleveland's close personal friends and associates, and he puts them into the Cabinet because he wants them there in his council of advisers, for much the same reason that President Harrison wanted Mr. Miller in his Cabinet. Messrs. Carlisle, Herbert, Morton and Olney were selected as specialists for their respective portfolios. Messrs. Gresham, Hoke Smith, Bissell and Lamont were appointed on other considerations than their particular qualifications for the places assigned them.

Delay in the Hawaiian Negotiations. Circumstances not of his choosing may give Mr. Gresham a good deal of experience in the first months of his service as minister of foreign affairs. The Hawaiian question has compelled his close attention. Inasmuch as the Senate did not choose promptly to ratify President Harrison's treaty settling the whole case, President Cleveland was entirely justified in withdrawing that treaty and in going about the solution of the question in his own way. It was becoming evident that the Senate was not prepared to give the requisite two-thirds majority for the treaty as it stood, and it was better to withdraw it than to permit its rejection. It

was decided when these comments were written that a Commission would be sent to Hawaii to investigate the situation on the ground, and that Mr. Blount, of Georgia, would be its chairman, his colleagues being a naval officer and an army officer. Such a commission would be well constituted. Mr. Blount is a gentleman of judgment and discernment, who doubtless understands the necessity of an American control of the Sandwich Islands.



HON. JAMES H. BLOUNT, M. C., OF GEORGIA.

Absurd Arguments Against Annexation.

The opposition to the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands put their arguments upon very narrow and inconsistent grounds. At times they argue for the "rights" of ex-Queen Lilioukalani, and at times for the "rights" of the "Princess" Kaiulani, although the claims of the two cannot well be coexistent; while the advocacy of monarchical pretensions by citizens of the United States is an absurdity in any case, and is particularly absurd as regards the Sandwich Islands in view of the facts regarding the Hawaiian monarchy and succession. At other times the opponents of annexation plead for the natives, as if their coming under the flag of the United States would be a misfortune to them instead of the best conceivable thing that could happen to them. There is no reason whatever to think that the natives would not heartily welcome the union with America. Next the opponents of annexation declare that we would be compelled to maintain a great navy to "defend" the islands—a statement almost too absurd for reply. A definitive American control of Hawaii, on the contrary, will materially lessen the naval force that our growing commercial interests in the Pacific would require if

there were doubt about the control of Hawaii, or if rival powers shared our rights and privileges there. Our possession of the key to the North Pacific would make for permanent peace in that quarter, and for comparatively small armaments.

The Working Principle of Federal Government.

The argument that "we have enough to do already without adding the task of governing Hawaii" is the most absurd of all, for it implies an ignorance of the nature of government in general and of our own government in particular. Does any one suppose that it would be "easier" to "govern" this country if we could dispense with everything south of Mason and Dixon's line or west of the Mississippi? On the contrary it would be a much harder task, for international frictions would be multiplied. It will be easier work to run our federal government rather than harder, if Canada ever joins fortunes with us; for then we should be rid of the many questions that now arise between the countries, and localities would continue to conduct their own affairs. It is no "harder work" for us to "govern" a federal republic of forty-four States than it would be to "govern" one of twenty-two. Hawaiian local affairs would continue to be managed in Hawaii, doubtless by the same class of men who have in fact had control of them very properly for half a century, and who now wish to annex the Islands to the United States for mutual advantage. We should have no more of a job on our hands in "governing" the little Hawaiian Islands than we have had in maintaining a reciprocity treaty with them and keeping a Minister and a Consul at Honolulu. The trivial and irrelevant objections that have found their way into print on this Hawaiian question disclose somewhat alarmingly the need of a broad kind of political education in this country. It is separation, and the attempt to maintain too many distinct nationalities, that make government difficult



—From *Nast's Weekly*.

and dangerous. Federation on fair and honorable lines is the great peace-making movement of modern times. Kentucky never quarrels with Tennessee or Ohio; but what friction there would be if the States belonged to different national sovereignties! Mr. Stanley Waterloo's new novel, "An Odd Situation," shows very forcibly the almost intolerable annoyances that arise from two allegiances on the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by the United States would be, directly or indirectly, a blessing to all the powers of the whole world. By all means let President Cleveland move in his own way; but this is no time for men of enlightened views upon the destiny of the United States to be suppressed by a stupid clamor against a policy that civilization, peace, humanity and modern statesmanship all clearly demand.

*Federal
Tendencies in
South America.*

Federation in the interests of peace and of civilization is the clear note of the period. Thus there is on foot a great movement in South America to reverse the old policy of dissension and strife among a group of rival States and to cultivate intimacies looking towards ultimate federation. The lead has been taken by the President of Bolivia, who has negotiated treaties of alliance that will bring together into relations of unprecedented harmony the Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Argentina and Brazil, and that will ultimately include, it is hoped, all the other States of South America. Undoubtedly the movement owes much of its impetus to Mr. Blaine's pan-American Congress and its various projects. South America has magnificent resources, and under a strong federal government like ours its people might well enter upon a period of progress and prosperity that would astonish themselves and the whole world.

*Mr. Cleveland
and
the Offices.*

The President's Private Secretary is often a more important factor in an administration than an average member of the Cabinet. Mr. Cleveland has evidently secured a valuable member of his official *entourage* in the person of Mr. Thurber of Detroit. The selection of Mr. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts to be Assistant Secretary of State has made more comment, perhaps, than was ever aroused before by the designation of a man for that particular post. But Mr. Quincy is a very interesting gentleman, whose personality and career belong distinctly to the new order of things in the Democratic party; and it is nothing very disagreeable that anybody has found to say about him. The chief reason, however, why Mr. Quincy's appointment was the topic of so much discursive chat among politicians and in the press for a week or two in March, was the conspicuous paucity of other important appointments to talk about. Mr. Cleveland had named Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, as Minister to Mexico, and Patrick Collins, of Boston, as Consul-General at London. And a few other Democrats had been designated to take



HON. HENRY T. THURBER,
The President's Private Secretary.

places vacated by Republicans. But the President had made it plain that he was much more interested in public policies than in the apportioning of spoils. He will not be in haste to dispossess Republican postmasters and customs officers. The army of office-seekers, which had gathered in Washington in the first week of the term, soon began to disperse. Of course a very large number of places will be given to Democrats, and the principle of rewarding political services by appointments to office will not be strictly repudiated during the coming four years. But its application bids fair to meet unwonted limits. Really the deadliest blow that Mr. Cleveland could strike at the Republican party would be to keep all existing officials at their posts, with a score or two of exceptions. But this proposition is too paradoxical to find credence with "practical" men.

*A Law to Check
the Slaughter
of Brakemen.*

The retiring Congress has left no very memorable record, whether for good or for ill. The Democratic majority was unworkably large in the House, and its divisions blocked the repeal of the Silver Purchase act, finally prevented the adoption of the Anti-Option bill, and interfered with the success of almost every desirable proposition. For one thing at least the Fifty-second Congress will be gratefully remembered. It enacted a law which is intended, as its title declares, "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes, and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes." The slaughter of brakemen on our railroads through the use of old-fashioned hand-coupling arrangements has been at

the rate of many thousands a year. The railroad companies have preferred to kill their men rather than incur the expense of fitting their cars with automatic couplers. What they would not do voluntarily they will now be compelled to do; but they are allowed until January 1, 1898, to complete the transformation to automatic couplers and steam brakes. Meanwhile, thousands of employees, during the coming five years, will yield up their lives as victims to the shocking greed of our "soulless" railway corporations.

*The Chinese
and the
Geary Bill.*

The Geary Chinese Exclusion bill is one of the few particularly noteworthy achievements of the late Congress. It was enacted last year, and the time limit of some of its most drastic provisions will have expired on May 1. One of these requirements is that every Chinese laborer now lawfully a resident of this country shall be registered by federal officers, and shall deposit copies of his photograph with the authorities. Failure to comply will subject to summary expulsion. At last advices only a handful of Chinamen had observed the law. The remaining time is so short that it would be literally impossible in the San Francisco district for the federal official charged with the task to make out the certificates if all the Chinese should present themselves. There have been bold threats of wholesale deportation of Chinamen for failure to comply with the terms of the Geary Act; but it is not likely that anything of the kind will happen. Nevertheless, it will be interesting to watch developments. The Chinese are doubtless acting upon careful advice.

*As to the
Naval
Outlook.*

In its closing week the House relented somewhat upon the subject of naval appropriations. It had refused to adopt the recommendations of Secretary Tracy, or to agree to the grant voted by the Senate. But Mr. Herbert's designation for the naval portfolio—unofficially made

public while that gentleman was still serving at the head of the Naval Committee of the House—turned the scale with his law-making colleagues and they voted him a new battle ship and some smaller vessels. Secretary Herbert appeared at a dinner in Brooklyn in honor of ex-Secretary Tracy on March 16, and expressly avowed his adherence to Mr. Tracy's policy of naval development. It is to be hoped that he will be able to secure satisfactory appropriations from the Fifty-third Congress for still more new ships. The naval event of the past few weeks, it should be said, has been the launching of the magnificent armored battle ship "Indiana," in some respects the most powerful and formidable war vessel afloat. This ship is a triumph for our naval architects and builders. We are now approaching the fifth place as a naval power. Two or three years ago we ranked twelfth.

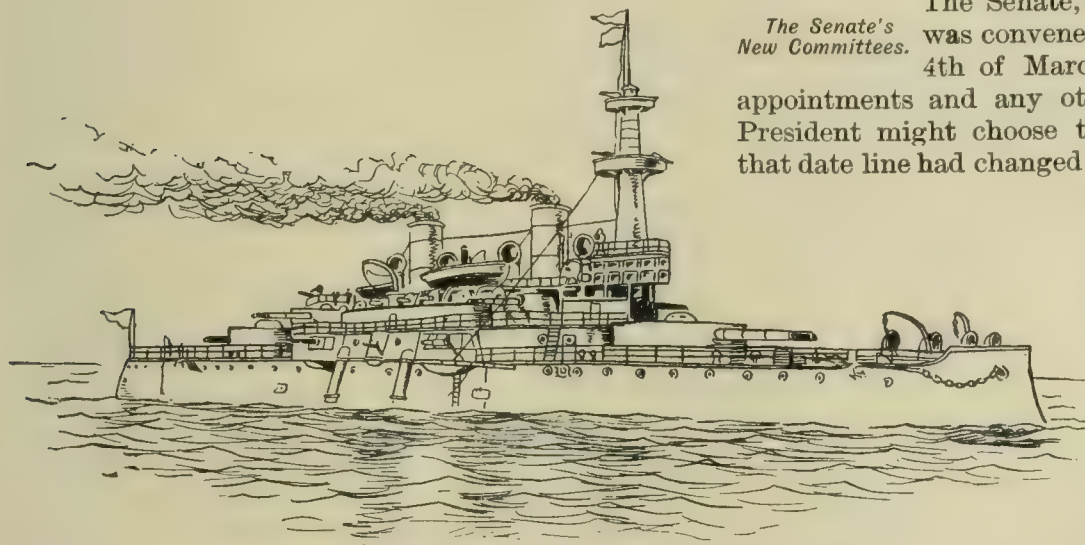


HON. D. W. VORHEES OF INDIANA,
Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

*The Senate's
New Committees.*

The Senate, as is always the custom, was convened in extra session from the 4th of March to confirm the Cabinet appointments and any other nominations that the President might choose to make. The crossing of that date line had changed the party color of the body

over which Mr. Stevenson was to preside in place of Mr. Morton; and the Senators were naturally much stirred up over the reconstruction of standing committees. In the House, the Speaker names the committee-men; but the Senate arranges its own committees. The new order of things finds Cockrell, of



THE NEW BATTLE SHIP "INDIANA."

"Foreign Relations;" Blackburn, of Kentucky, of "Rules;" Ransom, of North Carolina, of "Commerce;" Pugh, of Alabama, of "Judiciary;" McPherson, of New Jersey, of "Naval Affairs;" Palmer, of Illinois, of "Pensions;" Vest, of Missouri, of "Public Buildings and Grounds;" Berry, of Arkansas, of "Public Lands;" Vance, of Georgia, of "Privileges and Elections;" Brice, of Ohio, of "Pacific Railroads;" Jones, of Arkansas, of "Indian Affairs;" Butler, of South Carolina, of "Interstate Commerce;" Colquitt, of Georgia, of "Post Offices and Post Roads," and Gordon, of Georgia, of "Coast Defense,"—not to specify the other committees, numerous enough to afford a chairmanship to every Democrat in the Senate. Generally speaking, the make-up of the important committees has not been regarded as favorable to the most perfect accord with sentiment at the White House.

*No Extra
Anti-Silver
Session.*

The President soon made it evident that he did not intend to call an extra session of the House of Representatives this spring in order to secure a cessation of silver purchases under the Sherman Act. It is by no means certain that either House would have voted to repeal that act even if the President had sent in one of his most powerful messages. It has been stated that he proposed to hold back the local "patronage" that is traditionally accorded to Members of Congress, as a sort of moral club with which to compel their acceptance of his anti-silver policy. But many plans and intentions are ascribed to Mr. Cleveland upon the merest surmise.

*The Chicago
Municipal
Campaign.*

In Chicago, where Carter Harrison succeeded in capturing the Democratic nomination for Mayor, nearly all the important daily papers, excepting the *Times*, of which Mr. Harrison is himself the editor, have joined in a movement for a non-partisan, citizens' administration of municipal affairs. This demand for good city government free from party influence is the most formidable that has ever been made in Chicago. The electoral contest to decide who shall be Mayor during the World's Fair will naturally have attracted attention throughout the country. Mr. Samuel W. Fullerton is the candidate of the Republicans and the citizens' movement. The election occurs on April 4.

*Misbehavior
of State
Legislatures.*

It is as yet too soon to sum up the achievements of the various State legislatures that have been in session. But they have in several instances earned unenviable records. The New Jersey Legislature made itself infamous by the passage of bills legalizing the pool-selling and gambling devices that have become the principal feature of horse racing, and by otherwise fostering race tracks and gambling as the most precious concerns of the Commonwealth. The outburst of popular indignation that has ensued promises much for early reform in New Jersey. The Lower House in Minnesota has refused to pass an act against the pool-rooms, under the influence of the gambling fraternity.



CARTER HARRISON OF CHICAGO.

Several other States have been wrestling with like questions. The violence of the rival factions in the Kansas Legislature has had the effect to injure the reputation of that State to an extent that its own citizens hardly suspect. Kansas is not a lawless or disorderly State—far from it. But the injudicious strivings of its lawmakers at Topeka have given the impression to the world at large that Kansas is a frightfully turbulent region. The New York Legislature has improved the ballot and tax laws; but it has also done various objectionable things at the instigation of Tammany.

*Mr. M'Leod's
Monopoly
Enterprises.*

The collapse of President M'Leod's huge projects for making his "Reading" railroad the nucleus of the most powerful transportation system in the country, followed too closely on the heels of his successful conspiracy to monopolize coal and levy arbitrary tribute upon millions of helpless consumers, to arouse much sympathy for him. It is a pity that the talents of a man like M'Leod could not be employed for the public good rather than for objects detrimental to the public. M'Leod has almost as much boldness of grasp and executive vigor as the late Minister Baross, who revolutionized the railway system of Hungary; though of course Baross was superior to the typical American

railway manager in accuracy of knowledge and thoroughness of training. But the great difference lies in the fact that Baross was a public official, dealing with a system of state-owned railways, and using his brilliant talents for the welfare of the people. The methods and careers of men like M'Leod will, sooner or later, almost inevitably compel the American people to assume direct public operation of railways and



PRESIDENT A. A. M'LEOD.

control of coal deposits. Minnesota, by the way, has been immensely agitated by the legislative investigation and exposure of the iniquitous methods of the "coal combine" as affecting that particular State.

*Mr. Gladstone's
Successful
Opening.*

Mr. Stead sends for this department the following *resume* of the English political situation from his own point of view: The British Ministry has surprised everybody, itself probably most of all, by the success with which it has opened its first session. It has scored time after time, and it has been even more successful in the country than in the House of Commons. Such a run of good luck seldom cheers the hearts of an administration at the meeting of a new Parliament. They have won the seats of Pontefract, Hexham, and Scirencester, increased their majority in Gateshead, diminished the Unionist majorities in Stockport and Horsham, and returned Anti-Parnellites in both the divisions of Meath. In the House they have registered majorities twice their normal strength, with the result that the Unionist rank and file have for the moment somewhat lost their heads. Mr. Balfour being unfortunately laid up with influenza, Lord Randolph came to the fore, and the *Standard* declared in disgust that the Opposition had been "beaten, outmanœuvred and discredited" owing to "mismanagement, carelessness or indifference." All this, of course, is exaggeration. Mr. Balfour went through the same kind of hubbub when he first became leader of the House, and as soon as he is him-

self again he will assert his authority. For the moment the Unionists were gnashing their teeth, and the Liberals were cock-a-hoop." But it could not last.

*Home
Rule Plus
Suicide.*

On February 14 Mr. Gladstone explained to an inconveniently crowded House of Commons the main outlines of his second attempt at the construction of a Home Rule Government for Ireland. The Old Man Eloquent spoke for nearly two hours, and only forgot two items of importance in the complicated details of the new scheme, a fact attributed solely to his having once turned over two sheets of his notes instead of one. Every one agrees it was a great speech, and at least half the electorate believes that it unfolded a great scheme for the settlement of the perennial Irish difficulty. Unfortunately it was more than that. Whatever may be its merits as a speech or as a scheme for improving the government of Ireland, they are altogether overshadowed by the fatal proposal incorporated in the bill to insist, as a corollary of the establishment of a local subordinate Parliament at Dublin, upon the destruction of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster.

*The Future
House
of Commons.*

This proposal is so utterly insane that it is difficult to realize that it is embedded as an integral part in the Home Rule bill, which represents the last word of the collective wisdom of the Cabinet after seven months in office and seven years in opposition. But it is no mere nightmare of politics, it is an indisputable fact. The ninth clause of the Home Rule bill provides quietly



PATIENT BUT READY.

From [Moonshine] February 18, 1893.

but effectually for the destruction of the only instrument of Government which remains for the government of the Empire. The Crown with its spectral prerogatives hovers like a disembodied ghost over the throne of the Tudors and the Plantagenets. The House of Lords has dwindle to a mere rusty vacuum brake of intermittent and uncertain application. The House of Commons, the heir of all the authorities and of all the orders, alone stands between the country and anarchy. From general election to general

election the House of Commons is a visible, tangible, measurable entity, with a unity of personality and a continuity of resolution which alone renders it possible for the Government of the Queen to be carried on. But as a mere corollary to the establishment of local self-government among five millions of Irishmen—one million of whom repudiate the gift as a curse—Mr. Gladstone incidentally proposes to render the House of Commons impossible as an instrument of government. The provision that the House of Commons in the future shall no longer be a compact and homonogeneous body, but shall contain eighty members in it but not of it, who shall sometimes vote and sometimes be forbidden to vote, destroys the stability and equilibrium of the Governing Chamber, and renders impossible the Government of the British Empire.

*Dr Jekyll
and Mr. Hyde
in Politics.*

It is impossible to discuss a proposal to paralyse the whole Imperial Government as if it were a detail of a bill setting up local legislature in Ireland. We love the Irish and wish them well. They need Home Rule, and Home Rule they shall have; but it is not necessary to bind together the creation of a new Parliament on College Green with the dementing of the old Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, damned Home Rule for seven years by linking it with a proposal to mutilate the Imperial Parliament by excluding the Irish members altogether. This year he has gone a step further by proposing to dement it, and this proposal if persisted in will damn Home Rule for seven years more. For outside Bedlam there can be found no such personality as the House of Commons will be after this proposal is carried into effect. It will be a double-souled, double-minded entity of uncertain resolution and with no continuity of thought or purpose, but which can always be guaranteed to undo tomorrow what it has done to-day, and to stultify itself by arriving at absolutely contrary decisions. Applied to the present House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone would have a majority of about twenty when any measure was under discussion that could by any pretext be regarded as Imperial, but on all the great vital questions of English, Scotch and Welsh reforms he would be in a minority of about thirty. Thus, Mr. Stevenson's familiar romance of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde will be realized in the House of Commons of the future, with the difference that whereas Dr. Jekyll was never Mr. Hyde except when he pleased, no one will ever know when he calls upon this new monster of Mr. Frankenstein Gladstone's creation whether he will be received by the Liberal Dr. Jekyll or the Conservative Mr. Hyde.

*Buying
Diamonds
Too Dear.*

It passeth the wit of man to devise arrangements for separating local from Imperial questions in the deliberations of the House of Commons. So it would seem. Therefore, taking leave of his wit, Mr. Gladstone seems to have taken counsel of his folly, and we have his great career

marred by such a suicidal fatuity as this. For on this point there must be no misunderstanding. If Home Rule can only be purchased by mutilating or dementing the House of Commons, then the British electors will have none of it. You can buy even diamonds too dear. And the most enthusiastic of British Home Rulers may well pause before consenting to burn down the Imperial Parliament in order to roast Paddy's pig. If Mr. Gladstone cannot contrive to erect a subordinate Parliament at Dublin, and at the same time leave intact, with all its powers, prerogatives, and members, the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, then the task will have to be entrusted to other hands, or Ireland will have to go without Home Rule. The *sine qua non* of Home Rule is that nothing shall be done to impair either the moral authority or the executive efficiency of the House of Commons. That assembly is to the British what the autocracy of the Czar is to the Russians; what the temple on Mount Zion was to the Jew; what the Papacy is to the Roman Church. It is the palladium of liberties; the central citadel of privileges; the throne of the Imperial democracy. No profane Uzzah, be he ever so zealous for Home Rule, shall be suffered to lay hand on that sacred ark.

*The Hole in
the Hull of
the Ship.*

The only chance for Home Rule at the coming general election is to convince the British elector that Ireland can have her Parliament without impairing the authority or transforming the constitution of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. It will be difficult, almost impossible, to produce that conviction in face of this second attempt to tamper with the foundations of the Empire. For let there be no mistake about it. The House of Commons, as an assembly with an assured majority supporting a Ministry with a settled policy, Imperial and British, will be destroyed by Mr. Gladstone's bill as it now stands as effectively as the Parliament of King James would have been if Guy Fawkes had not been discovered in time. Fortunately the Guy Fawkes section of the Home Rule bill has been found out ere it was yet too late to avert the threatened catastrophe. This means that unless Clause 9 shares the fate of Jonah, Home Rule is as dead as Julius Cæsar. It is almost as profitable discussing the sailing and fighting qualities of the *Howe*, which now lies at the bottom of the Bay of Ferrol, as to discuss the details of the Home Rule scheme, so long as it is encumbered with the proposal to destroy the House of Commons. The armament, the machinery, and the build of the *Howe* may be perfection, but as she has got a huge hole in her hull and is at the bottom of the sea, her excellent qualities are of no account. So it is with the Home Rule bill.

*How it
Would Work.*

This is not metaphor. It is simple, sober, serious fact. Look at the way in which the scheme would work out. Suppose that the Home Rule bill had been passed as it stands, and that Mr. Gladstone, "cursed with the burden of



THE HOME RULE SHIP ON THE ROCKS.

a granted prayer," were beginning to carry on the government of the Empire on the new conditions. The House of Commons would then consist of 648 members when dealing with Imperial questions, and of 576 members when dealing with legislation for England, Scotland and Wales. On the Queen's Speech in the larger House Mr. Gladstone would have a working majority of 20. The moment he began to legislate, he would be confronted by a solid majority of 30. The larger Imperial House would approve of his legislative programme on a vote of confidence by a majority of 20, and then the smaller British House would throw out, one after the other, every measure in that programme which could not by hook or by crook be labeled Imperial by a majority of 30. Here would be, not one House, but two Houses; not one majority, but two majorities, and these on opposite sides. Everything would be in a condition of unstable equilibrium. The two Houses would be inextricably intermixed, until, as in a dissolving view, no one could tell 'tother from which. And this is the latest outcome—the mature fruits of the constructive statesmanship of our age. Since the *Liberum veto* which destroyed Poland, no such lunatic device was ever proposed for the undoing of an Empire.

*The Only
Formula of
Safety.*

The mischief has come from ignoring the fact that the establishment of a subordinate Parliament in Dublin, upon whose willing shoulders the Imperial Parliament at Westminster could devolve the bulk of its purely Irish business, no more necessitates any interference with the constitution of the Imperial body than the establishment of the London County Council—even when its powers are extended to John Burns's ideal of a London Commune—involved any interference with the position of the Metropolitan members in the House of Commons. The *status quo* at Westminster must remain absolutely intact until at least due trial be made of the result of the new experiment. That is the way of safety. There is no other. Hence if Mr. Gladstone does not plainly and explicitly announce, in moving the second reading of the bill, that the ninth clause and all those which tamper with the constitution of the Imperial Parliament have been definitely abandoned, it is difficult to justify any vote in its favor. Let us discuss Home Rule by all means; but first let us make sure that an utter end has been put to the proposal to destroy the House of Commons.

*The Bill
Without the
Guy Fawkes
Clause.*

If, as some good friends of the Ministry give assurance, the Guy Fawkes section was only inserted in order to be treated to the fate of Jonah, the House may proceed to discuss the scheme with fair prospect of arriving at an agreement. The bill itself is comparatively simple. Irish land is to remain for three years in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. The Irish constabulary is to remain for six years under the control of the Imperial authorities, who also for six years will appoint the judges. The commercial policy of the country,

the customs, excise and post office, will remain permanently in the control of the Imperial Government. In all matters relating to peace, war, defence, foreign relations, titles, coinage and religious liberty, the Local Assembly at Dublin would have no right to interfere. If any dispute arose, appeal is to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the creature of the Imperial Government. To make assurance double sure, all acts passed by the Dublin legislature are liable to veto at the hands of the Viceroy, who is appointed by the Imperial Government. He will have sole right of initiating money bills, and he will be liable to receive not merely advice from his Executive Council, but direct instructions from the Imperial Government at Westminster. If, therefore, the Guy Fawkes section is dropped, this is very much like Home Rule in Ireland as in London, *mutatis mutandis*. There can be no doubt as to the subordination of the Irish Parliament and the supreme control of the Imperial Parliament, which retains moreover intact in its own hands the absolute right not only to repeal the whole or any part of the Home Rule bill, but may at any time when the Home Rule act is in full force, legislate directly for Ireland just as if the Irish Parliament did not exist.

*The Parliament
in College
Green.*

The Irish Parliament which it is proposed to establish will consist of two Chambers—the first, a popularly-elected House of 103 members, chosen for five years; the second, an Elective Council of 48 members, elected once in eight years by owners or occupiers of property of the rateable value of £20 per annum. Of these there are 170,000 in Ireland. When the two Chambers disagree, there must either be a dissolution or an interval of two years before the Assembly can send a bill up a second time to the Council. If it is then rejected a second time, the two Houses meet in Congress to decide the fate of the bill by a joint vote. The only other important point is that of finance. The Imperial Government will keep the Customs duties, amounting to £2,360,000, leaving all other sources of revenue to the Irish Government. Towards the reduction of the Irish tribute there is to be a subsidy of £500,000 for the first year towards the cost of the constabulary, which is to be diminished year by year until it disappears. By this means, if the Irish drink as much whisky under Home Rule as they do under Coercion, they will be able to pay their way and have a surplus on paper of £500,000, the total cost of their civil administration being reckoned at £5,160,000.

*The Attitude
of the
Irish.*

The bill, apart from clause 9, is an extremely moderate measure. The organ of Mr. Redmond thus sums up what it calls the five heads of the hydra of the veto:

First, there is the Initiatory clause, giving the Viceroy absolute control over the introduction of money bills. Second, There is the Legislative Council, all-powerful to hamper, harass, and probably in most cases finally to defeat popular measures. Third, There is the Veto of the English Cabinet. Fourth, There is the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London to de-

are void any Irish Act passed in violation of the Irish Constitution. And fifth, There is the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, embracing its general privilege to do absolutely as it likes with reference to any Irish matter, local or national, and its particular privilege to pass laws on Irish subjects concurrently with the Irish Legislature, rendering those of the Irish Legislature null and void, and mere pastime of children.

But, notwithstanding this five-headed hydra, the Irish members have accepted the measure with some reservations, and it only needs a little courage and patriotism to secure the settlement of the question on this business-like basis—always, of course, understanding that the lethal section of the bill destroying the efficiency of the House of Commons is summarily and decisively got rid of.

The Reception of the Bill. After Mr. Gladstone sat down, Sir Edward Clarke picked holes in the bill. Mr. Sexton welcomed it with enthusiasm. Colonel Saunderson denounced it on general principles, and Mr. Balfour moved the adjournment of the debate. The first deliverance of the Leader of the Opposition was ineffective. His chief point, that the limited subsidy of £500,000 per annum to the cost of the police was equivalent to a war indemnity of £17,000,000 sounded well at first, but as the subsidy is to diminish annually and to disappear altogether by the end of the century, the Ministers had no difficulty in parrying his attack. Mr. Bryce said what could be said in defense of the absurd and impossible arrange-



SEXTON DENOUNCING "THE TIMES."

ment of clause 9. Mr. Redmond was more reasonable than any one expected. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke with an effort, but without effect. Mr. Campbell Bannerman defended the bill. Mr. Chamberlain, on the following Thursday, made much the most powerful attack upon the bill. Mr. Blake, the Canadian, made a brilliant defense. Mr. Goschen spoke as is his wont. Mr. Morley's reply in summing up the debate was purposely mild, moderate and explanatory. Ultimately the bill was read a first time without a division. There was noted an unusual absence of heat and rancor in the discussion. The Unionists, possibly owing to a brooding influenza on their front bench, have been depressed. The Gladstonians were jubilant, while some of the Irish actually began to dream dreams that the bill would pass, not only the Commons, but the Lords. The bill has come in like a lamb; it will go out like a lion.

The "Times" and the Irish Members. If there was an absence of passion from the debate on the Home Rule bill, there was plenty in the stormy interpellation that followed Lord Wolmer's assertion that the Irish members were paid by the English Liberal party. The *Times*, which had quoted Lord Wolmer as an authority, was declared to have been guilty of a breach of privilege; but, as its conductors apologized, no further penalty was inflicted. Irish members deem it sinful to finger any money that does not come from Irish or Irish transmarine pockets. At least they say so. But this is all nonsense. If Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Schnadhorst passed a check for £5,000 to the war chest of the Nationalists, to be expended without conditions in equipping the parliamentary contingent, it would be perfectly legitimate. Why should the Irish, unlike any other people, refuse to receive money if it is freely offered by men of an-



MR. WALTER, OWNER OF "THE TIMES," DOES PENANCE.

From the *Westminster Budget*.

other nationality from their own? *Non olet!* But, as a matter of fact, the sinews of war have not been supplied from the treasury of the Liberal caucus, so that the Irish had their chance. They made the most of it, Mr. Sexton leading with vigor. But it was much ado about nothing: Nor can the dull-pated Saxon quite understand why men who are every day denounced as traitors and assassins should tear a passion to tatters because one of their habitual calumniators describes them, for a variation, as "mercenaries."

*The
Registration
Bill.*

The Home Rule bill being read a first time, Mr. Fowler introduced his Reform bill, under the modest guise of a bill for simplifying the registration of electors. At present, the cost of keeping up the register is thrown upon the rival party organizations, and there are so many restrictions on registration that seven out of every seventeen adult males have no votes. The total of presumably qualified adults in the three kingdoms is estimated by the *Westminster Gazette* at 11,000,000, of whom 4,800,000 are disfranchised for one cause or another. Mr. Fowler makes a long stride towards the establishment of universal male suffrage by sweeping away all the barriers which have hitherto restricted the registration of electors. His proposals, which were welcomed cordially by so moderate a Unionist as Sir Henry James, consist of five propositions: 1, The appointment of district and superintendent registrars, appointed and paid by the local authorities, whose duty it will be to see that every qualified householder is duly inscribed on the register; 2, the reduction of the qualifying period from twelve months to three; 3, the facilitation of the transfer of voters from the register of one district to another; 4, the simplification of the lodger franchise; and, 5, the abolition of the rating qualification. The bill, which was generally approved, is to be referred to a Grand Committee. The question of one man one vote is to be dealt with in another bill.

*Employers'
Liability.*

After Mr. Fowler had explained the provisions of his Registration bill, and Sir George Trevelyan had followed suit with the Scotch counterpart, Mr. Asquith explained the Ministerial proposal for settling the vexed question of employers' liability. They propose to abolish altogether the doctrine of common employment. Wherever a person for his own profit sets in motion agencies involving risks to others, he must be held to be civilly responsible for the consequences. All general prospective agreements contracting oneself out of the Act are declared invalid, although in cases where a mutual insurance fund existed the employer would, in case of a verdict against him, be entitled to draw the sum to which the workman would be entitled. The method of obtaining legal redress was simplified, and seamen are for the first time to be classed as workmen. Mr. Chamberlain, holding that the law ought to secure compensation to all workmen for all injuries sustained

in the ordinary course of their employment and not caused by their own act or default, moved an amendment to the second reading. The debate stands adjourned.

*Other Labor
Bills in
Parliament.*

The Government has not been slow to introduce other bills dealing with the condition of the laboring classes. The bill providing fresh security against cruelly long hours on railways has been read a second time. Another bill has been introduced dealing with courts of conciliation, a third proposes to raise the age up to which education is enforced by one year, while a fourth provides for the prompt notification of accidents. Ministers, especially in the great spending departments, have devoted much time to discussing



LORD RANDOLPH HIMSELF AGAIN.

how best they can improve the condition of their workmen; a labor bureau is being organized, a labor gazette is in process of publication, and all along the line ministers are doing their best to show that they understand where lies the balance of voting strength in the constituencies. The working man is king, and we are courtiers all, for by his favor we live. The Cheap Trains bill, providing that workmen should be carried from 2d. for distances, of five miles to 8d. for distances of twenty miles, although a Government measure, has been read a second time and referred to a select committee.

The Welsh Church.

The Welsh having returned thirty-one out of thirty-four members pledged to disestablish the Church of England that is quartered in the Principality, Mr. Asquith brought in a bill suspending all appointments to Bishoprics, Dignities and Benefices in Wales. All clergymen appointed after this bill will hold their preferment at the pleasure of Parliament. This is to prevent the creation of any fresh vested interests. The first reading of the bill was carried by a majority of fifty-six. If the Irish members had been excluded the bill would have been carried only by a majority of five. Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical Unionists did not vote. The Welsh members are inclined to be mutinous. They want the Church disestablished with the promptitude with which John the Baptist's head was presented to Salome after her famous dance. But the Lords will throw out the Suspensory bill, and everything in Wales and elsewhere will depend upon the next general election.

Lord Randolph Redivivus.

The most remarkable parliamentary episode has been the resurrection of Lord Randolph Churchill. In the debate on the Welsh Church Preliminary Disestablishment bill, Lord Randolph astonished and delighted his old followers by making a thoroughly characteristic old-time speech. Nothing could be in greater contrast than his speech on the Welsh bill and that on Home Rule. The quondam leader of the House

seemed to have regained his youth and high spirits, and he went for the bill like a regular slugger. There were few in the House who did not feel that if Lord Randolph were to keep it up in that style Mr. Balfour's position would be endangered. But every one knows Lord Randolph cannot keep it up. Never had any man a more brilliant chance than he. But he flung it away, and such opportunities come not back. Lord Randolph, like Fuzzy-wuzzy of the Soudan, is a first-class fighting-man, but like poor Fuzzy-wuzzy he is best at headlong charges fitfully delivered. He cannot be depended upon. His apparition was rather the return of a ghost than a real resurrection. He has come back, but not to stay.

The New Chairman of Committees.

The office of "Chairman of Committees" in the House of Commons is one to which there is nothing that exactly corresponds in the American parliamentary practice. The Chairman presides when all bills are being considered in what is known as the committee stage. The function is really about as important as the Speakership. For many years Mr. Leonard Courtney has been Chairman; but the Gladstonians have now replaced him by Mr. J. W. Mellor. They wanted a Chairman who could be relied upon to apply the closure drastically in the interests of the administration, and generally to crush obstruction. Mr. Mellor began his work awkwardly, and the House fell into a wrangle over a tactless ruling he made on his very first night, and became a bear-garden in the midst of which he sat helpless for an hour. Doubtless he will improve with experience. He will need all his wisdom and all his firmness to keep the business in hand when the Home Rule bill gets into committee, for so curious is the character of man that, although every Member of the House of Commons knows perfectly well that the present Home Rule bill will not pass into law, they will debate it as seriously as if the future of Ireland depended upon the wording of each clause. It is understood on all hands that the Lords will throw the bill out, no matter what changes may be made in it. It is equally understood that Ministers do not intend to dissolve this year if they can help it. Their plan of campaign is to send as many bills as possible, of as showy a character as possible, up to the House of Lords, in order that they may be rejected one after another, and that the appeal from the country against the House of Lords may have as strong a case as possible to back it. The worst of these tactics is that Clause 9 of the Home Rule bill practically gives away the whole case of the Liberals in advance, because as most of the bills that the Lords will have to deal with relate solely to England, Scotland and Wales, they will reject them without hesitation, inasmuch as there will already be registered against them a majority of the votes of the Members of England, Scotland and Wales. The more the nation realizes the significance of Clause 9, the more evident it will see that the clause will supply a moral justification for almost any obstructive action on the part of the House of Lords.

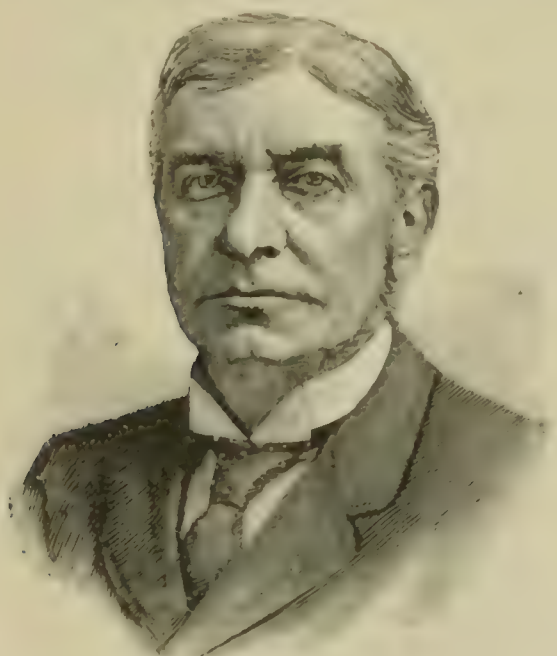


THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

From the *Pall Mall Budget*. February 23. 1893.

*Constitution
Mongering.*

All these things will tend to give fresh point and substance to the demand for a revision of the British constitution. This will be brought about by the joint action of two antagonistic forces. The Liberals will clamor against the House of Lords, merely in order to relieve themselves of the drag of the second chamber; the Conservatives, supported by many of the more thoughtful



MR. J. W. MELLOR, M.P.

among the Liberals, alarmed at the heedlessness displayed by many from whom better things might have been expected, will be driven to apply themselves in earnest to a strengthening of the House of Lords. Thus, the question will be brought to the front alike by those who hate the peers and those who love them. What shape the reconstituted House of Lords will take no one can say, but there seems to be little doubt that there will emerge a second chamber much stronger than the present aristocratic body can ever hope to be. Next year, or the year after, Lord Rosebery may have his chance of showing whether he is as wise and courageous in domestic reform as he has shown himself to be in foreign politics. Little has been stirring for a few weeks to divert Lord Rosebery's attention from meditations on the future of the House of Lords. Sir George Portal is making his way steadily towards Uganda; the Egyptian ferment has died down, there having been just enough to do to give the English not merely a pretext but a justification for strengthening their hold on the country, and elsewhere things seem to be calm. The arbitration about the Behring Sea question progresses at Paris, and the steps that are being taken at Washington towards the annexation of the Sandwich Islands do not create a ripple upon the mill pond at the British foreign office. It is taken as a matter of course in official British circles that the United States will annex Hawaii, and that in the due course of time other expansions of the American Republic will occur.

*Agitation as a
Factor in En-
glish Politics.*

The extent to which popular agitation is recognized as a legislative factor in English government is often very imperfectly appreciated by foreigners, who imagine that one great object of representative government is to transfer power from the tumult of the street and the reckless passion of the mob to the calmer region of deliberation supplied by a select representative assembly. But to those who are familiar with the working of the modern British machine, nothing can be further from the truth. The decision of the question for or against Home Rule will be made, not by the House of Commons, but by more or less tumultuous assemblies of excited citizens outside. The Commons will pass the bill, the Lords will throw it out, and the only solution of the deadlock that is possible—failing the Referendum, which will not be adopted this year—is a series of public meetings in all parts of the country. If there are public meetings on both sides, the deadlock will continue till there is another general election. If the public meetings are all on one side, the other side will give in. But everything depends upon the ability to muster what, in old days, would have been disdainfully denounced as the mob. That is the familiar and well-established method of working the British Constitution. But this year we witness a fuller development in the same direction, of the ascendancy of platform over Parliament. The opposition, outnumbered in the House of Commons, appeal to the public meeting and protest against the second reading of the Home Rule bill being permitted before they have had an opportunity of stumping the country at Easter against the bill.

*The Protests
of
Ulster.*

The whole object of the Unionists at present is to organize popular demonstrations against the bill in the country, and especially in Ulster, where the Unionist feeling rises to the verge of passion. The Protestants of Ulster, if the *status quo* at Westminster were kept unchanged, would ultimately acquiesce in the establishment of local self-government in Ireland, in which they, by their wealth, energy and business capacity, would inevitably hold the upper hand. But to a Home Rule bill like that of 1886, which practically cut Ireland off from the empire, or to a Home Rule bill like the present one, which would literally destroy the empire by paralyzing its governing assembly, they will never consent. They are talking foolishly about fighting; but there is no need for such nonsense. If they were to send, as they have talked of doing, 10,000 Ulstermen by swift steamers from Belfast to march through London to make a solemn appeal in the Albert Hall to their English fellow-countrymen not to cut them adrift, they would probably do more to settle the question, in their sense, than by all their threats of armed resistance. The scenic effect of 10,000 stalwart Ulstermen marching through the land, appealing to the Protestant and Imperial sentiment of Great Britain against a bill which, as it now stands, is indefensible even by Home Rulers, could hardly fail to spike in advance the guns of the agitation against the House of Lords which is now in train for the autumn.

*The Balance
of English
Opinion.*

In February the by-elections seemed to prove that the opinion of the constituencies was veering round in favor of the Government. March opened with a by-election of a very different kind. Grimsby, which last year elected a Home Ruler by a majority of 636, on March 7 elected a Unionist by a majority of 964. The voting, however, did not turn upon Home Rule so much as upon the personality of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Broadhurst, the much respected representative of the older trades unionism, has the misfortune to be regarded with bitter hostility by the new unionists. A fierce attack was made upon him by some of the leaders of the new unions which came to the front at the Dock strike, and their tactics proved completely successful. The laborers were adjured to vote Unionist for once, to teach Mr. Broadhurst a lesson, and they responded to the appeal with a vengeance. A shifting of 750 votes from one side to the other and the conversion of a majority of 600 into a minority of 960 is a notable tribute to the power and the ruthlessness of the semi-socialists, to whom an old trades unionist who objects to the Eight Hours' bill, is much more hateful than the Tory, who, a few years back was regarded in those quarters as an enemy to the human race.

*Lesseps
and
Jules Ferry.*

France continues to be swathed in the miasma of recent scandals, as the malaria of Panama encompassed the hopeless laborers who perished along with the canal in order that speculators might filch millions in France. The net effect, so far, has not been to weaken the feeling of sympathy for the old Lesseps, the hero engineer of this epoch. For M. Eiffel and for M. Charles de Lesseps few people care, but the old man, whose reason has almost forsaken its seat, is undoubtedly a mournful and pathetic figure. It is indeed sad that he had not died before his great career had suffered so terrible an anti-climax. French reputations are subject to the strangest fatalities. The events that had dragged the name of Lesseps in the mire and had blighted so many other reputations had served to resurrect a man who was supposed years ago to have been forever condemned to obloquy and retirement. Jules Ferry, of whose sudden death the cable brought word on March 17, had just been lifted upon a pedestal again. When the Panama scandal exploded it was confidently anticipated by those who pressed for the



THE LATE JULES FERRY.

inquiry that the result would cover with discredit the men in power, and especially the Opportunists. Instead of doing so, while it has damaged M. Rouvier, it has done much more mischief to the Radicals, and as if to emphasize the fact, the month of February closed with the election of M. Jules Ferry to the presidency of the Senate. M. Jules Ferry was the particular detestation of the Radicals. He was a kind of French Lord Beaconsfield, and Tonkin was for him what Afghanistan and Zululand were to the primrose peer. As he added to the antipathy engendered by his Jingoism the hatred that the Catholic Church naturally feels for those who wage war against religious orders and regard clericalism as the enemy, M. Ferry was extremely unpopular with very powerful sections of the community. When he was defeated some time ago his enemies chuckled and maintained that he had fallen to rise no more. The damage to reputations that had been wrought by the recent scandals had, however, brought him once more to the front, and Jules Ferry, the Tonkinois, was again one of the first half-dozen men in the Republic, standing almost on the steps leading to the presidential chair. And now, rehabilitated and honored once more while so many who rejoiced at his earlier downfall are themselves under the ban, he has had the good fortune to make his demise with a vindicated name. His climax contrasts dramatically with the anti-climax of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, whom death still refuses to release, while life can bring no possible retrieval of name or fortune.

*The German
Agrarian
Movement.*

While France has been passing through the crisis caused by the Panama scandals, Germany has treated herself to a violent agrarian agitation. Germans, like other people, are suffering somewhat from the present depression, and their spirits are not raised by the prospect of the increased taxation which the new Military bill renders necessary. Suffering occasioned by hard times is debited to the account of the modifications which Count Caprivi has introduced into the commercial policy of his predecessor, and the agricultural population, alarmed by reports as to a new commercial treaty with Russia, has broken out into violent agitation. The agitators demand that they shall be protected against foreign competition, and, as they make common cause with the Anti-Semites and the bimetallicists, they have succeeded in raising a pretty considerable dust. The spectacle of a popular agitation against the government is so novel in a land so long Bismarck-ridden, that it is difficult to appreciate its true significance. Count Caprivi sticks to his guns, and refuses to budge; not even on bimetallicism will he make any concession—or at least not until England leads the way. England, however, refuses to budge. The House of Commons rejected the bimetallicists' resolution by 229 to 148. The opinion grows that there will be a dissolution of the Reichstag very soon, and a new election that will test the extent of the farmers' revolt and of various other movements, such as Socialism and Anti-Semitism.

The Unrest of Germany.

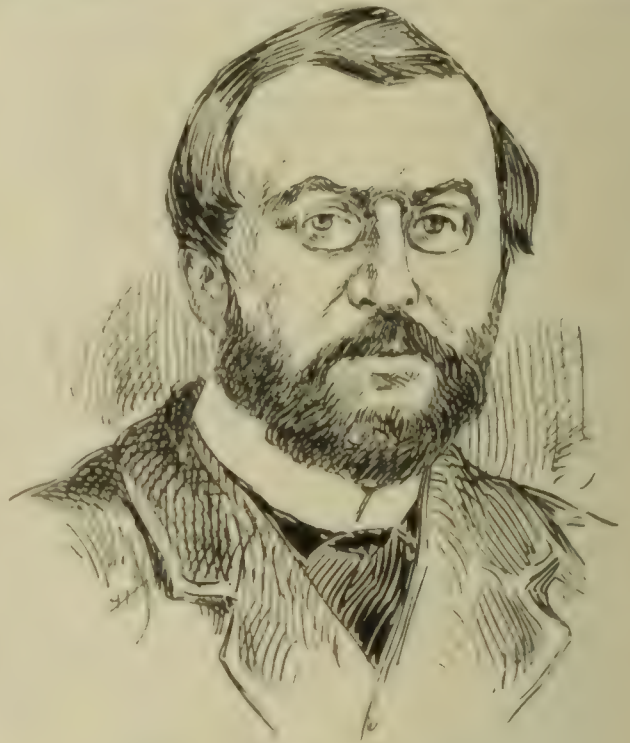
The unrest in Germany is remarkable. The outward and visible sign that is most palpable is the adhesion of the Conservatives to the Anti-Semites. "The Jew is Kaiser" says Ahlwardt I. "and everywhere he finds many conservatives and a few socialists to back him. The Jew as the one conspicuous and not over-scrupulous representative of capital, affords a glaring mark for the shafts of envy and discontent. Another and almost as significant sign of the times is the growing restiveness under the omnipotent militarism which oppresses the Fatherland. The Army bill still hangs in the wind, nor do its opponents seem any more disposed to pass it without concessions which the government declares cannot be given. The German is slow to complain of high-handed action, but there have been indications of late that even he is beginning to find the temper which "militarism" breeds, worse to bear than even the crushing taxation of the military service. The increasing number of suicides among the private soldiers, the constantly growing protests against the barbarity of the non-commissioned officers, the hubbub that is raised when sentries shoot citizens down in the street, all show that if militarism is to last in Germany, it must mend its manners. The German must still consent to go clad in mail, but he will insist upon having his armor lined. The cold steel chafes the skin too much.

South African Union.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Cape Town after his visit to England. He called on his way down at the Zambesi, where he conferred with Mr. H. H. Johnson, the Administrator of Nyassaland, who is at the present moment having his work cut out for him by the Slave Traders on the lake. Further gold discoveries are reported from Mashonaland, but the most important item of information is the fact that the Afrikaner bond has just declared in favor of universal Free Trade between all the States of South America. If this decision be carried out, as it probably will, after negotiations with the various colonies and republics, we shall see realized in South Africa under the British flag the area of internal Free Trade extended so as to include both the Dutch republics, the British colony of Natal, the British protectorate of Bechuanaland and the self-governing Colony of the Cape, without interfering in any way with their political autonomy.

Death of M. Taine.

The death of M. Taine removes one of the few remaining great lights in French serious literature. M. Taine's "History of English Literature" and his "Notes on England" are two of the most readable books that have been printed upon those subjects during the lifetime of this generation. The fact that he was buried by a Protestant pastor has brought to light a very curious fact in connection with his ethical belief. M. Taine was a Materialist, maintaining strongly in his books that virtue and vice were as much a product of the climate as sugar and vinegar; but, when his children had to be edu-



THE LATE HYPOLITE TAINE.

cated, he wished them to receive a religious education. He and his wife, therefore, read through the Catholic catechism used in the Paris schools, but, finding it filled, as he thought, with assertions contrary to the very foundations of modern culture, they decided it was impossible to subject their children to such teaching. They then turned to the Protestants, whose catechism they also read. After a time, M. Taine decided that, although that faith was certainly not his, it represented the traditional form of religious teaching that he desired for his children.



THE ART BUILDING AT CHICAGO, IN WHICH THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES WILL BE HELD.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 20.—The Naval and Agricultural bills passed the House, carrying \$24,000,000 appropriations....The Reading Railroad pool collapses and the United States Court at Philadelphia appoints a receiver for the railroad....A riot between strikers and non-unionists occurs at the Catsbury coal mine, Monongahela City, Pa....The Colombian government grants a temporary extension of the Panama Canal concession....Santo Domingo people oppose the concessions to American syndicates....President Le Royer, of the French Senate, resigns on account of failing health....The Portuguese Cabinet resigns owing to the failure of the Cortes to approve the financial schemes of the ministry....The civil service estimate of Great Britain contains an item of £20,500 for the compensation of losses to Behring Sea fishers owing to the delay in arranging a *modus vivendi* in 1891.

February 21.—Messrs. McLeod, Paxton and Wilbur qualify as receivers of the Reading road and issue a circular promising the payment of all overdue wages....The New Jersey Assembly passes three obnoxious race-track bills....The Belfast Grand Lodge of Orangemen issue a manifesto against the Home Rule bill....Famine and disease reported to be making great ravages in Finland....The Bank of Ireland stock has fallen nine points since the introduction of the Home Rule bill.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday generally observed throughout the country....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed in the Senate; the Indian Appropriation bill in the House....President-elect Cleveland announces the completion of his Cabinet by the selection of Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, as Secretary of the Navy and Richard Olney, of Boston, as Attorney-General....President Harrison hoists the American flag on the Atlantic liner, *New York*, thus admitting it to the service of the United States...A strike begun by the switch tenders in the yards of the Chicago and Western Railroad....A new cabinet formed in Portugal, with Señor Ribeiro as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs....Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, sails from England for America to negotiate in behalf of herself and the deposed Queen of the Islands.

February 23.—The Diplomatic and Military Academy bills pass in the Senate....Governor Werts vetoes the New Jersey race-track bills....Governor Osborne, of Wyoming, appoints A. C. Beckwith United States Senator....The return of the Hawaiian Commissioners delayed by failure of Congress to act on the treaty....The Shoshones and Arapahoes disagree as to giving up their lands—about two million acres—for settlement by the whites....The Illinois Legislature orders an investigation of the whiskey trust....Mr. Asquith presents in the House of Commons a Welsh Disestablishment bill, which passes its first reading, a motion to reject it being lost—301 to 245....The Behring Sea Commission of Arbitration holds a formal meeting in Paris and adjourns until March 23.

February 24.—The Sherman bond amendment referred to a conference committee....The New Jersey Assembly passes the race-track bills over the Governor's veto....Mr. Cleveland announces the selection of Henry T. Thurber, of Detroit, as his private secretary....Manifesto against the Home Rule bill issued by the Ulster Convention League....The appeal of Charles de Lesseps, Fontane and Sans-Leroy rejected; they will be tried in the Assize Court....M. Ferry elected President of the French Senate.

February 25.—The Legislative Appropriation bill passes the Senate, and a conference with the House requested; the silver men in the House filibuster against the amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill....The Supreme Court of Kansas by a party vote decides the Republican House to be legally constituted....The Jersey race-track bills become laws by passing the Senate over the Governor's veto....The Nanticoke mine strike in Pennsylvania spreads; 28,000 men and boys now out....The Indiana House of Representatives passes a bill providing for taxing sleeping car, telephone, telegraph and express companies on their capital stock....Manifesto against the Home Rule bill issued by the Irish National Society of America....M. Flory, the government account-



HON. W. B. ALLEN (POPULIST),
The New Senator from Nebraska.

ant, reports the total amount received by contractors for real or supposed work on and supplies for the Panama Canal to be 462,620,064 francs, of which 102,358,444 represent labor said to have been paid for, and 77,747,504 profits of contractors.

February 26.—Mass meetings held in Jersey City, Newark and many other cities and towns of New Jersey to protest against the action of the Legislature on the race-track bill....Commander d'Hanis defeats Arab slave-traders in the Congo Free States led by Tippoo Tib's son, taking 500 prisoners and 600 rifles.

February 27.—The Pension Appropriation bill passes in the Senate without amendment; the Indian Appropriation bill passes in the House; the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, including the Sherman bond provision, non-concurred in; the Senate amendment to the Car Coupler bill concurred in....Three bills to repeal race-track legislation are introduced in the New Jersey Legislature; Governor Werts sends in the name of ex-Gov. Leon Abbett to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey....A banquet tendered to Vice-President Morton in Washington by the Senate....The Populists formally recognize the Republican House in Kansas....The Mexican government decides to abandon the free zone along the border....A motion by Mr. Gladstone that Government business have precedence in the House carried, 270 to 228; Sir William Harcourt introduces the Liquor Trade Veto bill....M. Ferry, on assuming the Presidency of the French Senate, makes a speech which is well received....Twenty-six Anarchists arrested while at work in a bomb factory in Rome....Cotton spinners in Oldham, England, in sore need; the number out of employment is 34,000....The descendants of the ancient and famous family of Waldenses in the Cottian Alps send a deputation to America to investigate the advantages of emigrating to this country....The divorce of King Milan and Natalie is declared void.

February 28.—The Naval bill, including an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Columbian Naval Review, and the Agricultural bill pass the Senate; also the bill regulating

the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia....The battleship *Indiana* launched at the Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia....Mr. Carlisle, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Treasury, confers with Secretary Foster....A Professional Women's League formed in Albany to bring together women engaged in dramatic, operatic and literary pursuits....A motion that the British Government



HON. W. H. ROACH (DEM.),

Elected to the U. S. Senate from North Dakota to Succeed Mr. Casey (Rep.)

should use its influence for the reassembling of the Monetary Conference defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 229 to 148....The French Chamber of Deputies votes urgency to a motion to hold newspapers responsible for the publication of financial advertisements.

March 1.—The Anti-Option bill killed in the House by failing to receive a two-thirds vote to take it up under suspension of the rules....The Sherman bond amendment was dropped by the Senate from the Sundry Civil bill, together with the \$800,000 appropriated for the New York Custom House....A mass meeting of leading lawyers, clergymen and educational teachers of New Jersey held in Trenton to protest against the race-track laws....Vice-President and Mrs. Morton give a reception in Washington to Vice-President-elect Stevenson....The Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, arrives from England....Rear-Admiral Gherardi assumes command of the naval review fleet....President Hippolyte, of Hayti, starts on a tour of the country at the head of a well-equipped army....A motion for the second reading of the Irish Education bill rejected in the House of Commons.

March 2.—The Post Office and Indian bills pass the Senate....The Sundry Civil bill considered in the House and the disagreeing conference report agreed to; the conference report on the Legislative bill also agreed to....President-elect Cleveland and his party arrive at Washington....The House Committee on Panama finds no corrupt use of money....The Denver banks deny that they are holding gold in the midst of the gold crisis and offer to purchase of the government \$1,000,000 legal tender notes in exchange for gold....The Pope's eighty-third birthday observed in Rome.

March 3.—The Legislative, Post Office, Agriculture and Naval bills passed in the Senate....President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland exchange the usual formal calls....The Elias ministry in Peru resigns and President Bermudez appoints a new Cabinet with General Velarde, President

of the Council and Cesasero Chacaltano, Minister of Foreign Affairs....Mr. Gladstone receives a deputation in behalf of an eight-hour day for miners.

March 4.—Grover Cleveland inaugurated President of the United States; Adlai Stevenson takes the oath as Vice-President....In the Senate votes of thanks tendered to Vice-President Morton and Mr. Manderson, the President *pro tem*....Ex-Speaker Reed, in the House, representing the minority party, makes an address in presenting resolutions eulogistic of Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Crisp makes a speech in reply....Much damage to property and some loss of life was caused by tornadoes in the South....Lee Mantle, a Republican, appointed United States Senator from Montana by Governor Rickards....Judge Howell E. Jackson takes the oath of office as a member of the United States Supreme Court....Homestead prisoners sentenced; Dempsey and Beatty each to seven years in the penitentiary, Gallagher to five years and Davidson to three years.

March 5.—The Federals fail to force the surrender of Santa Ana in Rio Grande do Sul; the Castilhistas concentrate at Bage....A new revolution breaks out in Southern Honduras headed by Policarpo Bonilla....The American Line steamer *New York* welcomed with festivities at Southampton....President Montt, of Chili, telegraphs his congratulations to President Cleveland.

March 6.—The Cabinet nominations are confirmed; Senator Sherman introduces a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment changing inauguration day to April 30....Ex-President Harrison welcomed back to Indianapolis by a splendid popular demonstration....Secretary Gresham takes the oath of office at Washington....The United Charities building, the gift of John Stewart Kennedy to the four leading non-sectarian charitable organizations of New York City, formally opened....General Monplaisir arrested at the instance of the Jamaican Government for a breach of international law in starting an expedition against President Hippolyte....The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the Cabinet, 257 to 188, by passing the bill directed at libelous attacks on ambassadors....Fifty Republicans returned to the Cortes at the Spanish elections.

March 7.—Russian Americans hold a mass meeting in New York City to protest against the Extradition treaty....Dynamite bombs discovered in the house of Signor Brin, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs....Two priests in New Jersey excommunicated for disobedience of the commands of Monsignor Satolli.

March 8.—T. T. Eckert elected president of the Western Union Telegraph Company to succeed the late Dr. Norvin Green....Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Finance, lays before the Parliament in Ottawa a report of the Privy Council Committee which conferred with Mr. Blaine on reciprocity with Canada....Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul driven from various towns....The trial of the men accused of corruption in connection with the Panama Lottery Bonds bill begun in the Assize Court in Paris; Charles de Lesseps testifies at great length....The Reichstag committee rejects estimates for the increase of the German Navy, against the protest of Chancellor von Caprivi.

March 9.—At President Cleveland's request the Hawaiian annexation treaty is returned to the State Department; the nominations of Josiah Quincy to be Assistant Secretary of State, Isaac P. Gray to be Minister to Mexico, Patrick A. Collins to be Consul-General in London and Robert A. Maxwell to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, presented to the Senate....The railroads entering Chicago decide to grant no raise of wages to their switchmen....In the Panama trial M. Baihaut, ex-Minister of Public Works, makes an avowal of guilt; M. Fontane tells how Baihaut's support was bought; M. Sans-Leroy and other defendants examined....Ex-Queen Liliuokalani issues a long statement explaining her course and protesting against the attempt to deprive her of her throne....The Evicted Tenants' Commission presents its report to Parliament....Russia has made a proposal to Great Britain for establishing a protective zone around the islands and coast of Russia for the protection of the seals.

March 10.—Fire causes the loss of several lives in Boston, the injury of about thirty persons and the destruction of property valued at nearly \$5,000,000....The New Jersey Senate passes the Jersey City Appointment bill over Gov-

ernor Werts' veto.... Ice gorges and floods caused damage in several States.... Many storm-beaten vessels came into port reporting exceedingly severe weather at sea.... A large delegation of anti-Home Rulers representing Ireland outside of Ulster wait on Lord Salisbury and other Conservative leaders; Mr. Gladstone refuses to receive them. The Reichstag's Committee on the Army bill rejects the whole of the second clause of that measure.... An imperial ukase from St. Petersburg authorizes the issue of



HON. S. W. ALLERTON,
Republican Nominee for Mayor of Chicago.

an internal loan of 100,000,000 credit roubles at 4½ per cent. M. Coulter resigns the presidency of the Indiana State University at Bloomington to accept that of the Lake Forest University at Chicago.

March 11.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourns *sine die*; a bill prepared by the "Duke of Gloucester" introduced in both Houses and rushed to passage, prohibiting racing in December, January and February.... Ice gorges caused destructive floods in many rivers.... An alliance was formed between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Railroad companies.

... Chicago bankers offer Secretary Carlisle \$3,000,000 gold for treasury notes.... Governor Flower, of New York, signs the bill authorizing the purchase of Fire Island for quarantine purposes.... The Governor of California signs the bill prohibiting prize fights in the State; many of the prominent sporting clubs close their doors in consequence.... Owing to the switchmen's strike in Chicago, thousands of coal miners in Brazil, Ind., are thrown out of employment.... In the Panama trial sensational disclosures by M. Andrieux and Mme. Cottu; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, resigns.... An effort by Ulster Unionists to obtain arms in England defeated by the British Government.

March 12.—Reports of strict precautions against cholera received from Rotterdam and Hamburg by the State Department.... The Senate Committee Chairmanships made public.... A resolution passed in both of the California Legislative bodies providing for the removal of the capital from Sacramento to San Jose.... M. Bourgeois refuses to retain the portfolio of Justice in the French Cabinet, and M. Develle appointed his temporary successor; M. Soinoury, the police official accused by Mme. Cottu, resigns.... In the new Spanish Cortes the Government will have 322 deputies and the opposition 92.... M. Chevalier, of the Department of the Public Debt, chosen to succeed Chas. de Lesseps as director of the Suez Canal Company.... Riots in Peru over the elections.... Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul cut off the government supplies.

March 13.—Floods cause great damage in many States; the Edison Company's loss at Schenectady, N. Y., estimated at over \$500,000.... The court enjoins connecting roads from refusing to deliver freight to the Toledo, Ann Arbor

and Northern Michigan Road.... General managers of the Chicago railroads informed that their switchmen do not intend to strike.... The receivers' report of the Reading Railroad shows a deficit of \$2,693,043.60.... The Hawaiian Princess, Kaiulani, accorded a reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland.... Bonilla, the leader of the Central American revolutionists, wins some signal victories against the government.... The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 297 to 228, sustains the Ministry after a debate on the government's knowledge of Soinoury's interview with Mme. Cottu; ex-Minister Bourgeois calls Mme. Cottu's charges false; M. Soinoury and Mme. Cottu also testify.... The second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill postponed until after Easter.... Russia sends reinforcements to the Pamirs to prevent Chinese encroachment.... Mr. Benatrell of the American consulate in Tangier attacked by Moorish robbers while traveling from Fez to Larache.... The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs assures Minister Snowden of the indemnification of the American missionaries who were expelled from Penape.

March 14.—The Maryland Court of Appeals decides that the Legislative act of 1892, under which the single tax theory was put in practice in Hyattsville, is unconstitutional.... A call was issued by the National Committee of the Republican National League for a national convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., May 10.... The French Senate, by 209 to 56, voted confidence in the government; there was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Deroulede retracted his statement that the present Ministry was "a government of liars."... M. Constans testified in the Panama trial, and the deposition of M. Monchicourt was read.

March 15.—The nominations of William McAdoo for Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Edward B. Whitney for Assistant Attorney-General presented to the Senate; the Republican representation on the committees appointed and the committees ordered as agreed upon.... Ruiz Sandoval, one of Bonilla's lieutenants, captured by General Vasquez, the government officer.... Chancellor von Caprivi rejects a compromise offered by the National Liberals on the Army bill.... Mr. Gladstone's condition so much improved that he is able to transact business.... Samuel W. Allerton nominated for Mayor of Chicago by the Republicans, and endorsed by the Independent Democrats bolting the regular Democratic nomination of Carter H. Harrison.

March 16.—A dinner given in honor of ex-Secretary Tracy at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn; Mr. Tracy asserts that the American navy is now fifth among the navies of the world.... General Raum's resignation from the post of Commissioner of Pensions accepted by the Secretary of the Interior.... In the Panama trial M. Barboux sums up for his client, Charles de Lesseps.... The London Russo-Jewish Committee sends an appeal to every Hebrew financier in Europe to boycott Russian loans.... A dinner given by conspicuous physicians and other men of science in London in honor of Dr. Rudolf Virchow, of Berlin, en route to America as president of the German Educational Commission to the World's Fair.... Trouble between the Vatican and France over the appointment of a primate to succeed Cardinal Lavignerie in Africa.... A conference of authorities held in St. Petersburg to devise means for checking the cholera.... M. Charlot, of the Nice Observatory, Italy, reports the discovery on March 11 and 12 of four planets of the tenth size close to one another.... The editors of a leading Japanese paper fined and sentenced for slandering the House of Representatives.... In the Russian province of Podolia 305 cases of cholera in the last two weeks of February.

March 17.—M. Jules Ferry, President of the French Senate, dies suddenly from heart disease.... A dynamite bomb explodes in the official residence of United States Minister Porter at Rome; no one injured, and little damage done.... M. Barbour finishes his argument in behalf of Charles de Lesseps in the Panama trial.... The Reichstag committee rejects the second reading of the German Army bill.... The United States Circuit Court at Toledo, Ohio, grants a mandatory injunction against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen, requiring them to raise the boycott

against Ann Arbor cars, on the ground of interference with interstate commerce.

March 18.—Seven trainmen on the Lake Shore Road, who refused to handle Ann Arbor cars, arrested on an order from a Federal court.... Chief Arthur ordered to declare the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of no effect.... The Teachers' College of New York City receives \$200,000 from George W. Vanderbilt.... John D. Rockefeller gives \$50,000 to the Baptist Missionary fund.... A loss of nearly half a million caused by fire in



THE LATE COL. HANS MATTSON,
Distinguished Swedish American of Minnesota.

Milwaukee.... The French government decides on a State funeral for M. Jules Ferry, on Wednesday.

March 19.—Much excitement prevails among engineers and switchmen, of Toledo, Ohio, and elsewhere, on account of the orders of the court restraining their strike and boycott; a notice posted in the Buevrus roundhouse disregarding the court's order.... Tremont Temple, Boston, burned to the ground.

OBITUARY.

February 20.—Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard... Edward Ingersoll, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Bar.... Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, of England.... Canon Paget.

February 21.—John Pettie, the famous English painter.... George W. Lichtenhaler, the well-known conchologist and marine botanist, of Bloomington, Ill.... Dr. William Sheridan Todd, one of Connecticut's ablest physicians.... Joseph R. Kearny, secretary of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

February 22.—William Hazlitt, of England.... Frederick Waller, Q.C., England.... Pierce Stevens Hamilton, the well-known writer of Halifax, N. S.... Mrs. Delight S. Boudinott, of Troy, N. Y., at one time a missionary to the Cherokees, for thirty-six years in charge of the Troy Day Home for Children.

February 23.—Rufus Hatch, of Wall Street, New York.... Arthur Leary, conspicuous in New York business and social circles.... Edward S. Hoar, of Washington, D. C., a lawyer and scientist.... Ex-Congressman R. S. Stevens, of Rochester, N. Y.... George Snell, architect, of Boston.

February 24.—Allan Manvell, president of the Santa Fe Railroad.... Captain Gilbert Williams, one of the most widely known and popular sea captains.

February 25.—Daniel Denison Gardner, thirty-nine years treasurer of Allegheny County, N. M.... Alonson Reed, pioneer music dealer of Chicago.... King George Tabou, of the Tonga Islands, born about 1800.

February 26.—Sir Thomas Aecker Colt, England.

February 27.—Sir Andrew Barclay Walker; Sir W. G. Nugent; Robert Wilson, journalist, of England.

February 28.—Rev. B. T. Roberts, the senior of the three general superintendents of the Free Methodist Church of the United States.

March 1.—Prof. William Minto, England.

March 2.—Ex-Governor Richard Moore Bishop, of Ohio.

March 3.—Stephen Warren Jones, president of the New York Savings Bank.... Rev. Dr. Oran Reed Howard, one of the oldest ministers of New York State.... Jared Lockwood, an old and prominent shipbuilder, of Brooklyn, N. Y.... James Hartley, popularly called "Jim Cuff," the last of the tribe of the Mohawk Indians.

March 4.—W. J. MacDonnell, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and former consul for France to Canada.

March 5.—M. H. Taine, the French historian and *littérateur*.... Cardinal Place, of Paris.... Gen. Thomas Reynolds, of Chicago, Ill.... Louis de Villiers Hoard, historically connected with the great Chicago fire.

March 6.—Hans Mattson, of Minneapolis, Minn., ex-United States Consul-General to India and one of the most influential Scandinavian-Americans of the Northwest.... Charles N. Grace, a well-known veteran of the civil war, of Brooklyn, N. Y.... Elder Frederick W. Evans, of the Shaker brotherhood.... Ali Bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar.... Vicar-General P. P. Brady, of the St. Louis Roman Catholic Diocese.

March 7.—Edward Granger Gilbert, president of the Gilbert Car Co.... Douglas Campbell, lawyer and author, of Schenectady, N. Y.... James McArthur, well known in Europe and America as a thinker and scientist, a conspicuous engineer.

March 9.—Senator Bozerain, of France.

March 10.—Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, Harvard University.... Medical Inspector Henry Clay Nelson, on the retired list of the Navy.... George B. de Keim, a business man and prominent politician of Philadelphia.

March 11.—Edgar S. Tweedy, of Danbury, Conn., prominent many years ago in the politics of Connecticut.... Col. Chas. E. Taylor, of Kentucky, the oldest and best known telegraph operator of the West.

March 12.—Brevet Brigadier General Peter V. Hagner, U. S. A.... Dr. Edward H. Janes, one of the best known American sanitarians.

March 13.—Oziah M. Hatch, twice Secretary of State, of Illinois.... Rev. James G. Cordell, of Schenectady, the oldest Congregational minister.... Col. Arthur Rankin, a conspicuous and striking figure in Canadian political, military and social life.

March 14.—Benjamin L. Brigg, a popular business man of New York.... Maude S. Smith, a prominent writer of Westhaven, Conn.

March 15.—Samuel Boardman, one of the oldest members of the New York Bar.... Baron Du Casse, of Paris.

March 16.—Bishop Brown, of the African M. E. Church.

March 17.—General Simeon B. Brown, of Sinclair, Mich.... Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, of the Collegiate Reformed Church New York.... Charles Gordon Saxe, the only living son of the poet John G. Saxe.... Capt. Daniel S. Harris, earliest surviving settler of Illinois, veteran of the Black Hawk War, of Galena, Ill.... Baron Christian Von Hesse, of Germany.

March 18.—Ex-Senator David H. Armstrong, of Missouri.... Dr. Lawrence Johnson, a noted physician of New York City.... Capt. Henry Howell Lewis, a Civil War veteran and grand nephew of George Washington.... W. C. Kueffner, of Belleville, Ill., a leader of the German-Americans.

March 19.—Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, of New York City.... Ferdinand Herboth, prominent German-American, of Newark, N. J.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



GOT THEIR LIGHTNING RODS UP.

REPUBLICAN BOSSES: "Why shouldn't the Cleveland lightning strike us as well as him?"—From *Judge*, March 11.

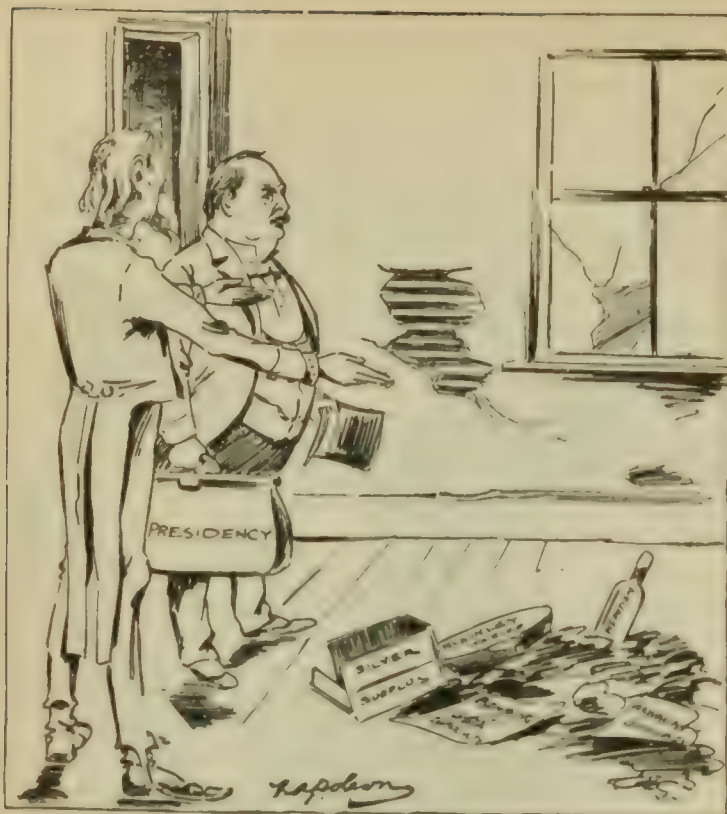


SENATOR HILL AS DON QUIXOTE.

From *Puck*, March 1.



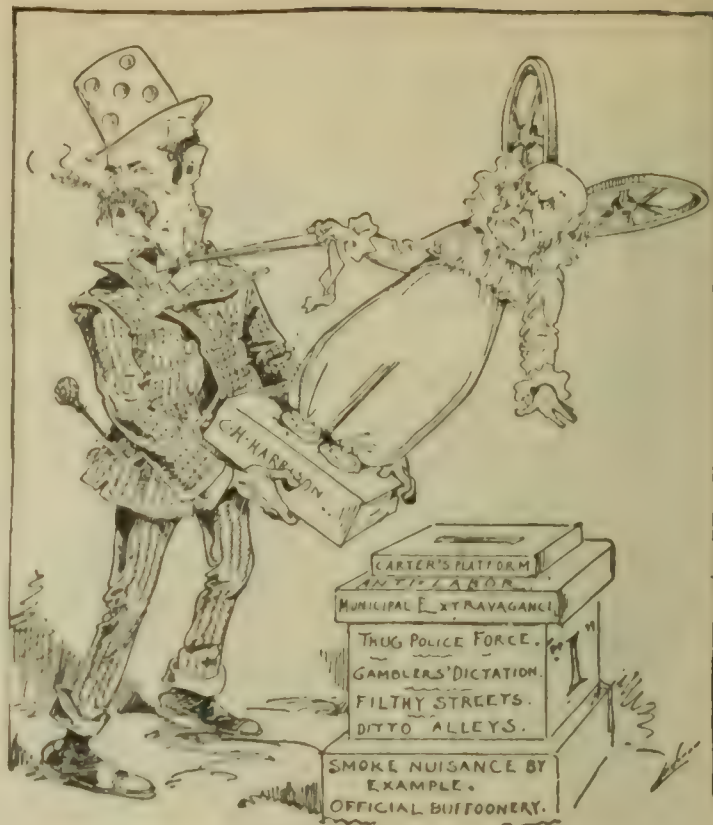
COLUMBUS LANDS. From *Judge* March 4.



THE NEW TENANT.

UNCLE SAM: "Here, you are, Grover. The House ain't as ship shape as it might be, but I guess it's the fault of Harrison, my last tenant."

CLEVELAND (dubiously): "Um, it don't much matter. I guess I'll soon clear up that mess."—From *Grip* (Toronto), March 11.



THE THUGS' IDEAL WORLD'S FAIR MAYOR.

"Wot business has de respectable elymnt to interfere in politics? Dey ain't in it wid us, see!" From the *Herald* (Chicago), March 17.



THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

The throne of Hawaii was unhappily rent in twain. Liliuokalani gnashes her teeth, while John Bull laughs to his heart's content; but the Yankee is mad with rage.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



IT CAME HIGH, BUT WE HAD TO HAVE IT.

Apropos of the hoisting of the American Flag on the "New York" on February 22.

From *Puck*, March 8.



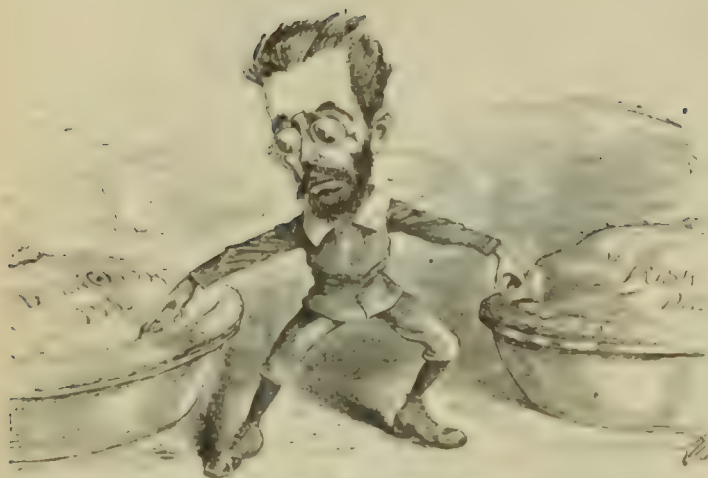
TWO GOOD OLD FRIENDS;
Or John Bull and Uncle Sam trying to balance their interests in the Pacific Ocean.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



KHEDIVE TO JOHN BULL: "It is for you to get out—you, who speak as the master. This Egypt is mine, and I shall proclaim it as such.—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

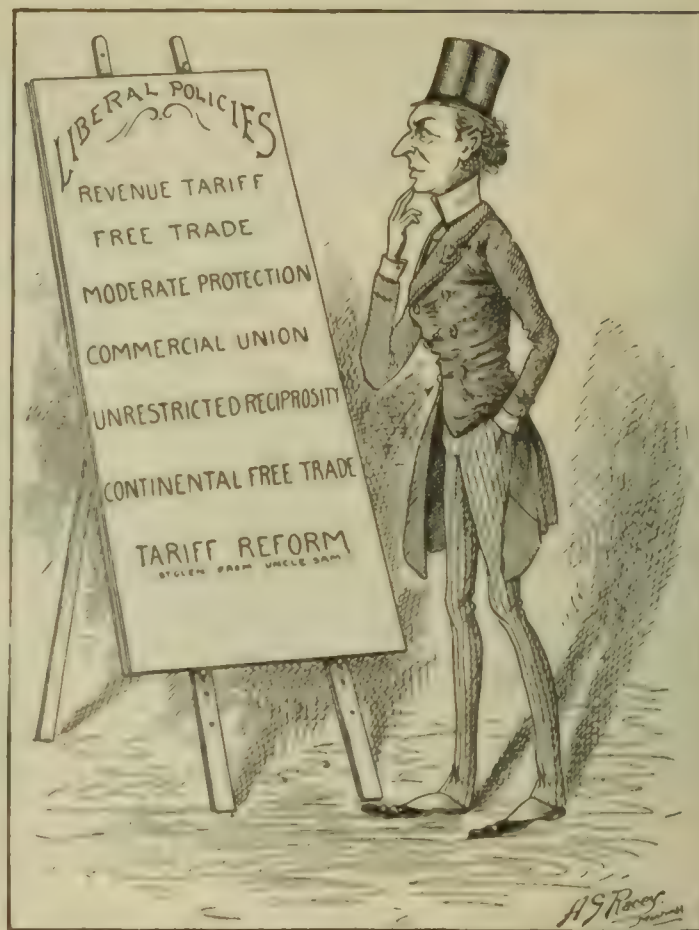


ERIN'S DELIVERER.
(With apologies to Sir Frederick Leighton, P. R. A.)
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

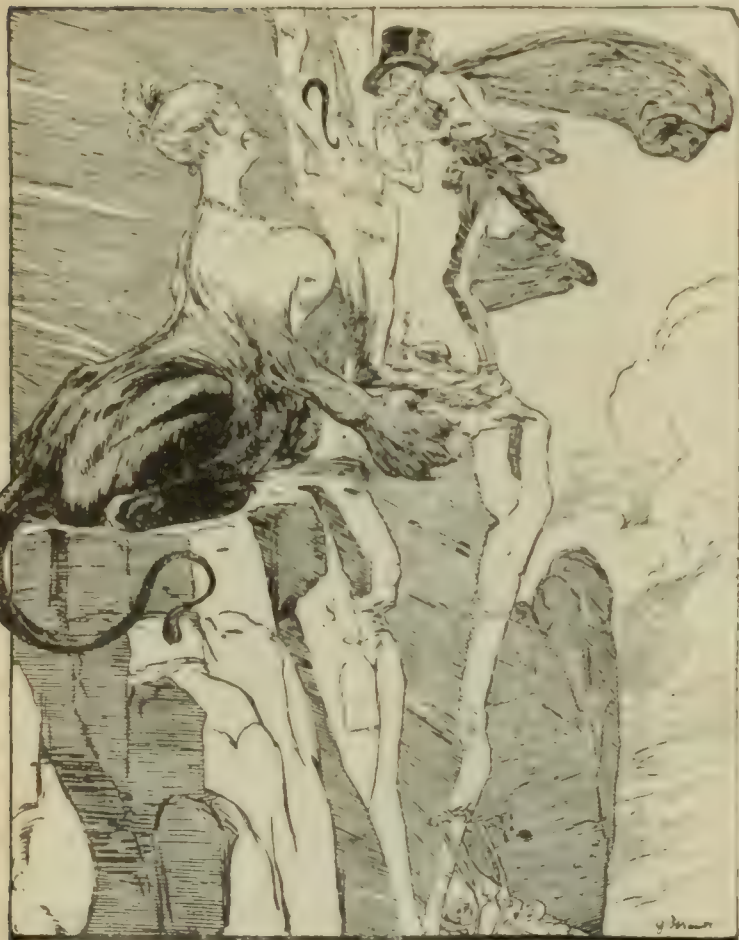


A FINGER IN BOTH PIES.

The Tim Healies are not only to Govern Ireland but England, too.—From *Moosehorn* (London), February 25.



LAURIER WONDERS WHAT HE WILL CALL IT NEXT.
From *Grip* (Toronto), February 25.



HOME RULE—IS GLADSTON (EDIPUS)?

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

The young man abhorred the rock, believing himself protected by the bull and the bear; but the one tried to install himself and the other sought the prey, hence the fatal rock will be his life and his defense.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



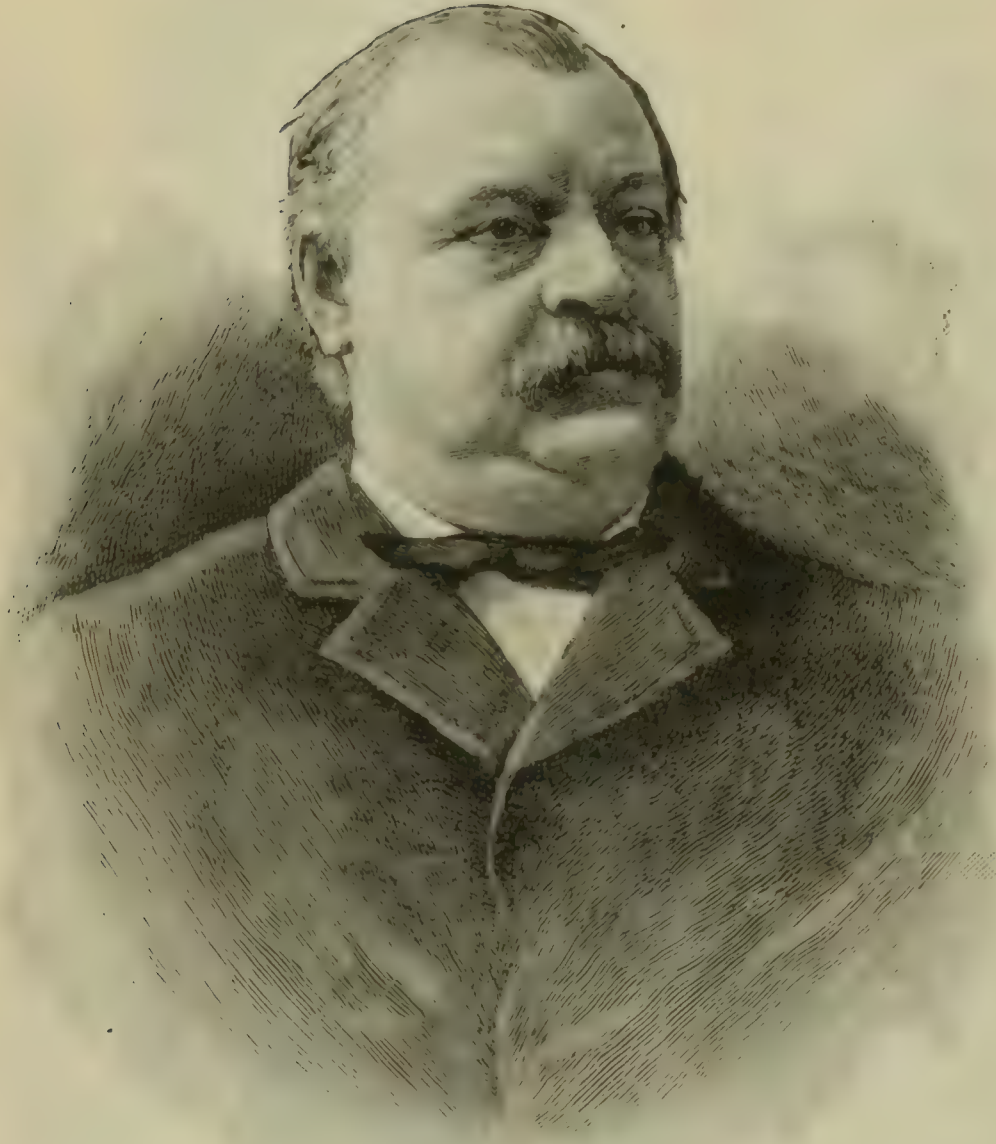
FROM BEL TO BABEL.—A CARTOON DEDICATED TO THE POOR GERMAN FARMERS.
 The Babylonians had an idol called Bel, the Tax Collector, and to him sacrifices had to be offered daily.
 From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)



But the high priests by Bel entered the temple by a secret passage under the altar and devoured whatever was there.
 From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

BY WOODROW WILSON.



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

THERE is much to arrest attention and challenge comment in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet appointments. He has so evidently chosen his advisers with independence of judgment, not upon conventional lines, but upon lines of individual choice, that the make-up of the cabinet furnishes us with a fresh test of his interesting character as a leader and ruler. The career of Mr. Cleveland has been an individual career from the first. He has been a leader among citizens rather than a leader of parties. He has dominated his party because he represented a great force of unpartisan opinion. His career, too, has been exclusively executive within the field, not of the choice of measures, but of the choice of men and of just means

for the conduct of the government on its business side. Equipped with an admirable practical judgment from the outset, and with an extraordinary capacity for understanding the larger aspects of great questions, he has yet, apparently, come slowly into the possession of general views regarding the legislative policy of the government.

These views, moreover, would seem to have come to him as to a very thoughtful man of affairs rather than as to a natural student of policy, as the result of the direct contact of a strong and sagacious judgment with the practical conduct of the business of the government. No one can doubt for a moment his extraordinary powers of mind. Those powers do not seem brilliant because they operate without display of force. They are equable, unhurried, moving, it would seem, through a certain inevitable course of judgment to conclusions which do not take them by surprise; and the reason he has so riveted the attention and engaged the admiration of his countrymen is that he possesses in perfection that largeness and candor of view, that

strong sagacity in affairs, and that solidity of judgment which characterize the best Americans. He is a typical American, albeit of the best type, and his countrymen believe in him without always knowing why.

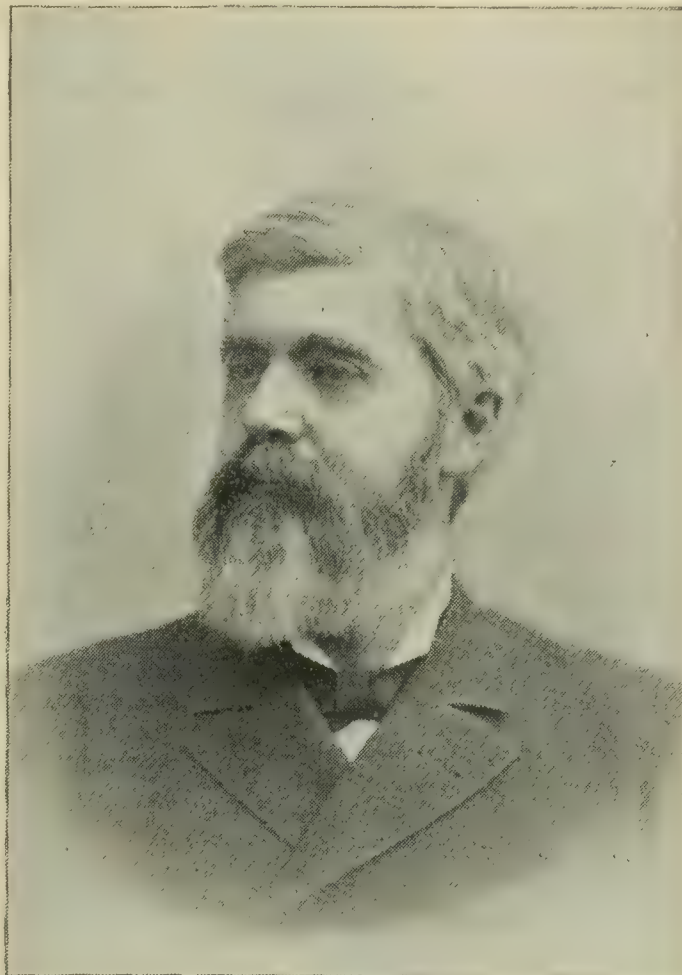
He approached his present exalted station, nevertheless, through a series of almost exclusively executive offices, which he had occupied, not as a man who had chosen a public career, but as an independent citizen who had consented to lend his individual character to the task of bettering the methods of public administration. He has always disconcerted the politicians by selecting, for such offices as he had to give, men like himself in their disconnection from

politics—men whom the politicians had never heard of, and consequently found it difficult to reckon with. His conception of the way in which government ought to be conducted is identical with the conception which thrust him forward to occupy offices of the greatest influence within the gift of the people—the conception which gave Andrew Jackson the presidency. He believes that what the government needs at moments of apparent lethargy or demoralization is the infusion of new blood, the disinterested service of men untainted by party management. He has chosen his present cabinet on that plan. He would not have been true to his career or to his character had he not done so. He does not regard it as important that the country at large should know the men he has selected. The country has trusted him with the organization of the government, and, with his customary courage, he has assumed all the responsibility of the choice, taking, not men sifted out of the general mass by the processes of public life, but men whom his own judgment approved; and no one need be surprised or chagrined.

That he has chosen well in all cases no one can safely say until the four years of his administration shall have made full test of the men. With one exception, Mr. Richard Olney, who may, perhaps, be reckoned the scholar of the little group, the members of the new cabinet are all practical men, like Mr. Cleveland himself, with minds formed by experience, rather than by books or by the observation of affairs lying beyond the immediate sphere of their own lives. With two notable exceptions—Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Herbert—they have none of them had any such direct acquaintance with public questions as would be necessary to give them ease and steadiness of judgment in the exercise of the functions which they have now undertaken, unless Mr. Lamont busily hived wisdom in such matters while he served Mr. Cleveland as private secretary. With but a single exception—Mr. Lamont—they have all had the training of lawyers, though Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Herbert have doubtless added a great deal to that training during their long connection with the public business in Congress, where they have played no narrow rôle. Mr. Morton is said to have found the law too “unpractical” to satisfy his full-blooded ardor to be doing something that would tell at once; he, therefore, has made it only one instrument among many to enable him to live his hard pioneer life in Nebraska. Mr. Hoke Smith is not suspected of knowing more than enough law to serve the practical purposes of his professional engagements from day to day. It is a cabinet of lawyers, nevertheless, and two of its members, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Olney, may fairly be called great lawyers—men fit to be jurists if they would but take the pains. As a body of practical men they are accustomed to overcoming difficulties, and the ignorance of the majority of them as to what exactly they will have to do in their several departments will be but a new difficulty to surmount. They may be counted on to learn rapidly.

They are, at any rate, men of uncommonly fine physique and can easily outlive their sentence of four

years at hard labor. The reporters have amused themselves and us with specific details as to their weight, which is most of it, they assure us, in bone and sinew, very little of it in mere adipose tissue, which might not stand the strain of too close application to executive routine. A stalwart set of men,



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

with the good humor of giants for the most part,—until too outrageously assaulted by office seekers. And no part of the country, it would seem, has a monopoly in the production of giants. These big men come from widely separated States. Mr. Smith, of Georgia, is as large as Mr. Bissell, of New York, and each of these is bigger than Mr. Carlisle, the Kentuckian, who comes from a region where the men notoriously grow tall and full chested. Mr. Olney, too, is said to be of a height, an athletic build, and a distinction of bearing striking enough to have entitled him to be noted and known long ago outside his profession. You would know such men not to be insignificant, wherever you might chance to see them. It is a humorous way of estimating importance, not set down in any ethical manual; but it has its obvious usefulness as a standard for the general eye.

Compared, man for man, with their predecessors in Mr. Cleveland's official counsels, they afford material for some marked contrasts. The first time he filled the office of Secretary of State Mr. Cleveland followed time-honored precedents. Mr. Bayard rep-

resented the oldest and best traditions of American public life. He came of a race of statesmen, and had fair claim to rank with his forebears in the notable line of family succession. He was, by common consent, one of the foremost men on the Democratic side of the Senate; he had served on several of the most important committees of that body, the President's Great Council in foreign affairs; and when he assumed the duties of Secretary of State he only passed from one branch of the public service into another not far removed. The grave question was, Did not the



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senate lose too much by his transference? He had as great familiarity with the policy of the government as Mr. Blaine, his immediate predecessor, and greater familiarity than Mr. Evarts, the predecessor of Mr. Blaine. His knowledge of the course of policy, moreover, was more a knowledge of questions considered upon their merits than Mr. Blaine's, whose close acquaintance with public affairs consisted in a knowledge of men in their groupings rather than in any mastery of questions considered apart from men. Judge Gresham has usually lived at a considerable remove from such business as his forerunners were immersed in. His fine qualities of mind, his engaging liberality of temper and elevation of moral view, have been manifested chiefly upon the bench in the

West. For all his reading, his knowledge of men and of the history of the country, his wide sympathies and quick insight, he will be a novice in adjusting the foreign relations of the country. Mastery in such matters cometh not by observation merely. Besides the wishes of the President, he will have only his own legal capacity and his own natural apprehension of right and wrong to guide him. Fortunately our foreign relations are generally simple enough to require little more. But the experienced officials of the State Department will find their new chief very *naïf* and ignorant about many things which seem to them obvious arrangements of Providence.

It seems a pity, too, to waste so fine a Secretary of the Interior, as it seems certain Mr. Gresham would have made, on the novel field of foreign affairs. Other Presidents have taken their Secretaries of State from the interior of the country; but Henry Clay was already the leading spirit in public affairs before he took that post; Lewis Cass was a Nestor among the statesmen of his day when Buchanan called him to the cabinet; Elihu Washburne had served in Congress until he led, by sheer force of good service, in almost everything that it undertook. He was Secretary of State but a week (but six days, to be very accurate), but he had had experience enough in the conduct of the government's business to have remained Secretary of State for all the eight years of General Grant's terms. Mr. Gresham brings with him from the interior a minute knowledge of the questions of the interior, the questions of interstate commerce, of railway monopoly on the grand scale, of land grants and agricultural depression,—to enter, not the Department which deals with such matters, but the Department which looks away from home to questions affecting the exterior interests of the country. He was Postmaster-General for a year and a half in the cabinet of President Arthur, and the Post Office, the world supposes, demands little more of its chief than a talent for business; but the Secretaryship of State? This is certainly an appointment to provoke comment! It would seem a pity, I say, to lose so fine a Secretary of the Interior in order that a man of brilliant gifts may have the honor of the chief post in the Administration.

But not only, or chiefly, because it is in such wise out of the line of previous appointments, is this elevation of Judge Gresham to the office of Secretary of State remarkable. Mr. Gresham may do well or ill as Secretary of State—his talents fit him to do brilliantly even with a novice's hand. The startling feature of the appointment, as everybody knows, is that until last summer he was a Republican, and a Republican of such influence and importance in the West that he was seriously thought of as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination! When the issue was squarely joined between the parties on the tariff question he declared that he could not act with his former party, but must vote for Mr. Cleveland; and his announcement of his purpose to do so was one of the notable incidents of the campaign. It was reckoned widely influential in changing votes in the

great States of Indiana and Illinois, where his name stands for courage, sagacity, integrity and public spirit. Finding this notable man thus on his way to the Democratic party, Mr. Cleveland called upon him to make the whole journey at a single stage and accept at the hands of a Democratic Administration the post that stands first on the list of cabinet appointments. It was a bold step to take, both for Mr. Cleveland and for Judge Gresham. It is the most original thing Mr. Cleveland has done in all his striking career of independent choice. The politicians had grown accustomed to being surprised by his appointments; this time they were dumfounded.

What the result will be a prudent man should be slow to predict. Signs are not wanting that the Republican party is going, or at any rate may presently go, to pieces; and signs are fairly abundant that the Democratic party is rapidly being made over by the stirring and disturbing energy of the extraordinary man who is now President. It may be that Mr. Gresham's accession to the Democratic cabinet means that great interests and great forces of thought in the Northwest are now turning about to the assistance of the Democratic party, Judge Gresham being their gift to the counsels of that party. Mr. Cleveland has been steadily effecting a revolution in the purposes and methods of the Democratic party by drawing so many new men about him, by assisting to shelve so many older men of the Democratic party of former days. The party has grown bold and aggressive and certain of its own mind in consequence of the change. Mr. Cleveland's present term of office may afford him time and opportunity to complete the transformation. Young men are eager to serve him; and a Democratic party of young men is the most formidable danger the Republicans have to fear—the best hope that the Democrats have to cherish.

There is a singular and quite admirable mixture of conservatism, however, in the new President's methods. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Herbert are living examples that he has not broken with tradition in filling the great offices of State, and very important examples indeed they are. In both of these appointments Mr. Cleveland has followed some of the oldest and very best traditions of the government. Except for the Hawaiian matter, no questions of delicacy now press for immediate attention in the Department of State, but there is every reason to believe that its financial policy will be the most important feature of this Administration, and Mr. Cleveland has shown real statesmanship in placing at the head of the Treasury Department a man who is not only a real leader of his party, but its leader first of all and most notably in the field of financial legislation. Together with Mr. Morrison and Mr. Mills, he prepared it, by long and doubtful parliamentary battle, for the policy which it has now accepted from Mr. Cleveland himself. In poise and in the quiet masterfulness that makes a leader he is superior to both his comrades in that struggle. His elevation to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, moreover, redresses the balance of authority within the party which was for a time dis-

turbed by the election of Mr. Crisp to the Speakership of the House two years ago. Mr. Manning and Mr. Fairchild, of Mr. Cleveland's former cabinet, were admirable business men; but something more than mere business capacity is needed in the Treasury at this juncture. Questions of financial policy have become exigent, and it was proper that a past master



From photograph by Sarony, New York.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

in financial legislation should be called to preside over the Department.

It is doubtful, indeed, whether the Treasury should ever be considered a mere business department. General Grant, it is understood, once invited Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, to occupy the post of Secretary of the Treasury, upon the theory that the Treasury Department was not essentially different in kind from a great commercial establishment. But the financial legislation of Congress is so dependent upon the Treasury for its wise effectuation, the policy of the department so intimately touches at every point the most sensitive business interests of the country, the

Secretary of the Treasury has so often to determine questions which really fix a financial programme on the government, that it is always hazardous to put any man at the head of the Treasury who does not possess tested political judgment as well as approved business capacity. The appointment of Mr. Carlisle is a better appointment than that of Mr. Manning was, wise and efficient an officer as Mr. Manning proved himself to be. Mr. Manning was no statesman, as Mr. Carlisle is. The two appointments illustrate in their contrast the development of Mr. Cleveland himself. When he first became President he had no determinate or constructive views with regard to the general policy of



From photograph by McMichael, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILSON S. BISSELL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

the government, but came in to perform a purpose for the executive rather than for the legislative branch of the government: to reform the civil service, not to preside over a party programme. Now, on the contrary, he is conscious of a wider mission. His views broadened to the whole extent of his function as President during his first term of office; the interval of four years during which he has been out of official place has strengthened and particularized those views. He began by regarding the Treasury Department as a business branch of the service, like the post office; he now regards it as possessing a presidential function in respect of the general financial policy of the country.

Mr. Herbert has long had a very important part in administering the Navy Department. No one has had a more influential share than he in the legislation by which Congress has of late years sought to build up the navy into real effectiveness; and as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives of the Congress which has just expired he has been, as it were, the legislative representative and head of the Navy Department—a sort of American parliamentary secretary. He will now manage the Department from the inside instead of from the outside, that is all. His success in Congress has been marked, but it has been so quietly achieved that the country at large has hardly heard of it. Except that the public eye has not much noted him, he has won a cabinet place quite after the English fashion, by a steady course of eminently useful parliamentary service. He has come forward by that process of self-selection which is the most stimulating and significant feature of free institutions under parliamentary forms of government. Previous Secretaries of the Navy, being obvious heads of the Department, have gotten the credit for many things planned, proposed and accomplished by Mr. Herbert. He is now Secretary of the Navy himself, and may realize both his plans and the reputation which those plans ought to bring him.

But there is something else about Mr. Herbert which is even more interesting. He is not only a Southerner, but served with distinction in the Confederate army, and now he is put at the head of one of the war departments of the federal government, having been confirmed by the Senate, apparently without a dissenting voice: for it took the Senate only fifteen minutes to confirm the whole list of cabinet appointments of March 6. Mr. Lamar, of Mr. Cleveland's former cabinet, had also espoused and served the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and he became Secretary of the Interior and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. But here is a man who fought against the Union; who has already spent many years in assisting to build up the warlike strength of the very government he resisted; and who is now made one of the war ministers of that government! Who can regard such facts without wonder and pride? Such is the healing and amalgamating force of fair fight, and of the sovereign determinations of policy under free institutions! The war is indeed a long way behind us—and yet these men are of the very generation that fought it!

The other appointments may be dismissed with much briefer comment—must be so dismissed, in fact, for we know too little of the men to make the commentary long. The selection of Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, for the office of Attorney-General may safely be pronounced excellent. No lawyer who knows him doubts that Mr. Olney stands at the front of his profession, not by arrogation, but by merit. Certainly the Department of Justice is the least political of the Departments. It is of little consequence whether the Attorney-General have the training and experience of a statesman or not. His

functions, outside the cabinet meetings, demand, not a knowledge of public affairs, but a knowledge of the laws and a judicial fairness of mind in applying them to the law business of the government, and it cannot be reckoned unjust to Mr. Garland to say that Mr. Cleveland has made a better selection this time for this important office than he made eight years ago. Mr. Garland was a shade or two too much of a politician for that particular post. Mr. Olney, it may be taken for granted, has no entangling alliances by which to be embarrassed.

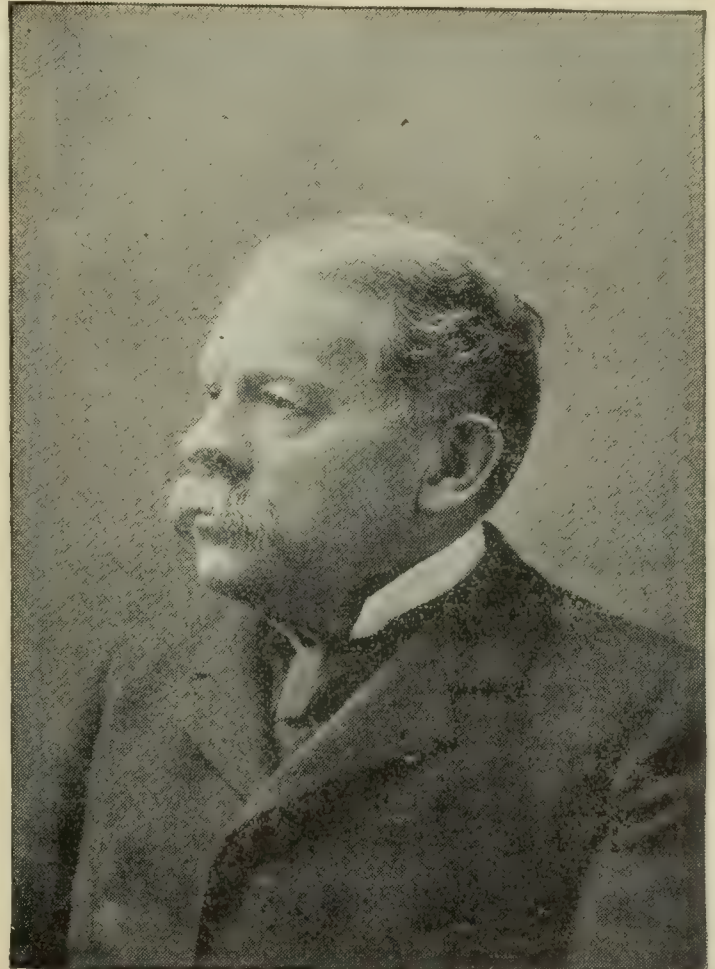
So far as we know anything about Mr. Morton, the new Secretary of Agriculture, his selection, too, seems a very happy one. There were no precedents to follow in filling this office—for even Mr. Rusk is hardly venerable enough to be a precedent—and Mr. Morton seems unquestionably a representative man for the post in the best sense of the term. A pioneer and yet a student, it is said; a man of hard sinew and acquainted with all weathers, with all moods of mother earth, he has yet taken time to think and act upon public questions; a good farmer whose mind has developed much beyond the limits of his farm, he ought not to find it difficult to be an excellent officer in the position of advice which he now occupies.

The other three men of the cabinet the public has been inclined to regard as curiosities in the line of cabinet appointment. Two of them Mr. Cleveland had long known and had doubtless sufficiently tested. Mr. Lamont was his private secretary during his first administration, and Mr. Bissell was his law partner twelve or thirteen years ago. Very sagacious politicians have known and trusted Mr. Lamont. He stood close in Mr. Tilden's confidence; he earned great favor as editor of a political newspaper; Mr. Whitney, whose political talents every one now doffs his hat to, recognized the same ability, the same worthiness of confidence in him. There can be no reasonable doubt about his ability to administer the War Department with success, as there would have been little doubt about his ability to occupy almost any other high administrative post with credit and efficiency. The only criticism which his appointment prompts is, that he was, so far as we are able to ascertain, no more fitted for the War Department than for any other. He is, in short, simply a very capable man of unusual executive talents. He has had no special training to be war minister.

The management of the Post Office Department is not very like "chamber practice," and Mr. Bissell has never been anything but a lawyer; but the law is not now a learned profession, though there are still men of eminent learning in it. Lawyers, nowadays, in the great cities at any rate, are simply experts in a technical business. Mr. Bissell is doubtless such an expert. The conduct of the Post Office Department is also a technical business; no doubt Mr. Bissell can learn all that it is necessary for the Postmaster General to know readily enough. The trusted counsel of the Lehigh Valley Railroad must of course have a head for business.

But what is one to say of the appointment of Mr.

Hoke Smith? In selecting him Mr. Cleveland depended, not upon his own judgment, but upon the judgment of others; and upon the advice of others he has entrusted him with some of the most delicate and important interests of the Administration. This is the fact that places Mr. Smith's appointment in sharp contrast with all the others—neither the country nor Mr. Cleveland knew him when he was selected. There is no Department, unless it be the Treasury, whose mistakes can so easily or so quickly discredit the Administration as the mistakes of the Interior Department can. Mr. Cleveland last time appointed to this difficult office, with its nice tests of character



RICHARD OLNEY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

and judgment, a man of the highest attainments both as a public servant and as a student of institutions, the scholarly, earnest, enviably honored L. Q. C. Lamar. Mr. Lamar had no quick executive capacity; his habit fitted him for contemplation rather than for action; he was doubtless better suited for the place he subsequently took on the Supreme bench than for service in one of the most complex and exacting of the administrative Departments. He made frequent mistakes in his minor appointments, and, seeing his own errors of judgment in such matters, often found it hard to make up his mind to sign any commissions at all. But the making of appointments, important matter as it is for the proper administration of the government, is not the whole duty of the Interior;

and Mr. Lamar had that chastened and judicial cast of mind which the intensely and wholly practical man knows nothing of, and was the better fitted on that account for the dispassionate determination of delicate questions of policy which rest upon considerations of justice, but which the practical man might have regarded as based wholly upon considerations of expediency.

Expediency is a short-sighted counselor; and yet Mr. Smith's training has been such as disposes a man habitually to resort to her for counsel. His intellectual discipline has been intensely practical and upon a very narrow field of practice. Leaving col-



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HILARY A. HERBERT, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

lege while still a boy, he went immediately to the bar, with only such an acquaintance with the principles of law as would enable him to pass the easy examination for license. Once admitted to practice, he made an eager, astute, unremitting, successful effort to get business. He prepared his cases diligently, became known by the number of cases he got and the number he won; devoted himself particularly to what one may call anti-corporation law, representing anybody, and presently everybody, that had a grievance against any railway especially, and finally grew to be so considerable a corporation lawyer that, just before he discovered himself to Mr. Cleveland's friends, he had begun to

be employed by corporations. He had added meanwhile, of course, immensely to his knowledge of the law on its case side, to his ability to make his large figure and his flexible voice, his familiarity with the facts of the case, and particularly with the weak points of his opponent's position, tell upon the minds of the jury and the opinions of the court. It is a familiar story at the American bar; Mr. Smith's version of it is simply on a somewhat bigger scale than usual. Such men very often make very efficient and sometimes very useful practitioners. But they seldom make more. Their training is narrow, their apprehension specialized; their conceptions of justice are technical, their standards of policy too self-regardful. If they broaden, when opportunity is offered, to the scale of judgment required by more liberal functions, it is because of qualities which have lain latent in them, not because of qualities already developed in them by experience. The Department of the Interior will make a heavy drain upon Mr. Smith's latent qualities. If he turn out to have none, Mr. Cleveland will have to carry the heavy responsibilities of the Department for himself.

Taken altogether, this is certainly a very unconventional cabinet. Mr. Harrison's was made up much more after the conventional manner. His appointments were many of them open to very grave criticism, but they represented an attempt, made after the fashion set by previous Presidents, to bring the different elements of the party together into the council of the Administration. Until Mr. Cleveland, it may be said to have been habitual with our Presidents to regard the cabinet as a council of party leaders. Mr. Arthur, for example, unquestionably averted premature party calamity by putting aside his personal preferences in the choice of his cabinet and broadening its membership much beyond the ranks of the stalwart wing, to which he himself belonged. Other Presidents have followed a like course of conciliation and coöperation. Only men like Jackson have hitherto put their personal preferences foremost in supplying the Departments with heads and themselves with assistants.

In this case Mr. Cleveland has combined the two methods in a way which may turn out to have been significant of the future course of the Government under him. If he had put a man of real party consequence and of some political capacity of which we could be sure at the head of the Interior Department, instead of Mr. Hoke Smith, this would be plain enough to be taken for granted. The public questions which now press for solution lie within the fields of the Treasury and of the Interior. The policy already finely begun, which needs to be carefully and intelligently completed, lies with the Navy Department; it is the construction of an efficient modern navy. The immediate questions of the time affect the tariff, the coinage, the policy of the government with regard to its public lands, the administration of the Pension Bureau, and the realization of the purposes of our later legislation in respect to the settlement and civilization of the Indians. Mr. Carlisle

can be counted on for sound and reasoned purposes concerning the tariff and the coinage; Mr. Herbert, we may be sure, will carry forward the plans for the navy; it may be that Mr. Smith will do what he is directed to do in the Department of the Interior. Let us hope that such will be the arrangement, for fear of miscarriages. If he were a man like Mr. Carlisle, it would seem clear enough that this Administration was prepared to play the difficult, but now imperative, part of guiding legislation: that a tariff bill and an explicit coinage policy might be expected to emanate from the Treasury Department, with distinct suggestions of the course to be pursued from each of the departments likely to be affected by legislation. As it is, we are left to surmises, for all the Administration is so strong and so truly representative in one or two departments. What will Mr. Cleveland do with this cabinet? for nothing can be clearer than that he purposes to do something. Will the Treasury submit a programme of reform? Will the Administration assume the leadership in revising the tariff laws, reforming the coinage, extending the provisions of the civil service law, as Mr. Whitney did in developing the navy? Is this a legislative as well as an administrative cabinet? Is it a cabinet with purposes as well as with capabilities? If so, how does Mr. Cleveland stand for strength in such courses, with a cabinet constituted as this one is, not as a party counsel, but rather as a body of personal counsellors? Is it strong enough for leadership, or is Mr. Cleveland relying entirely on his own strength to carry his purposes to successful completion?

Probably he is depending upon himself, taking his cue from the country, which undoubtedly depends upon him to exercise an active guidance in affairs for the next four years. If so, it is a fine display of courage and resolution. It commits the country, it must be said, in a hazardous degree, to the understanding and capacity of a single man; but it will, at any rate, make capital test of our idea that the President, constitutionally viewed, constitutes the Executive Department of the government; that he is, not simply the directing head, but the efficient embodiment of the administrative function.

For, after all, one cannot avoid, if he would, putting general questions with regard to the character of the government at a time when appointments are being made to its chief administrative offices. Much as they are irritated by the appointment of irregular party men like Judge Gresham, and unknown party men like Mr. Bissell and Mr. Smith, the politicians fall back with resignation upon the consideration that "it is Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and its make-up, after all, no body's business but Mr. Cleveland's." This is the view which Mr. Cleveland himself apparently takes—not arrogantly, but with a grave sense of responsibility for the manner in which the executive business of the country is to be carried on. It may be called the literally constitutional view of the cabinet. The constitution vests the executive power of the government in the President in perfectly plain terms. It takes it for granted in an oc-

casional phrase that there will be "heads of departments," and it authorizes Congress to place the appointment of the minor officers of the government in the hands of such principal officials. But it offers no hint that they are to be more than heads of departments; they receive no cue from it to speak as if they had legal share in the exercise of executive power. Statute, indeed, may give them a certain degree of independence of the President. The statute which erected the Treasury Department, for example, gave Andrew Jackson no little trouble because it rendered it necessary for him to obtain the assent of the Secretary to the withdrawal of the deposits of the



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HOKE SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

government from the Bank of the United States. He had to make two removals before he found a pliant Secretary. But such statutes must be acknowledged to strain the tenor of the Constitution. The President may make what selections he will in providing the administrative departments with their chief officers, and keep indisputably within his literal constitutional powers. The Senate must, indeed, confirm his appointments; but it has long regarded its function in this respect, not as a right to assist or dictate to the President in his choice of cabinet officials, but merely as a check upon the nomination of men touched in some degree by scandal or known in some way to have shown gross incompetency for assuming public trusts. No man who has followed Mr. Cleve-

land's career ought to have the slightest disposition to curtail his freedom of choice, or can have sufficient reason for distrusting his judgment of men, and his strength to bear the whole executive responsibility of the government.

But no President dominates more than eight years of our national life. Whatever his individual talents, he is only one in a long line of chief magistrates. He does not make his own Administration merely; he gives a precedent to his successors, who may not have like ability and discretion. He contributes an example to the general development; he determines a section of the general institutional growth of the country. He is responsible, not only to the Constitution, which, besides being a legal document, is also a vehicle of life, but also to the general sense of the country regarding its institutions. We possess the right not merely, but must feel the duty also, of friendly criticism. We must take care to know very clearly what sort of a development we are having.

What kind of a government are we to have? Are we to have a purely administrative cabinet, and individual choice of policy by the President; or are we to have responsible party government, parties being made responsible not only for the choice they make of Presidents, but also for the character and motives of the men they bring forward to give him counsel? The choice between these two methods is a fundamental one in the constitution of government. Either system would be constitutional under the existing provisions of our fundamental law; the former literally constitutional, the latter within the permissions of the Constitution. The practice of our Presidents, too, whenever at least they have not been mere military chiefs like Jackson and Grant, with imperative preferences of their own, has been in the direction of the latter system, until Mr. Cleveland, a man as truly taken from outside the regular lines of civil promotion as either Grant or Jackson. He has broken more than most Presidents with what I may call the historical method of appointment. That method has unquestionably regarded the cabinet as a party council. Mr. Carlisle is the only Democratic leader Mr. Cleveland has put into his cabinet. Eminent and admirable as the services of Mr. Herbert have been, they have been restricted in their field, and they have been inconspicuous outside Congress. He has shaped legislation, and he goes into the cabinet equipped as few men could be for the duties of the particular Department to which he has been assigned. But we do not know in what degree he may be qualified for general political counsel when sitting with his colleagues. He is in no broad sense a leader of his party.

Very few thoughtful men, I suppose, would maintain that Mr. Cleveland should have put some representative of the stalwart wing of his party among his advisers. All who cherish liberal views of reform must hope that the future of the party is in the hands of its other, its newer elements and must rejoice that the President has made up his body of counsellors from those sections of the party which seem, so far as

we know the new men, to be represented. But with the conspicuous exception already mentioned, he has chosen from the rank and file of that division of his following, and not from among leaders at all. Mr. Josiah Quincy, the First Assistant Secretary of State, is a Democratic leader in the best sense of the term, and a very influential and important one, who has constantly, of recent months, been at Mr. Cleveland's elbow; but Mr. Gresham, his chief, of course is not. He was a leader the other day of the liberal wing of the other party; now, if he is to be classified at all, he is an independent. He carries great weight with those who, like himself, are becoming Democrats in



From photograph by Pell, Washington, D. C.

J. STERLING MORTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

the Northwest. He leads in opinion among those whose party ties are loose or loosening—leads very honorably, very ably, and with an enviable distinction—but he does not yet, at any rate, lead either a party or the section of a party. If he leads a section of a party it is a section of the party which has hitherto been opposed to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Lamont has taken confidential part in the counsels of leaders, but he is not himself a leader. Mr. Morton has been prominent among Democratic campaign speakers in Nebraska, and has had such functions of leadership as force of character and of conviction give when publicly displayed; but there has of course been no place of national leadership hitherto for Nebraska Democrats. Messrs. Ol-



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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS FIRST CABINET.

ney, Bissell and Smith have been quiet lawyers, leading only as men of local prominence must always lead when they hold and express pronounced views upon party questions. Mr. Cleveland's first cabinet was much more of the historical pattern than this one. It was in some sense a group of leaders.

It is not often enough noted that we have really never answered for ourselves clearly and with definite purpose the question, What is the Cabinet? Is it the President's cabinet, or are the heads of the executive departments meant by the spirit of our national institutions to be real party colleagues of the President, in council, chosen by him, indeed, but from among men of accredited political capacity, not from among the general body of the citizenship of the country? It is a question fundamental to our whole political development, and it is by no means to be answered from out the text of the Constitution simply. That Constitution is a vehicle of life. Its chief virtue is, that it is not too rigidly conceived. It leaves our life free to take its own courses of well considered custom, its own chosen turns of development. Presidents who are themselves of the stuff out of which real party leaders are made—men like Jackson and Lincoln and Cleveland—will of course dominate their cabinets, no matter what the principle of appointment; but headstrong men like Andrew Johnson will rule only to ruin; will goad parties into extreme and ill considered courses by the sheer exasperations of their obstinacy; and men who are not by natural constitution equipped for leadership will only make the more conspicuous, it may be the more disastrous, failures by seeking, in the choice of their advisers, to play a rôle beyond their talents. Our party leaders we can choose slowly, by the conservative processes of the survival of the fittest in Congress, by the exacting tests of command over public opinion. Our Presidents, experience has taught us, we must often choose hastily, by the unpremeditated compromises or the sudden impulses of huge popular conventions.

It is impossible, moreover, that the President should really decide all the issues of choice which come to the several executive departments. There are only twenty-four hours in the day for him, as for other men, and some of these he must, I suppose, devote to sleep. The departments are not executive bureaus merely: their chief officers are much more than a superior sort of secretaries to the President. Their functions are political, outside the cabinet as well as within it. They must decide many questions which bear directly upon the general policy of the Administration, as well as innumerable questions of routine detail, and must decide them independently of their colleagues and the President. It is only concerning the largest, broadest, most general matters of policy that they can consult the judgment of the cabinet as a whole, or the wishes of the President. The presidency is thus inevitably put, as it were, into the hands of a sort of commission, of which the President is only the directing head.

Not only so, but, inasmuch as, whether we wish it

or not, the President is necessarily a party leader, *ex officio*, there ought to be some regular, open, responsible connection established between him and his party. He is not always, as we know, a real leader before he is chosen to his great office of leadership. It has several times happened that he was not even personally acquainted with the men by whom the policy of his party had been habitually determined before he was discovered by a popular convention. Once and again a President has come to Washington ignorant both of men and of measures. How is he to make the acquaintance of his party; how are they to learn his character and intentions? He must somehow get the confidence of the men in whom the party habitually places confidence and whom it will follow, or else he must consent to be quite impotent during his four years in everything but the mere routine of executive action.

I go a step further. It is necessary that the members of the cabinet should be recognized party leaders, not only because the President's day is as short as other men's, and many important and far-reaching decisions of policy must be left to them, but also because the literally constitutional position of the President, as an absolutely separate, self-sufficient part of the government, is a practically impossible position. No government can be administered with the highest efficiency unless there be close co-operation and an intimate mutual understanding between its Administration and its legislature. The real and conclusive test of excellency for all laws is their workability, and no legislature can intelligently apply that test unless it be in constant correspondence with the administrative branch of the government. Legislative proposals, too, are usually more apt to be well considered, feasible, business-like, when they come from the Administration, which is immediately in the presence of the practical conditions under which they must be carried out, in the presence, too, of the practical difficulties which create the need for such legislation, than when it comes from committees of the Houses themselves, committees which cannot co-operate for the construction of a consistent policy, and which are not sobered by the knowledge that they will be obliged to find practicable ways of putting their schemes into actual execution.

This is the argument, to which the country is becoming more and more inclined to listen, for the introduction of the members of the cabinet into the Houses; the argument for making it their duty to be present in Congress to give information and offer advice, their privilege to propose measures and take part in debate. Ours is the only country in the world of any consequence which does not in some direct way facilitate co-operation between its executive and its legislature; and it is only because unbounded material prosperity and unprecedented freedom from social disorder and discontent have made it easy to conduct our government, despite its disintegrated structure, that we have not yet become conscious of the pinch of disadvantage which must sooner or later result from the singular division of

our government into groups of public servants looking askance at one another.

Sooner or later we must recognize in the cabinet the President's responsible party council, and must require our Presidents, not by hard and fast constitutional provision, but by the more flexible while equally imperative mandates of public opinion, operating through the medium of the Senate, to call to the chief places in the departments representative party men who have accredited themselves for such functions by long and honorable public service. We cannot be forever running the risks involved in the elevation of unknown men to the presidency. The present posture of affairs is altogether exceptional, and Mr. Cleveland is an altogether exceptional man, a real leader, but a leader created by circumstances which can hardly soon recur. We do not know many of the men who are in his cabinet because we do not yet know the new Democratic party which is now in process of formation. The men in that cabinet whom we do know we know as leaders in things which are the vital and operative causes of that re-formation. The financial policy of the country is to be reformed; its new naval strength is to give us proper dignity and proper assurance of safety among the nations; the reform of the civil service is to be carried forward on the lines now, it is to be hoped, definitely established; the executive departments are to be conducted on business principles, with a view to making them as economical and as efficient as possible. New men have come to the front for the accomplishment of the new tasks; new regions of the country are turning toward the new party. Parties, whether they retain old names or not, are making ready for the new start which the rise of new interests has now for some time been commanding. The politics of the war time are to be forgotten, even by select men of the very generation which engaged in the stupendous struggle,

and convictions made up, not of reminiscence, but of firm purpose for the future development of the country along normal lines of growth, are to be the controlling forces of politics, which shall come in with a new generation which lives for the future, not in the past. We like this cabinet well enough until the new movement shall have shown us who the real leaders are. Then parties must choose the men who really lead them for Presidents, and Presidents thus chosen must give us responsible party government by surrounding themselves with a cabinet council made up from among party men whom the people have known and have shown themselves disposed to trust.

The degree of separation now maintained between the executive and legislative branches of our government cannot long be preserved without very serious inconvenience resulting. Congress and the President now treat with one another almost like separate governments, so jealous is each of its prerogatives. The Houses find out only piecemeal and with difficulty what is going on at the other end of the avenue, in bureaus which have been created by statute. Members have been known to grow uneasy, and even indignant, if cabinet officers followed the debates from the galleries. Congress, consequently, often gropes very helplessly for lack of guidance which might be had almost for the asking, while the tasks of the departments languish or miscarry for lack of appreciative co-operation and support on the part of Congress. We risk every degree of friction and disharmony rather than hazard the independence of branches of the government which are helpless without each other. What we need is harmonious, consistent, responsible party government, instead of a wide dispersion of function and responsibility; and we can get it only by connecting the President as closely as may be with his party in Congress. The natural connecting link is the cabinet.

Susan Childs W. J. Guthrie J. H. Carlisle
 Daniel Hamilton W. J. Bissell Richard Olney
 Henry Abbott Hoke Smith John Johnston



THE MISTRESSES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE BOYHOOD OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND AT SEVENTEEN.

NOW that Mr. Cleveland is once more the first gentleman of our republic, and is the most talked of personality in the land, we are naturally turning with eager interest to his early life and to the details of his evolution from a quiet country lad into the President of the United States. The freshest and brightest account of Mr. Cleveland's boyhood that has appeared is given in *Once A Week*, by John H. Greusel, who, accompanied by an artist, visited the little country town of Fayetteville, nine miles from Syracuse, where the President spent his school days. Mr. Greusel succeeds in finding the schoolmates of Mr. Cleveland, the teacher who presided over his early education, the old gentlemen who swam and bird-nested and fought

and got into mischief with our embryonic Chief Magistrate a half century ago, and their accounts of these doings in response to Mr. Greusel's drag-net questions make capital reading. Mr. H. H. Edwards, an old villager who was a schoolmate of the President, said :

"As I recollect, Grover was a chubby boy, with a face so glowing that he always seemed to have a rush of blood to his cheeks. He was playful, good-natured and happy."

"Was he ever a bad boy?" queried Mr. Greusel.

"I suppose he was like other boys," was the evasive answer.

"What sort of a school was this you went to?"

"Oh, the ordinary district school. We studied the three Rs; some times we had spelling bees. I do not recall that Grover was particularly good or particularly bad, or particularly bright, for that matter."

"You were surprised when he took such high national honors?"

"I was, indeed. Grover and I were playmates and chums; many's the time we went hunting together in the old bit of woods beyond the town; you will notice it as you stand beside Limestone Creek and look straight ahead of you. Then we used to go in swimming in the weir, sometimes, too, in the feeder to the Erie Canal; you know that is not far away. It was by way of the canal that Grover's father came from Caldwell, New Jersey; in those days the travel was slow; the Clevelands were weeks on the journey."

MR. CLEVELAND'S FIRST JOB.

"Over the general store, up a rambling flight of stairs, in a large, well-lighted office, was found Dr. F. G. Tibbitts, busily engaged, over a charcoal fire,



WHERE GROVER CLEVELAND WENT TO SCHOOL.

Layetteville Academy, Sep 5 1846

Time.

Time is divided into seconds — minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years and centuries. If we expect to become great and good men and be respected and esteemed by our friends, we must improve our time when we are young. George Washington improved his time when he was a boy and he was not sorry when he was at the head of a large army fighting for his country. A great many of our great men were poor and had ~~not small~~ means of obtaining an education but by improving their time when they were young and ^{they obtained their high standing} in school, Jackson was a poor boy but he was placed in school and by improving his time he found himself a president of the United States guiding and directing a powerful nation. If we wish to become great and useful in the world we ~~must~~ improve our time in school. S. G. Cleveland.

AN ESSAY ON "TIME."

[Written by Grover Cleveland in his ninth year.]

making a set of false teeth. The dentist welcomed us cordially, pulling his thin, pointed beard, and giving an occasional dry chuckle, as though the very idea of telling about Cleveland's boyhood was a keen delight. Placing the mold in which he was making the teeth over the big coal stove to bake, the villager beckoned us to a window overlooking the square, and, with a proud wave of his arm, said :

"Do you see that old yellow-front building?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is the store in which Grover obtained his first job. He worked at a salary of fifty dollars a year and found."

"Is it possible!" ejaculated the artist.

"Yes; and what gives me still more satisfaction is the remembrance of the fact that I used to sleep with Grover at that period of our lives. I was employed in the same store. It was kept by a sturdy Scotchman named John McVicar. We dealt in nearly everything usually found in a country general store. We had, I remember, a stock of drugs. We also sold pearl barley. The old gentleman, Mr. McVicar, was interested in the stave business. As clerks in McVicar's, it was our duty to wait on customers, sweep and clean out, open and close the place, run errands, and do a turn for the neighbors at odd times. You may imagine we earned our money."

A PRESIDENT'S TRAINING.

The reminiscent old gentleman continues :

"Our room was at the third and farthest window, to the left. I remember the place well. It was a large, unfinished room. The bed was a plain, pine one, with cords upon which to lay the tick. Do you remember those old-fashioned beds, corded with clothes line? That was long before the days of hair-mattresses, you know. We had a tick stuffed with straw which had the uncomfortable peculiarity of accumulating in knobs here and there; and I recall how often in the night Grover would stir uneasily in his hard bed, maybe even getting up and with his hand reaching down in the tick to remove the troublesome lump on which he had been resting. In that room, without carpet, without wall paper, without pictures, bare, drear and desolate, we two lived together one whole year. In the winter we fairly froze sometimes. There was no stove in the room, heat coming up from a pipe leading from the store below. Rats ran in the walls and often peered at us from out holes in the plaster."

"Was Mr. McVicar a kind employer?"

"He was; but he insisted on having the work done thoroughly. Really, there was but little to do about the place. Grover used to rise, in those days, at about five o'clock in the summer and half-past five in the winter. He would go out to an old green pump that then stood in the square, used for watering horses, and make his morning toilet in the trough; then back to the store; open up; sweep out; build the fire; dust up; lay out the goods. By and by, about seven o'clock, along would come Mr. McVicar."

HE WAS A REAL BOY.

Some further anecdotes of a mischievous scrape, in which the boy Grover came off with a spiked leg, of a dog which he nursed back to activity in spite of the village wiseacres' recommendation to shoot it, and an interview with an aged farmer who enjoys the

Hayetville Academy Sep 19 1846.

"His education forms the common mind
just as the log is bent the tree's inclined

The Cow.

The cow is very useful if it were not
for the cow we could not have no milk
to put in our coffe and tea.

Every part of the cow is useful; the skin
is tanned into leather and shoes and
boots are made of it. The flesh is
good for food and is called beef; their
horns are made into buttons knife
handles and powder horns. Of milk
butter and cheese is made. There is
a glutinous substance by the hoof
which is made into glue—Indeed
if it were not for the cow we
should have to do without many
things which are considered necessaries
of life. S. G. C.

AN ESSAY ON "THE COW."

Written by Grover Cleveland in his ninth year.

honor of having not only fought the young Presidential timber, but of having thrashed him soundly—all go to show that even a President must have been a boy, and that in this case he was a very healthy, natural one with a saving ingredient of youthful badness. The hero of the fisticuff incident says, after describing the traditional hickory-nut-shell-on-my-shoulder preliminaries:

“Well, it was one of those old-fashioned rough-and-tumble fights, in which each fellow pulls hair,

said if I ever came to Washington he would give me a dinner at the White House; but I never went.”

One of the most interesting interviews that Mr. Greusel obtained was with Mr. Cleveland's quondam schoolma'am, a pleasant old lady, who is finally prevailed upon to lend from her treasures the original copies of Mr. Cleveland's boyish compositions, that we reproduce here in *fac-simile*. She and all of the President's old acquaintances agree in saying that he was in no wise remarkable at his books and showed



MISS C. E. COLE. THE GENTLE SCHOOLMISTRESS WHO "NEVER WHIPPED GROVER."

scratches, kicks and cuffs to his heart's content. I was a much more powerful lad than Grover. Soon I had him down. I kept yelling out to him, 'You will stick pins in my seat, will you!' 'You will, will you!' and each time I hit him another bat in the eye or the neck. Well, Shell Pratt and Jewett Dunbar finally pulled me off, made us shake hands, and declared the fight over, with victory for me. It was the proudest day of my life."

"Have you seen Cleveland since, Mr. Barkume?" Mr. Greusel asked.

"Yes, certainly. I met him when he was here four years ago. I asked him if he recalled the boy who had licked him. He did, and laughed about it. He

no evidences of a design on the position of Chief Executive in those days. Of young Grover's father, the Rev. Richard Cleveland, one of the old village gossips says:

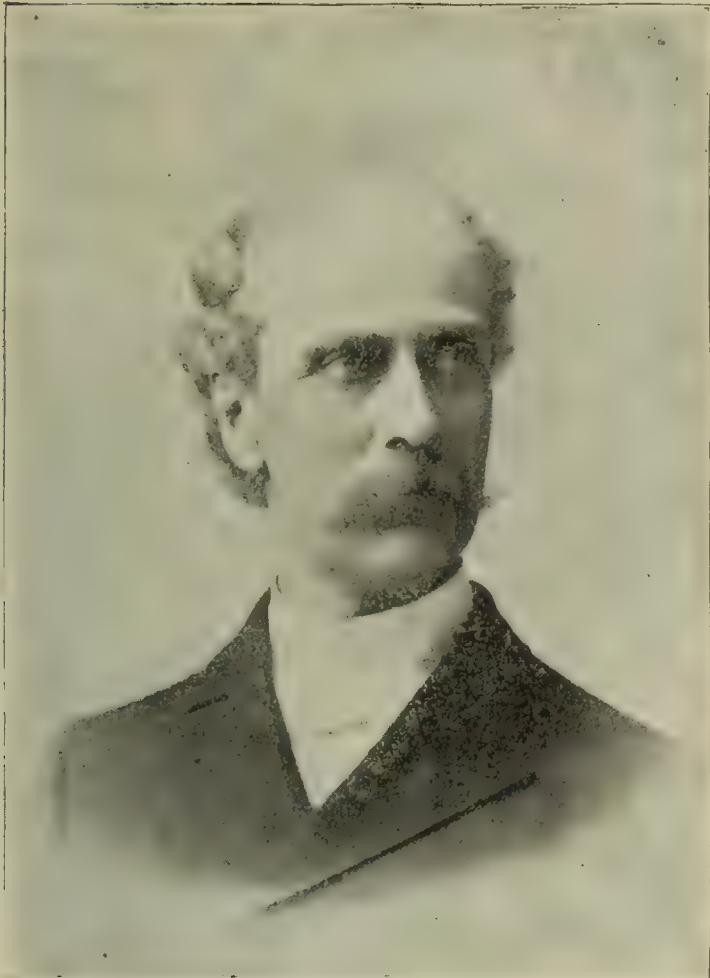
"He was a very pious man, a strong preacher and a splendid scholar. He was considered the most learned man in the village. The Cleverlands had a great many books. I suppose Grover studied from these."

Mr. Cleveland senior was a Presbyterian minister of high standing, a Yale graduate; he moved from the little New Jersey village of Caldwell to the Fayetteville home when the son, Grover, was three years old.

THE WORLD'S FIRST PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS, IN SEPTEMBER, 1893, AT CHICAGO.

BY JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D.,

CHAIRMAN WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES.



REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D.

"I dreamed
That stone by stone I reared a sacred fane,
A temple, neither Pagod, Mosque, nor Church,
But loftier, simpler, always open-doored
To every breath from heaven ; and Truth and Peace
And Love and Justice came and dwelt therein."

These lines from "Akbar's Dream," one of Tennyson's latest poems, indicate how the Laureate, who regarded the proposal of a Parliament of Religions at Chicago as a noble idea, brooded much, in his last days, over the oneness of human need and spiritual aspiration after God. "Akbar's Dream" is a beautiful contribution to our apprehension of what Mr. Higginson means by the "sympathy of religions." Tennyson quotes an inscription for a temple in Kashmir: "O God, in every temple I see people that see Thee, and in every language I hear spoken, people

praise Thee." The good Mogul Emperor, Akbar, is said to have planned for a Parliament of Religions, but the committee having charge of the coming Congress had not learned this fact when they sent out to the world their proposal, which has met such wide and favorable responses. There is no new thing, however, under the sun. The proverbial pride and boastfulness of the great City of the West may possibly be slightly subdued when it is learned that the scheme for a congress of the various religious faiths is older even than Christianity. Mr. H. Dharmapala.



H. DHARMAPALA,
Secretary Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta, India.



JUSTICE AMEER ALI, CALCUTTA, INDIA.

of Calcutta, General Secretary of the Buddha-Gaya Maha-Bodhi Society, and who is to speak for the Southern Buddhist Church of Ceylon at the coming Parliament, writes: "I rejoice to see that the best intellects of the day have all approved of your grand scheme, which, if carried out, will be the noblest and proudest achievement in history, and the crowning work of the nineteenth century. Twenty centuries ago, just such a congress was held in India by the great Buddhist Emperor, Asoka, in the city of Pataliputra, modern Patna, and the noblest lessons of tolerance therein enunciated were embodied in lithic records and implanted in the four quarters of his extensive empire. Here is one extract: 'King Piya-dasi honors all forms of religious faith' . . . 'and enjoins reverence for one's own faith and no reviling or injury for that of others. Let the reverence be shown in such and such a manner as is suited to the difference of belief. . . . For he who in some way honors his own religion, and reviles that of others . . . throws difficulties in the way of his own religion: this, his conduct, cannot be right.'"

Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial University of Peking, who is expected at the Parliament, reports that the idea of such a congress has often appeared in fiction and in poetry. One writer from Bohemia claims that the plan was suggested three centuries ago by the great John Comenius. President Warren, of Boston, a few years ago described an imag-

inary parliament of this sort in a baccalaureate address before the students of his university, and the Free Religious Association of Boston about twenty years ago expressed the hope that such a meeting might yet be gathered. It may safely be said, however, that the convention assembled by the Buddhist Emperor so long since has left no great impression on the religious thought even of India. The coming meeting in Chicago will doubtless stand out in history as the world's *first* Parliament of Religions at which the representatives of all the great historic faiths were actually present. "The conception of this movement," writes the venerated Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, "is a grand one, and unexampled in the history of the world." The late Phillips Brooks said of this design: "It seems to me to be very noble. It appeals to the imagination, to the reason and to our best desires for humanity. To bring together in large council the representatives of all religions in the world, so far as that can be done, is at once an acknowledgment of the reality of the religious impulse wherever it has shown itself and of the universal action and guidance and love of God." Rev. E. Z. Rexford, of Roxbury, writes: "The idea is so vast. It seems almost a fulfillment of the promise of the coming from the east and the west and the north and south to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven. I remember that the first time I saw the suggestion of such a World-Parliament of Religions I cried like a child. It seemed too good to be possible—so long have we



REV. ZITSUZEN ASHITSA, ORNI, JAPAN.

seen religion only in fragments. I am deeply thankful that this is to be. I can imagine *nothing* that will do so much to unite the world in the spirit of co-operative unity."

Comprehension and not exclusiveness is the key to the world's progress and enlightenment at the present time. Men are unwilling to know only half the truth. Not only are their thoughts widened with the process of the suns, but their hearts are growing larger.



REV. P. P. WALDENSTRÖM, D.D., M.P., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

They are unwilling to exclude from their brotherly sympathies any who are groping, however blindly, after God. Dr. Gordon, in his recent book, "An American Missionary in Japan," says: "As is well known, the word 'heathen' is practically dropped from the revised version of the New Testament. Un-Christian peoples justly object to it as a degrading term and the writer joins with nearly all his colleagues in studiously avoiding its use." The Rev. Gilbert Reid, M.A., a Presbyterian missionary in China, in a pamphlet on the duty of Christian missions to the upper Chinese classes, quotes with approval the words which good Isaac Watts was wont to sing:

"Seize upon truth where'er it is found,
Among your friends, among your foes,
On Christian or on heathen ground,
The flower's divine where'er it grows;
Neglect the prickles, and assume the rose."

There can be little doubt that the Parliament of Religions will help to a juster understanding of what the Spirit of God has taught of truth to the non-Christian faiths. As Professor Huxley has said: "Comprehension is more than half way to sympathy."

There is no good reason why religion should be excluded from the Fair. One English clergyman writes "that religion cannot be *exhibited*." But surely its great part in human history can be impressively told, its achievements can be narrated, its vast influence over art, ethics, education, liberty, can be set forth, its present condition can be indicated, its missionary activities can be described, and, perhaps best of all, the spirit of mutual love, of cosmopolitan fraternity, can be disclosed and augmented. Among the objects of those promoting the Parliament are: First, "A full exhibition," to quote the words of Bishop Andrews, of New York, "of the religious institutions and forces under which modern society is having its notable development;" secondly, to indicate the ground of sympathy and co-operation and the points of general conviction among sincere seekers after God the world over; thirdly, to discover from each faith and from the lips of its own teachers what are deemed the distinctive articles of its own belief. Surely, timid Christians need not fear that Christianity



PROFESSOR FRANCIS BALOGH,
Reformed Theological School of Debreczen, Hungary.

will make an inadequate showing of distinctive and all-important truths! Side by side with the meetings in the stately Art Palace of the Parliament, which opens on Monday, September 11, and continues for seventeen days, there will be the presentation, by different



PROFESSOR M. LAZARUS, BERLIN, GERMANY.



COUNT A. BERNSTORFF, BERLIN, GERMANY.

religious bodies of their history and distinctive doctrines, and more than twenty of the leading churches of Christendom have already accepted invitations to make before the Parliament these presentations. It will be a great and unparalleled opportunity to hear the expounders of the doctrines of the Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and other churches set forth what they deem not only the special truths committed to them, but also the supreme achievements which have given lustre to their annals. It is safe to say that no opportunity comparable with this has been offered in any generation. It is hard to over-estimate the educating and liberalizing influence of such gatherings. Most people know of other churches and faiths only through the representations of their own church and faith. So soon as we begin to know other faiths truly, that is, at first hand, we in some measure modify our views of them, our spiritual attitude toward them, and thus truth promotes brotherhood.

Rev. Dr. Addison P. Foster, of Boston, writes: "Nothing is more helpful to truth than clear thought, and it will go far toward the establishment of truth and a unity of conviction in men's minds, to clear away the rubbish of misunderstanding between them, and thus let in the sunlight on their real views. The religious differences of men are great enough, but not so great as they seem. If men will but make clear definitions and cease logomachies, they will find

that their structures of religious thought whether mosque or pagoda, cathedral or meeting-house, are built on the same bedrock—a sense of sin and a need of a divine forgiveness and help. Christianity is the logical outcome of the convictions which lie in every man's heart, the religion supplementary to all others, the solution of the problems with which all other religions are struggling. I do not fear, then, but rather rejoice in the statements of different religions which are proposed. They all have elements in them of good. They all are the efforts of the best of their race and age to express the profound convictions of humanity on the greatest of themes. They all have discovered and unfolded great truths. Now let them be carefully formulated and placed side by side for comparison. The view will do the great brotherhood of humanity good. It will make distinct their points of agreement and their points of difference. It will show, as nothing else could, how near men are to each other in their sense of dependence on God. It will show their common likeness in failure to find peace through the most diverse of human devices. And it will bring out, in sharp contrast with all other religions, the distinctive peculiarity of Christianity as a remedial system, a religion accepting the fundamental principles of many another religion, but adding to them the blessed and unique revelation of salvation from sin and reconciliation to God through the mediation of Jesus Christ." This letter will in-

dicade that, so far from fearing any results prejudicial to Christianity from this gathering, some expect that its impressions will be quite otherwise. There has been a feeling among some earnest Christians that the proposed Parliament was a grave experiment. On the other hand, there has been a wider and deeper feeling that it was magnificently Christian. The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in India, Professor of Theology in one of its seminaries, the President of the Lahore Christian College, a fellow of the University of the Punjab and Moderator of the Synod of India for 1891, writes: "When news of the proposal to have such a Congress of Religions first reached us on this side of the earth, I experienced some misgivings through fear lest the faith we loved and the Saviour we preach might seem to us to be dishonored. Further acquaintance with your plans and with the central object of all that is being done has largely, if not entirely, removed such misgiving, and I am glad to be able to heartily approve the plan and shall cheerfully do all in my power in this corner of the earth to aid you."

A Woman's Committee on Religious Congresses, under the leadership of Rev. Augusta J. Chapin and assisted by such helpers as Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard, is cordially co-operating with the Parliament of Religions, and will secure the presence and participation of some of the most dis-

tinguished women of our time. The attendance at the Parliament promises to be very large.

Over sixteen hundred men, eminent in the religious life and work of the world and representing nearly all the great Christian Churches and all the leading historic faiths, have accepted places on the Advisory Council of the Parliament. This great strength of support has been given it from a variety of considerations. There are those who favor it because of the aid it will bring to the study of comparative religions. Professor Max Müller's interest in the Parliament is doubtless derived largely from this consideration. Rev. H. D. Griswold, a missionary in Jhansi, Northwest Provinces, India, writes: "Any one who appreciates the importance and value of the study of comparative religions cannot but like the idea of a World's Congress of Religions. Such a conference of the principal religions of the world is a worthy recognition of the great fact of religion. However much the members of the Congress may differ among themselves as to *religions*, they will be at one as to the supreme importance of *religion*, as something native and necessary to man." Again, very many have favored the Parliament from the profound conviction that it would show forth the superiority and the sufficiency of some particular form of Christianity. Others have favored it from the feeling that their own religion has been misun-



REV. W. A. P. MARTIN, L.L.D.,
President Imperial Tungwen College, Peking, China.



REV. GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D.,
President Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey.

derstood, and that they have cherished important truths which others will do well to heed. Multitudes of the more progressive and broader-minded men in Christendom have championed the Parliament from the feeling that they, as Christians, may rightly and wisely show a more brotherly spirit toward the representatives of other faiths. Furthermore, the Parliament has received the allegiance of many because they are assured that this conference will draw Christians more closely together. It is certainly a fact of historic importance, not yet fully appreciated,

and conscientious men, presenting their religious convictions without minimizing, without acrimony, without controversy, with love of truth and humanity, will be an honorable event in the history of religion and cannot fail to accomplish much good."

While Dr. George Washburn, of Constantinople, is speaking before the Parliament on the points of agreement between Christianity and Mohammedanism, and a paper is being read by a Chinese Tautai on the points of ethical contact between Christianity and Confucianism, it will be inevitable not only that Catholics and Protestants, but that members of all Christian Churches, shall inquire, "How may *we* get closer together?" Phillips Brooks once said, "The Romanist and the Quaker may well stoop together to lift the drunkard out of the gutter," and are not the social problems of our time so urgent and tremendous that the Christian forces may well ask if co-operation rather than competition is not the key to their solution?

The programme of the Parliament has been elaborated with much care and with the criticism of nearly



REV. WILLIAM MILLER, LL.D., C.I.E.,
President Christian College, Madras, India.

that the Catholic Archbishops of America, at their meeting in New York in November, 1892, took action approving the participation of the Catholic Church in the Parliament, and appointing the Right Rev. John J. Keane, the able and liberal-minded Rector of the Catholic University of America in Washington, to arrange with the General Committee for the proper and adequate presentation of the Catholic doctrine on the questions coming before this Parliament. In communicating the action of the Board of Archbishops, Bishop Keane writes: "I ask leave to add the expression of my own profound conviction that the project is an admirable one, and that it ought to receive the encouragement of all who really love truth and charity, and who wish to further their reign among mankind. It is only by a friendly and brotherly comparison of convictions that reasonable men can ever come to an agreement about the all-important truths which are the foundation of religion, and that an end can be put to the religious divisions and antagonisms which are a grief to our Father in Heaven. Such an assemblage of intelligent



REV. J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, D.D.,
Manchester New College, Oxford, England.

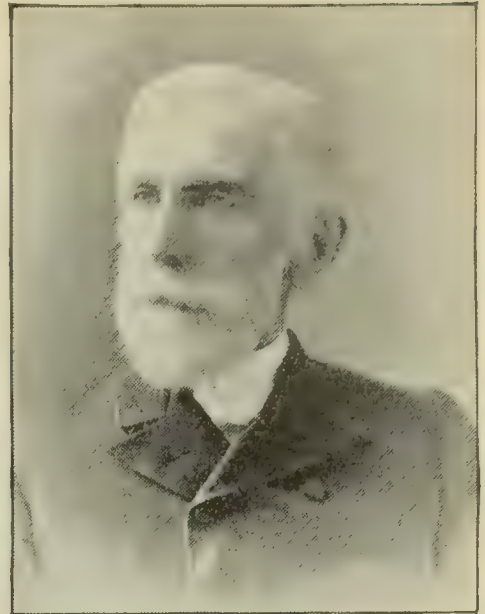
a hundred experts in science, philosophy, ethics and divinity. President Harper, of Chicago University, does not hesitate to pronounce it "magnificent." It covers such general themes as God, Man, Religion as the Expression of Man's Relations to God, Systems of Religion, The Sacred Books of the World, The Universal Sense of Sin, The Incarnation Idea, Different Schemes for the Restoration of Fallen or Faulty Man,



REV. E. L. REXFORD, BOSTON,
MASS.



BISHOP O. P. FITZGERALD, D.D.,
Methodist Church, South.



REV. M. VALENTINE, D.D., GETTYS-
BURG, PA.



REV. ADDISON T. FOSTER, BOSTON,
MASS.



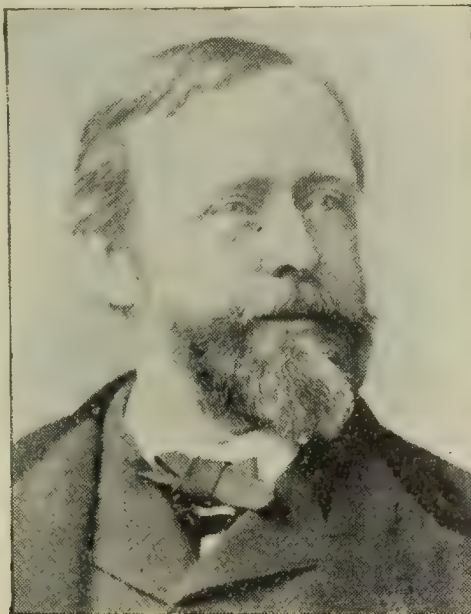
REV. F. A. NOBLE, D.D., CHICAGO,
Of the General Committee.



REV. J. T. GRACEY, D.D.,
President International Missionary Union.



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



PROFESSOR J. HENRY THAYER,
Harvard University.



PRESIDENT J. B. ANGELL,
University of Michigan.



ARCHBISHOP RYAN. PHILADELPHIA. PA.

The Religious Leaders of Mankind, Religion in its Relations to Science, Art and Letters, Religion and Morals, Religion and the Family, Religion and Woman, Religion and the Poor, the Erring and the Criminal, Religion and Civil Society, The Fraternity of Peoples, The Religious Mission of the English-Speaking Nations, The Present Outlook of Religion, The World's Religious Debt to Asia, Europe and America, The Religious Reunion of Christendom, The Religious Union of the Whole Human Family, The Elements of a Perfect Religion, The Characteristics of the Ultimate Religion.

It is now confidently expected that representatives of the leading historic faiths will be present in the Parliament. A Confucian scholar has been commissioned by the Chinese government to attend. Buddhist scholars, representing both the Northern and Southern Church, among them Rev. Zitsuzen Ashitsu, editor of a Buddhist magazine in Tokyo; a high priest of Shintooism, Moslem scholars from India, Parsis from Bombay, representatives of various types of Hinduism, eminent Christian missionaries, leading scholars from Europe and America, and probably representatives of the Russian, Armenian and Bulgarian churches, will all have part in this great meeting. The Rev. H. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, suggests as a text for the Parliament the words of the Hebrew Prophet: "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created

us?" It is surely something unparalleled in history to find, co-operating in one religious movement, men as diverse as Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Gibbons, Justice Ameer Ali, of Calcutta; H. R. H. Prince Chandradat Chudadhar, Bangkok, Siam; Cav. Matteo Prochet, of Rome; Professor Lazarus and Rabbi Maybaum, of Berlin; Dr. Miller, of the Christian College, Madras; the Bishop of Worcester, the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington, Dr. McAll, of Paris; Professor Bruston, of the University of France; Dr. James Martineau, Dr. Ellinwood, the eminent Secretary of Presbyterian Missions; Prof. Von Orelli, of Basle; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Dr. Aladar Szabo, of Budapest; Dr. Lunn, of the *Review of the Churches*; the Dean of Canterbury; Dr. Waldenström, of Sweden; the editor of the *Hindu*; Professor Moulton, of Cambridge; Lord Egerton, of Tatton, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Great Britain; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Count d'Alviella, Professor Bunyiu Nanjio, Mr. Mozoomdar, Professor Simon, of Edinburgh; Gen. William Booth; the editors of Buddhist periodicals; Count A. Bernstorff, of Berlin; Prof. J. Henry Thayer, of Harvard; members of the Society of Friends; Rev.



RT. REV. JOHN J. KEANE.
Rector of the Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

John Worcester, of the New Jerusalem Church; Seid Ali Bilgrami, Director of Mines to His Highness the Nizam's government in the Deccan; Prof. Godet, of Neuchâtel; the Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D., president of the International Missionary Union; Prof. Francis Balogh, of the Reformed Theological School of Debreczen; professors in the universities of Utrecht and Leipsic, and disciples of Zoroaster in Bombay. It is evident that the fellowship between all these men of many faiths and nations is not the unscriptural fellowship of light and darkness, but the loving brotherhood of a common humanity, blessed with different degrees of spiritual illumination. "The sky is now the roof that covers but one family." "The proposed conference," writes Professor Brastow, of Yale University, "will no doubt tend to remove prejudices, promote friendliness and further the belief that all truth is from God and that all religion, as a subjective experience, is a disclosure, however imperfect, of the abiding presence of the living God in the souls of His children." And it is certainly a prophecy of a new era of Christian fraternity, and of more devoted labor for the good of mankind, that we find on the same Council Archbishops Ireland, Ryan and Janssens, of the Catholic Church; the leading Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Churches; Presbyterians like Principal Grant, Drs. Patton, Green, Schaff, De Witt, Happer, Niccolls, Van Dyke, Morris, Briggs, Vincent, McClure, Thompson, Parkhurst, Willis Beecher, Withrow, McPherson and Hamlin; Baptists like Drs. Boardman, Thomas, Strong, Hovey, Braislín, McArthur, Moxom, Wilkinson, Hoyt, Lorimer, Dobbins, Conwell, Horr and Montague; Congregationalists like Drs. Fairbairn, Fisher, Abbott, Storrs, Bradford, Taylor, Ward, McKenzie, Dunning, Gladden, Park, Munger, Whiton and Cyrus Hamlin; Unitarians like Principal Drummond and Drs. Carpenter, Hale, Peabody and Gannet; Universalists like Drs. Miner, Adams, Capen and Rexford; Lutherans like Dr. Frommel, of Berlin, Dr. Rhodes, of St. Louis, and Professor Valentine, of Gettysburg; leading ministers in the Church of the Disciples and among the Cumberland Presbyterians; United Brethren like Bishop Weaver; scholars in the Reformed Church like Drs. Burrill, Woodbridge and Chambers; editors of the foremost religious journals, more than forty presidents of leading colleges, and such workers in the various causes of humanity as Prof. James Bryce, William T. Stead, General Howard, President Angell, Jacob A. Riis, Joseph Cook, Mr. Theodore F. Seward, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Hon. John W. Hoyt, Prof. Henry Drummond, Hon. W. T. Harris, Hon. Andrew D. White, George Parsons Lathrop, Hon. William E. Dodge, Anthony Comstock and Col. Thomas W. Higginson. Is it not possible that the congresses



RT. REV. THOMAS MARCH CLARK, D.D.,
Bishop of Rhode Island.

of this golden year may mark a turning-point, or at least a new starting-point, in the history of humanity? "The very call for such meeting," says Bishop Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Church, South, "is a prophecy." Is it not even possible that, a hundred years hence, pilgrims from many lands may flock to the scenes of the World's First Parliament of Religions in the now prosaic and unhistoric city of Chicago, almost as they have for centuries flocked to Westminster Abbey, St. Peter's Church and the holy shrines of Jerusalem? If the proposed Congress does not prove itself to be, what Ameer Ali prophesied, "the greatest event of the century," it may yet accomplish a noble work in calling a truce to theological strife, in deepening the spirit of human brotherhood and in leading men to discover whether the elements of a perfect and ultimate religion have yet been recognized and embodied in any one of the great historic faiths.

DRESS REFORM AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



MRS. FRANCES E. RUSSELL, OF
ST. PAUL.

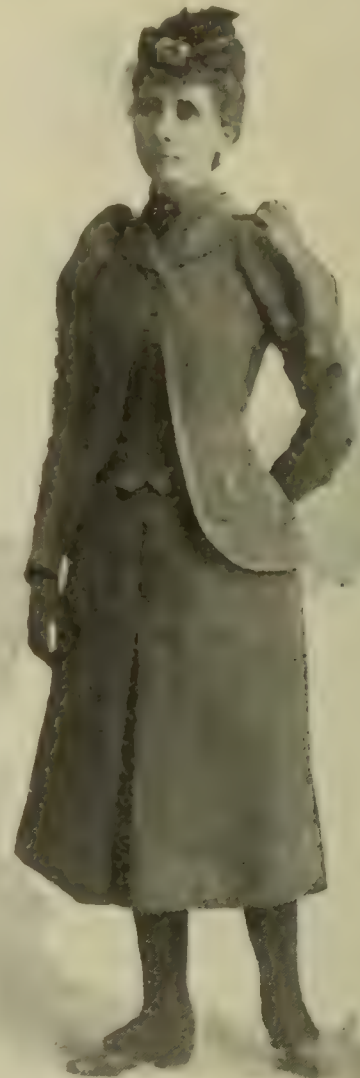
Chairman of Committee on Dress Reform.

in the spring of 1888 at Washington. This preamble reads as follows: "We, women of the United States, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the State, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and injustice, and to the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

The National Council includes, in its constituent organizations, societies as varied as the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the presidency of Miss Willard; the National Woman's Suffrage Association, under Susan B. Anthony's presidency; the National Kindergarten Union, of which Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, is the chief officer; Sorosis, the famous New York Woman's Club, of which Dr. Jennie M. Lozier is now president; Wimodaughsis, of Washington, of which Anna Howard Shaw is president; the Woman's Republican Association, of the United States, for which Mrs. S. Ellen Foster is chiefly responsible; the National Woman's Relief Society, and various other organizations for social and moral reform, for education, and for the progress of women. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, is the president of the National Council; Mrs. Bagley, of Detroit, is vice-president; Lillian Stevens, of

Maine, is treasurer; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Philadelphia, is corresponding secretary, and Isabella Davis, of New York, is recording secretary. The National Council, through its wide ramifications, includes a very large proportion of the women of the country who are interested in what are commonly termed reformatory causes; and its vast membership, it should be most emphatically declared, is upon the whole characterized by good sense, moderation and high culture, and by general reasonableness both as to objects and as to methods.

When the Woman's Council lends itself to the achievement of immediate and practical things by full and deliberate agreement, it is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing. It is to have its field day in the "Congress of Representative Women" in connection with the World's Fair Auxiliary at Chicago



MRS. BERTHA MORRIS SMITH.

(Costume Worn at Denver Meeting of the W. C. T. U.)



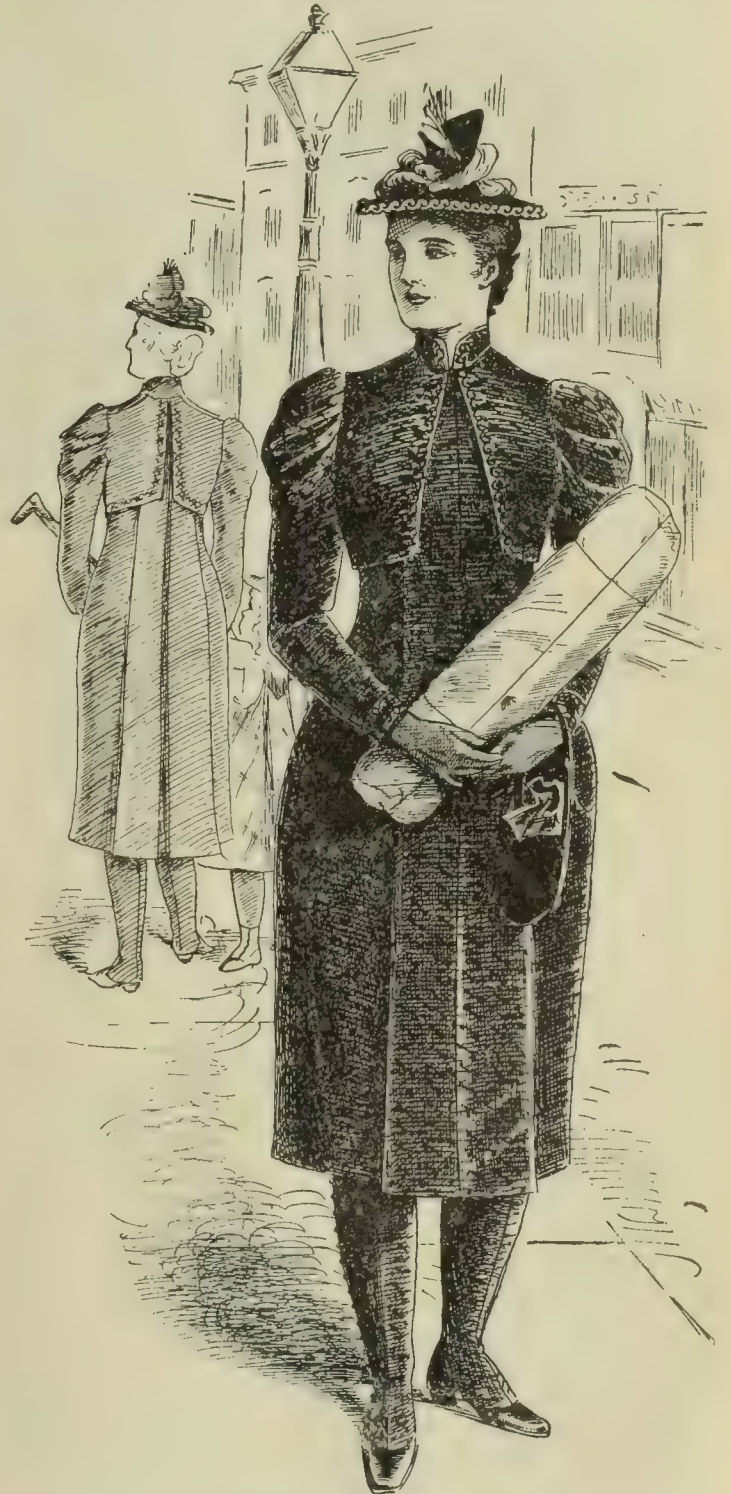
BACK VIEW OF MRS. BERTHA M. SMITH'S COSTUME.

in May, and the announcement is made that one of its two sessions on this particular day is to be devoted to the question of dress reform.

The National Council some time ago appointed a standing committee upon this subject of dress—so universally interesting to women—the chairman of the committee being Mrs. Frances E. Russell, of St. Paul, and the other members being Madames Annie Jenness Miller, Frank Stuart Parker and Octavia W. Bates. The committee was instructed by the National Council to make a report as to an “every-day dress” for women—“a dress,” as was explained in the council’s resolution, “suitable for business hours, for shopping, for marketing, house work and other forms of exercise.” It was the duty of the women of the Executive Board of the Council and of the Committee on Dress Reform to inaugurate a movement which would have some practical effect at Chicago during the period of the World’s Fair. It was argued that, to make the most and best of a visit to the Fair grounds, the utmost ease, comfort and freedom of movement would be requisite; moreover, many foreigners of very peculiar garb were likely to be present, and the whole scene would be so cosmopolitan as to make an occasion peculiarly inviting for experiment and innovation in the matter of woman’s attire. To this end it was proposed to report upon and recommend some general patterns for walking gowns, and

to endeavor by a vigorous propaganda in advance to have many women and girls, particularly business women and college girls, prepared concertedly to wear the new-fangled raiment at Chicago. It was hoped that even if the recommended styles of dress should not be much worn at the World’s Fair previous to the day devoted in the Woman’s Congress to the consideration of that topic, there might from that time forth be found a large number of women ready to incur the possibility of a slight temporary martyrdom in the interests of so desirable a cause.

The movement has been urged in such a way as to have secured the specific approval of a very large



MRS. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER'S "AMERICAN COSTUME."



THE GYMNASIUM COSTUME.—A GROUP OF MT. HOLYOKE (MASS.) COLLEGE GIRLS.

number of the most influential women, including not only such well-known reformers as Lady Somerset, Clara Barton, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Miss Willard, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Grace Greenwood and Marian Harland, but also many hundreds of women less prominently identified with reform and more closely associated with the conventionalities of fashionable society, beside some thousands of women who are engaged in educational work, or are students in various colleges.

As Mrs. Russell writes to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*: "The essential feature of this movement is concerted action. Indeed we hardly approve of individuals coming out alone publicly in costumes so unlike the Parisian as anything sensible must be, as they are almost sure to be condemned as ugly at first sight. Much experience and observation have taught us that a perverted taste constantly strengthened in its perversity by the multitude of false ideals ever before the eyes or imagination cannot be corrected by a few solitary examples of something better. Nowadays," continues Mrs. Russell, "everybody seems to think that the bloomer dress failed of universal success because it was so ugly; but I have heard more than one man of acknowledged taste say that Lucy Stone never looked so pretty to his eyes in any dress as she did in bloomers. A woman has lately said she never saw any one look so much like an angel as Lucy Stone used to when pleading the cause of the oppressed in her bloomer dress. It was not the intrinsic ugliness of

any of these short suits that caused their abandonment. It was their oddity, which made them seem ugly to thoughtless people. Five years ago a girl of sixteen went from this city to visit relatives in a smaller city. Her dress hung naturally without a bustle, and her hair was pretty and becoming in one braid down her back. The cousins, who welcomed her and wished her to be liked by their friends, would not let her be seen until she had a bustle on (tipping her short skirt up behind!), and her hair piled atop of her head in a manner most unbecoming to her. A year ago it would have seemed incredible that one of the most sensible of women should have cried a quarter of a century ago because she could not persuade her mother to wear a hoop skirt. But a year hence other daughters who are yet to become sensible women may weep over the shocking bad taste of their mothers who refuse to wear hoops. To a few, dress seems wholly an individual concern. They imagine they dress just as they choose; but you may be sure their choice is constantly modified by the fashion, and sooner or later they will feel very uncomfortable if they do not or cannot conform to the general standard of beauty.

"Let every woman," writes Mrs. Russell, "who lives a sheltered and easy life, think of the many who are obliged to go out in all weathers, to their shops, school rooms, offices, or in the care of their families, and who cannot afford to add to the cares of their lives the nervous strain that comes of a consciousness of general disapprobation of their appearance. If

these sheltered, unburdened women will wear for a part of the time, for walking, for summer outings, for activity of any kind, some style of dress which leaves hands and feet entirely untrammelled by drapery in going up and down stairs, they will do for all a lasting service by helping to make a reasonable exercise dress so common as to attract no attention."

As a plan for making the movement really effective, it is urged by the dress committee of the National Council that women of influence, especially women's clubs and societies, prepare entertainments where the participants will make their first appearance in short suits. The committee expect that this will at least induce a great many women to put their short walking dresses into their trunks when they go to Chicago, even if they may not really expect to wear them. The kernel of the conspiracy lies in the plan of getting the largest possible number of women to prepare the reform exercise dresses experimentally, and then to make their use in Chicago, at World's Fair time, so common as to be something of a fad. If, for instance, Mrs. Jenness Miller's rainy day dress or so-called American Costume could become an accepted fashion, it might, the public growing accustomed to it, be regarded as altogether a beautiful thing.

"The essentials," according to Mrs. Russell, "of a proper World's Fair dress are a degree of looseness which allows every part of the body its natural action, and a degree of shortness which relieves the hands from the necessity of keeping the skirts out of the



THE SYRIAN COSTUME.



MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
Secretary of the Women's National Council.

way of the wearer's feet and other people's feet in going up and downstairs."

The National Committee have recommended three general styles of short dress, each of which is subject to as much variation as the wearer may like. The three types are known as the Syrian suit, the gymnasium dress and the "American Costume." They are all shown in the illustrations which accompany these remarks. Mrs. Jenness Miller is the particular devotee and exponent of the American costume. Mrs. May Wright Sewall writes that her niece appeared at Indianapolis in February in a pretty variation of the American costume and was quite the envy of all beholders. It would certainly make an admirable skating costume, and would be adapted to all sorts of winter sports, and to country outings in any season. The gymnasium costume is very well shown by a group photographed in the Mount Holyoke College gymnasium. For active exercise indoors and privately, the costume has doubtless much to commend it.



A CHICAGO YOUNG LADY.

(Representing Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker's Correct Dress Club.)

The Syrian costume is the one especially recommended by the English dress reformers, and is well shown in the photograph, taken for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, of Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia. Mrs. Avery's gown is, however, called the modified Syrian, and is perhaps somewhat longer than the costume would be worn by young girls.

It is only just to add that the ladies in whose hands this present movement for dress reform has fallen are by no means limited to strict utilitarianism. In their suggestions of dress for evening wear and house use they advocate all sorts of attractive and flowing costumes, strictly stipulating, however, that these shall not violate hygienic laws. Mrs. Ecob of Albany, author of "*The Well-Dressed Woman*," who is one the firmest advocates of the short dress for business and for exercise, is portrayed herewith in a flowing gown of most æsthetic character, as evidence that the dress reformers are not, by any means, making a crusade in the interests of the odd and the ugly. A photograph from Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker's "Correct Dress" circle in Chicago, also reproduced to accompany this article, further demonstrates the fact that the modern dress reformers are not unmindful of beauty. In fact, if they had their way, it is likely that the principle of taste in costume would prevail

to an extent far beyond the range and scope of Parisian modistes.

The World's Fair dress-reform movement should have a fair chance with a good natured and unprejudiced public. It will have its hardest fight, of course, among the women themselves. The men-folk will be disposed to give their approval of any sensible attire that looks comfortable and that obviously dispenses with the painful and piteous obstructions which make pedestrianism so difficult and so taxing, in the case of women dressed in the highly fashionable way. It should be added that individual women, or women's clubs and circles, sufficiently interested in the matter to desire more specific information about the kinds of walking dress advocated by the Woman's Council, would doubtless be promptly supplied with circulars and patterns upon application to Mrs. Frances E. Russell, at St. Paul, or Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, at Somerton, Philadelphia.



MRS. HELEN GILBERT ECOB, OF ALBANY.

(Author of "*The Well-Dressed Woman*").

THE QUAKER-SPIRITUALIST REVIVAL IN RUSSIA.

NEO-STUNDISM. AS VIEWED BY A RUSSIAN PERSECUTOR.

WE have received from our St. Petersburg correspondent, Dr. E. J. Dillon, the following somewhat sarcastic summary of a very remarkable report by an Orthodox Russian journalist and theologian who has spent ten years in studying the growth and development of the Stundist movement in Russia. M. Skvortsoff, the writer of this report, is about as trustworthy an authority upon the real nature of Neo-Stundism as a creature of Archbishop Laud's would have been if he had drawn up a report of the religious development of Puritanism under Oliver Cromwell. But, making allowance for the avowed prejudice of a declared persecutor, it is not difficult to see that we are here face to face with another new birth of time similar to that which gave Quakerism to the world. Out of the great deeps emerges this uprushing volcanic outburst of religious faith, not less real because it is often exaggerated to the extreme of fanaticism, not less valuable because it often shocks and revolts all the scribes and pharisees of our time. We can see in M. Skvortsoff's pages, as in a glass darkly, an authentic reflection of the strange religious fermentation of the Commonwealth. It is George Fox and Naylor and the Fifth Monarchy men all over again, plus a stronger infusion of Spiritualism on one hand and of Rationalism on the other. It is a strange new amalgam fraught with incalculable consequences to Eastern Europe. So in a dim, vague way the Orthodox persecutor feels and proposes, after the fashion of his kind, to stamp it out. "Ideas," said Castelar, "when compressed, explode like dynamite." Nitroglycerine is not a comfortable compound to have under your pillow; but the maddest thing in all the world is to try to get rid of it with a sledge hammer. And that is just what M. Skvortsoff and the Orthodox authorities are hankering to try with Neo-Stundism. Without further preface, we introduce Dr. Dillon's interesting and valuable *précis* of the Russian Orthodox indictment of the Revival and the Revivalists, merely saying that, in our humble judgment, the movement which is thus caricatured has more of Divine life in it, and therefore more of hope and future in it, than all the other movements—Imperial, military, literary or religious—to be observed in Russia to-day.

After having written a paper in which I endeavored to give a readable account of the very latest productions of contemporary Russian literature of a very characteristic sketch by Tschekhoff, of a curious story by Boborykin and of the Diary of a Russian lady who passed two summers in the West of Ireland and communicates her impressions of the character and the social and political life of the people of Connaught, I received a series of articles entitled "Neo-Stundism," the contents of which I cannot prevail upon myself to withhold from the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Having thrown my *Causerie*, therefore, into the waste paper basket, I will at once put them in possession of all the facts set forth in these articles which are worth knowing.

WHO IS M. SKVORTSOFF?

And first of all as to the writer. He describes himself as a journalist; a theologian; a "professor of the science of refuting Sectarians," in an orthodox ecclesiastical seminary; "a diocesan missionary" and a *tshinovnik* employed in studying and reporting upon the rise, growth, influence and character of rationalistic sects. His name is V. Skvortsoff and he has spent ten years, he tells us, in studying the ways and practices of Stundists. He writes, however, as a missionary rather than in his capacity as journalist. The thesis he defends is the necessity of reinforcing the sweet, mild voice of the indulgent Church by the

muscular arm of the State, Russian Stundism being a most potent solvent of all religious and political principles; and the proof of this thesis, which is really the most interesting portion of the articles, consists in a description of the latest form assumed by Stundism—an evolution from cold, unimpressive rationalism to what he regards as the enthusiasm of moonstruck mysticism.

HIS CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

M. Skvortsoff has the air of an earnest man, a zealous theologian; and so far as the two rôles are compatible, an objective chronicler. The most that one can urge against him is that the judicial impartiality of the historian is too often sacrificed to the religious zeal of the theologian. Thus, he assures us that the Stundist sect has had twenty-five years of perfect freedom to develop and thrive, untrammelled by State regulations; whereas the very facts narrated in his own articles, as well as many more recorded in the work of Father Roshdschestvensky, contradict this assertion most emphatically; then, again, he affirms that the Neo-Stundists sell all they have and give to the poor, and are, therefore, themselves now the most indigent; that they cannot pay their taxes, and, at the same time, that they are in no need of funds, because the wealthy members who are ever joining the movement are generous in assisting the needy; that they are inclined to sensuality, and yet

that they mortify their bodies as if engaged in a competition with the Anchorites of Egypt; that their attention is wholly absorbed by their preparations for eternal life, and yet that their doctrine countenances political ideals subversive of the present order of things in Russia, because they hold that in the world to come there will be no superiors, no governors, no authorities; that all will be free and equal, and that food will be given to all by God Himself without our having to work for it in the sweat of our faces—in a word, that the form of government in the next life will be anarchical. This, of course, has a harsh sound for the delicate ears of the theologians, but the fear it inspires might well be tempered by the hope—which the Neo-Stundists would doubtless stamp with the impress of certitude—that no members of the Established Church and no enthusiastic monarchists will be expected to participate in the everlasting anarchy of a life beyond the grave.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUAKERISM.

Great and unexpected as is the transformation which Stundism is said to have undergone, it cannot be called unnatural. No psychological laws are violated by it, no special theory is needed to account for it. The God who inspired the writers of Holy Writ in ages past can as readily inspire His children of to-day. Nay, the conditions of contemporary life are so utterly unlike what they were in those times and countries, it may be argued, that to be just, He must and is sure to do it. The necessity of a new revelation is admitted by men of all classes and churches, and the impossibility of laying down a universal law which shall be applicable to all individual cases is self-evident. It is clear, therefore, that the only satisfactory solution possible is a direct revelation to every man and woman for every difficult case. But to hear the voice of God involves patient, painful listening, a straining of the attention, during which all other faculties must be silent. Action, therefore, is to be avoided—all action that does not contribute to induce that peculiar frame of mind in which ecstasy and holy frenzy prepare the way for prophecy and the gift of tongues.

Theology gives place to theurgy; reason is supplanted by revelation, and faith by frenzy. In this wise, mystics have ever held, we arrive at the *true union* of the soul with God. This appears to be the psychological explanation of the phenomenon we are discussing. It is certainly the road which was taken in the olden times by Jamblichus and Plotinus, and in more recent ages by Jerome Cardan and Jacob Boehme. Our Russian authority has recourse to a much simpler method of accounting for the facts he records; he says there is no doubt that they have been brought about by the agency of the devil. But let us consider the nature of these facts.

A RUSSIAN FIFTH MONARCHIST.

The first move in the direction of Neo-Stundism was made in the year 1888, when the head of a com-

munity of old Stundists, Dooshenkovsky by name, propounded the following question to his brethren. If Christ, the Saviour, came down from heaven and saved mankind from sin, malediction and death, if He really established His kingdom upon earth, how has it come to pass that sin and injustice are everywhere, illness and death are ubiquitous and universal? This ingenious heresiarch, adds M. Skvortsoff, was not allowed to pause for a reply to his puzzling question; he was transported and thus hindered from spreading his false doctrines. Unfortunately, our authority goes on to say, having once sowed the noxious seeds, others were found to water them, and the fruits soon made their appearance in the form of the theory that Christ has *not* yet come, that His kingdom has not yet been established, and that it is the duty of every honest man and woman to prepare with might and main for His advent, which is now at hand.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTE.

Every member of the orphaned community bewailed the loss of his or her spiritual father, Dooshenkovsky. One Hannah, emulous of the fame of Joanna Southcote, proclaimed herself about to bring forth the Messiah. When it was a girl many forsook her. But she called a meeting of the brethren and told them that it was a just judgment of Heaven in punishment of their lack of faith, adding that God in His mercy was minded to give them another trial. Again the brethren hoped and prayed and again Hannah was delivered, this time of a boy, who was still-born.

But while mortals were thus troubling themselves and quarreling in an unseemly manner about the birth of the Saviour of Mankind, Heaven had taken the matter into its own hands and of the stones, as it were, had raised up a redeemer.

GEORGE FOX.

A wheelwright named Malevanny, who was born of an unmarried woman forty-five years before, and was blessed with seven legitimate children of his own, appeared in this enviable rôle, preaching with a sepulchral voice, trembling like an aspen leaf as he spoke, and attracting crowds from all districts and churches. His followers imitated his manner—involuntarily—and whenever they met there was a universal shivering, shuddering, shrieking and shaking which seemed to exercise an inexplicable fascination on all who witnessed it. His followers at first were few; so few that they all lived in one hut, abandoned work and physical exertions of all kinds, and merely sang, prayed and drank weak tea in expectation of the blast of doom. They sold all their property and laid the proceeds at the feet of their master, who distributed it to feed the poor. Very soon, however, they increased in numbers to three hundred, whereupon the authorities arrested Malevanny, and as his teachings appeared to them the height of folly, they concluded that he himself must needs be a madman, and put him into a lunatic asylum.

After this there was a calm, and for some time nothing more was heard of the new church. Silence fell upon the prophets, and sadness succeeded to the singing and the dancing. Malevanny, however, was soon afterwards delivered up to his relatives, who were charged to watch over him and give notice to the police of any fresh symptoms of "madness." But the fire was only smoldering, not extinct, and last year things took such an unfavorable turn that M. Skvortsoff himself was sent by his superiors to study and report upon the form it had assumed on breaking out anew.

AN IRVINGITE PROPHETESS.

M. Skvortsoff found to his horror that the doctrines of Malevanny were once more being preached and propagated, his practices renewed, and Catholics and Orthodox Russians were being converted in masses, the dancing, quaking, prophesying and exercise of the gift of tongues irresistibly attracting and hypnotizing them all. Nor was it confined to one village or one district. The movement was spreading like wildfire—here a man directing it, there a woman leading on the brethren. In one village the head of the community was a peasant woman, by name Melania, in whose hospitable house the Sectarians ate, drank and performed their religious exercises, till, overstepping the borders of enthusiasm, they entered the domain of frenzy. All sense of propriety was flung to the winds. "Men disguised themselves in women's smocks, rent their garments, trembled, wept, shouted, spoke in various tongues, and fainted." In the month of March, 1892, while the frosts were frequent and biting, she called upon her brothers and sisters to wash away their sins in the icy river, and they cheerfully complied, giving their tender children a saving plunge at the same time. For no difference is ever made between adults and children: all are spiritual brethren, all equal in the sight of God, and therefore all bound to observe the same fasts, say the same prayers and undergo the same mortification of the flesh. In this way Melania went on increasing her flock, bearing witness to the truth and preparing for the end of the world, until one day she and her lieutenant Zacharias were bound hand and foot and cast into an asylum for the insane. But the Sectarians were only depressed, not vanquished. They continued their meetings and redoubled their ardor, converts pouring in by the score: in one place seventy joined the new church, in another 150, in a third district 400. Such was their faith in God and confidence in their saving doctrines, that one young man set out for St. Petersburg on the hopeful mission of converting the Russian Government to the true Church, and thus effecting the deliverance of God's people from "Egyptian bondage." In St. Petersburg he was arrested by the police.

SHAKERS.

In Yakini and Malopolovetsk M. Skvortsoff was brought into contact with a body of Neo-Stundists who indulged in more dancing, singing, quivering

and quaking than all the other communities taken together. He observed them making a ring, like English schoolgirls when singing, "When I was a lady," and whirling round with a velocity that made him dizzy. They twisted and bent their bodies till you would fancy they must have steel wires instead of bones inside their skin; they clapped their hands as loudly and excitedly as a South American audience applauding a *prima donna*; they shouted till the roof seemed to be coming off; then they varied the proceedings by jumping up to the ceiling and trying to catch the spirits there; while the muscles of their faces seemed to have begun a course of exercise on their account; their mouths would widen till they almost reached their ears; their eyes would roll and turn upwards like those of the magician in the "Arabian Nights," after he had quaffed the goblet of potent poison, till nothing but the whites were visible; and during all this they would chant strange syllables and unfamiliar words, weep, laugh, moan and sob, the perspiration rolling in streams from their faces and bodies until at last they were overcome by exhaustion and dropped down like poisoned flies. "Our orthodox people look upon it all as the work of the devil," remarks M. Skvortsoff. "And in this they are perfectly right," he adds, "for without the assistance of the evil spirit no Christian could perform such things."

A PSEUDO APOSTATE.

One Stundist, named P. T., against whom M. Skvortsoff exhibits an extremely bitter spirit, would seem not to have even this aid of the devil to boast of. "He is one of the most cunning and malignant enemies of orthodoxy to be found." "Stundism for him is a mere matter of personal profit. . . . While the others sold their all and became poor, this man sold nothing and kept on working. Like the other mad Stundists, he talks in strange tongues, "but it is easy to see that in his case it is rank simulation." Another sectarian is also singled out by this zealous theologian and characterized as "noxious and not to be endured." It appears that he once allowed himself to be enticed back into the fold of orthodoxy by a proselyting priest, but, as was afterwards discovered, only in order to escape a fine to which, as a Stundist, he had been condemned. He remained a sectarian in his heart of hearts, and when the Stundists were called upon by the representatives of Church and State to haul down their colors and enter the ark of safety, he exhorted them to stand firm in the following characteristic words: "Brothers, hold manfully together. Stick to your colors. Don't mind me; my faith is a dog's faith." "He is a most audacious peasant," concludes M. Skvortsoff, "and is utterly without faith in God."

THE POWER OF THE REVIVAL.

For the information of those who would restrict us in our struggle with Stundism to the use of spiritual weapons, I narrate the following incident: In Toorbovka there is a clever and worthy priest named Father Loozanoff,

whose efforts in the work of converting the Stundists have been rewarded by the Most Holy Synod. The people love him; the Stundists themselves eulogize him, and he succeeded in converting many of them to the true Church. Then came the Neo-Stundist movement, and in the twinkling of an eye swept away every vestige of the fruits of five years' labor, re-pervverting the converted.

But this, after all, can scarcely seem a grievous misfortune to a man who believes that a Stundist can never be really converted. And this is M. Skvortsoff's view:

In my opinion, which is founded upon long experience, a peasant who has once become a Stundist, whose faith is once shaken by the false doctrine of that sect, is not capable of becoming ever again a sincere member of the Orthodox Church.

A FASTING HERO AND A FALSE PROPHET.

Another of these spiritual heroes whom our author honors with a special notice is a certain David S., of Toorbovka, a man who established his reputation by a fifty days' fast. Then we hear of one, Elisha Sh., a very well-to-do farmer before he joined the Neo-Stundist movement, but as soon as he was converted he sold out all he possessed for a thousand roubles and distributed it to all the indigent brethren. He has unbounded influence upon his co-religionists, who always speak of him respectfully as "the prophet Elisha." But his predictions do not always come to pass. On the eve of Spy Wednesday, for instance, he assembled all the brethren and took them out in the fields to witness the end of the world. They accompanied him without hesitation and spent the night in the open air, praying and singing, and returned home at dawn with unshaken confidence in their prophet.

BELLAMY'S SAINTS.

The influence of the belief of the Neo-Stundists on their daily life is enormous. They may be foolish and misguided, but they are transparently sincere. Taking for their point of departure the text Acts ii., 44, "And all that believed were together, and had all things common," they preach and practice community of goods, of work, of meals and of dwelling. It is communism of the most uncompromising kind, as M. Skvortsoff gloomily remarks. Equality and brotherhood are watchwords which are never out of their mouths, and they are not merely words, but living ideas. They admit of no subordination in families,* no patriarchy or natural sovereignty by right of parentage or of priority of birth. All men, women and children are equal, as equal as the dead in the churchyard.

MILLENARIANS.

A lively faith in the speedy coming of Christ, the Saviour, moved them to sell their cattle, houses and poultry. For as Christ had freed them from the necessity of earning their bread in the sweat of their faces, so they have deemed it their duty to relieve the

inarticulate brutes from a similar bondage. The results are writ large in the economic changes that have taken place among them since then. A short time ago the Stundists were well-to-do; in Russia they were looked upon as ideal farmers, who came as near to the attainment of perfect happiness as mere mortals can reasonably expect before the advent of the millennium. The men were always clean and well dressed, wearing warm clothing made of the best stuffs sold; the women were noted for being trim. Every house was abundantly supplied with provisions. But all that is sadly changed now. Starting from the assumption that the end of the world was at hand, they loosened their grasp on all earthly goods, and now they find themselves stranded. This, at least, is what we gather from M. Skvortsoff's narrative.

THE FATE OF THE WORLD.

When the crack of doom does come, however, it is comforting to know that it will be a far less terrible experience than people were heretofore led to anticipate. And this for a very good reason. To begin with, this earth will not be burned or otherwise destroyed, because it is not, and cannot in itself be, sinful. It will only be purified. Of all men living at that time not one will be damned; in fact, men cannot be damned. The dead alone will not enter into that "blessed and eternal kingdom, where there are no superiors, no authorities; where food is given by God Himself and, by Nature, without trouble or toil." For the dead will never rise again. Nor is that so cruel a sentence as it looks. It must be regarded in the light of the doctrine of a limited number of souls which transmigrate very freely. "Where are your father and mother?" asked an Orthodox Russian of a Neo-Stundist. "How can I say? Their bodies have rotted away and fertilize the fields, and their souls quicken other bodies, but whose I cannot say—perhaps ours, perhaps somebody else's." The people whose bodies and souls are still holding together when the last day dawns will therefore be the people who are destined to live in the kingdom without end.

NEO-BUDDHISTS.

The Neo-Stundists regard it as sinful to kill a bird or slaughter an ox or a sheep for food, and many of them are strict vegetarians. Not a few, however, eat flesh meat under the impression that though it be sinful to kill an animal in order to use it for food, once it is dead there can be no great harm in eating it. Recently, seeing that this sinful world has not yet come to an end nor the New Jerusalem begun, many of those who sold their property have taken to buying horses and oxen for agricultural labor. But their fasts and abstinence are independent of the fulfillment of prophecies; they practice them because temperance in food is a virtue; it is the first step toward the complete mortification of the flesh. And the mortification of the flesh is a necessity. Hence, the Neo-Stundists fast frequently and for days at a

*Neither do the old Stundists. Cf. article in the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1892.

time. They never break a fast till evening, and then partake only of a little vegetable food. Their fortitude surprises M. Skvortsoff, who was astonished to note that even children are not exempted from these emaciating fasts. One may easily recognize a Neo-Stundist in villages with a mixed population by his thin, pinched, bloodless face.

RATIONALISTS.

Their liturgy differs but little from that of the old Stundists and in many other points the views of the two bodies are identical. The Neo-Stundists do not regard the Bible as the sole rule of faith, nor indeed as the main one; they call it "the prophecy" and use it, says M. Skvortsoff, principally as an arsenal whence they draw an unlimited supply of arms in the shape of texts with which to defend their doctrinal positions. Nor do they merely neglect the Bible; they likewise sadly misuse it. They explain away everything, even the most historical passages of the New Testament, by means of an uncouth system of allegories which lacks reason and shocks common sense. Thus the Virgin Mary is an allegory for wisdom; Joseph is Christ; the Apostles are but the symbols of the present apostles, viz., the Neo-Stundists. The so-called historical personages of the Gospels never really lived, at least not until the nineteenth century—they are living and working now in the persons of the Sectarians.*

SPIRITUALISTS.

The brethren sing the same hymns as the old Stundists, who use many of Moody and Sankey's; in addition to which they possess about a dozen new hymns of their own composition. "The Work of God," as they term their religious service, consists, as we saw, in contortions of the facial and other muscles, etc., etc. The gift of tongues is, M. Skvortsoff assures us, a most extraordinary phenomenon. It manifests itself in the articulation of meaningless syllables, sounds and words, some of them being successful imitations of the cries of birds and beasts. And during all these exercises they frequently thump and beat themselves most mercilessly without feeling the least sensation of pain. The result of all this is the splitting of their consciousness into two unconnected halves—double personality. In the one state they dream dreams and see visions, of which in the other they have no knowledge; they reply fluently to questions which under ordinary circumstances they are incapable of comprehending. Another curious phenomenon is the abnormal development of their sense of smell, which detects odors and perfumes for

which they have no name in the vocabulary of everyday life.

The nervous excitement brought on by this "work of God" is catching. Strong healthy persons with "iron nerves" are possessed, so to say, and become as Saul among the prophets. Children and women, however, are peculiarly liable to catch the infection. M. Skvortsoff is apprehensive lest this should lead in the end to debauch and immorality of the grossest kind. Indeed, it has already produced these lamentable results in some places, he affirms; but, contrary to his wont, he neglects to specify the time, place and circumstances.

THE CREED OF THE NEO-STUNDISTS.

The dogmas of the Neo-Stundists are few and simple. They firmly believe in continuous incarnations of the deity, and likewise that the Holy Spirit unites itself with various persons who are fitted by the "work of God" for that union. The dead, as we saw, will never rise again. The one ardent desire of the Sectarians is to live till the end of the world, this being tantamount to a guarantee of a place in the kingdom of God in the life to come. Hence, they feel grieved whenever any member of the community dies, because this is a sure sign that his faith was weak; that he went out from them, but was not of them, for if he had been of them he would no doubt have continued with them. Death they term the winnowing of the tares from the wheat.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

In their relations with the authorities, we are told, they have not as yet exhibited anything like insubordination. "But considering that they invariably act in obedience to the promptings of the Spirit and in virtue of permission from on high, it is perfectly natural for us to expect that on the first order being issued by a hare-brained leader they will at once offer resistance." M. Skvortsoff is therefore of opinion that no time should be lost in "taking resolute measures to influence the Sectarians." What kind of influence is likely to take effect upon men who, as he himself tells us, are incapable of ever again becoming sincere members of the orthodox Church? Instead of enlightening us on this point, M. Skvortsoff informs us of what has already been done, assuring us, at the same time, that the results have proved excellent. The meetings of the Neo-Stundists have been forbidden absolutely; police officers have been told off to keep a continual watch over them; village doctors are to look after their intellectual faculties and, of course, to put them in asylums when this measure seems called for. Several have already been shut up in these establishments, others have been removed to other parts of the empire and the prophetesses have been sent to monasteries to meditate on their sinful ways.

* In spite of one's confidence in the perfect good faith of M. Skvortsoff, one cannot but regret that no account of the doctrines and practices of the Neo-Stundists has as yet been written by one of themselves.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

REMEDIES FOR THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE monetary question is again under discussion in the magazines.

Cease Purchasing Silver and Issue Bonds.

The solution to the present financial unrest proposed by Mr. Moses Brühl in the *Forum*, is that the government issue five hundred millions of bonds under the following conditions: "1. That the bonds be issued at par, payable at the pleasure of the government in gold coin, principal and interest in registered and coupon forms; 2, that the bonds bear interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum and the interest be payable quarterly; 3, that the bonds be receivable by the government as a basis for issuing national bank notes according to present laws; 4, that the government should receive in payment of these bonds any government paper currency or coin or national bank notes; 5, that all government paper money received in payment of these bonds be canceled and no more issued (in case of coin or national-bank note payments the government should cancel an equal amount of its paper currency); 6, that the government should stop purchasing silver and issue no more coin certificates in payment thereof; 7, that all laws enacted for keeping a reserve in the Treasury should, being useless as soon as all paper money is canceled, be void."

The beginning and chief cause of our trouble is declared by Mr. Brühl to be the issuing of paper notes based on silver purchases. The retirement of these notes under the conditions named would not, he holds, create a shrinkage in the currency, "because for every dollar of paper money withdrawn there would be either a coined dollar paid out or a national bank note issued; and there being no use in keeping any coin as a reserve in the Treasury, the consequence would be a steady increase of good money." In answer to the question as to whether or not the people would be willing to redeem the silver dollars of which there are more than three hundred millions in the Treasury, Mr. Brühl says: "Since under the proposed law there would be no more paper money issued except national bank notes, and since there is no note issued smaller than a five-dollar note, the consequence would be that small change would be everywhere so demanded that the supply would be soon exhausted and the people would be anxious to have plenty of silver dollars. What would the government do with the silver bullion of which it owns at present one hundred and twenty-five million dollars' worth? By the time the silver dollars are all paid out the government should be authorized to coin more dollars. The government being rid of its immense quantity of silver coin and bullion, and the

money in circulation being of the best kind, there is hardly a doubt that gradually the market value of silver would approach the value of one dollar in gold per ounce."

Mr. Brühl points out that his proposal is very different from that simply to stop the purchase of silver, although both aim at the same result: "While merely to cease purchasing silver will have the effect of injuring the silver producer, because the price of silver would surely go down in the market after the repeal of the purchase act, the plan that I propose would have the tendency of making silver stable for the present, with a sure prospect of its enhancement in value as soon as the loan is made."

Extend Our National Bank Circulation.

Comptroller Hepburn's plan for establishing our currency upon a more stable basis, presented in the *North American Review*, is in some respects similar to that proposed by Mr. Brühl. He, too, regards the silver in circulation as the source of most of our financial troubles. "There is," he says, "not a business interest that would not be relieved, not an industry that would not be strengthened, if the government would cease these silver purchases, and cease to issue currency."

But the comptroller does not think that it would be necessary for the government, should it withdraw silver-coin certificates from circulation, to issue more bonds, at least not until our 4 per cent. bonds have matured. There is, he says, little probability of anticipating the maturity of these bonds, and every indication that they will be continued after they do mature—July 1, 1907.

Through proper legislation Comptroller Hepburn believes that our national bank currency could easily be rendered adequate to the needs of the country. He points out that 90 per cent. of all business transactions in the United States, accomplished through banks, are represented by credits, and show the impossibility of furnishing a volume of money sufficient to transact the business of the country in times of distrust when credit is refused.

The article is especially noteworthy for the clear description it gives of our national banking and clearing house systems.

The Multiple Standard as a Remedy.

The plan for settling our monetary difficulties recommended by Mr. John Franklin Clark in the *Arena* is very different and of a much more radical nature. He proposes the substitution of a multiple standard, composed of not less than fifty staple articles of general commerce, in place of the present gold standard.

Mr. Clark holds that neither gold nor silver, nor the two combined, can ever meet the requirements of

a perfect money—that is, as he defines it—a money that will maintain for all practical purposes “the same ratio of exchangeable values between all the various articles bought and sold by the people.”

As to how his plan should be put into effect, Mr. Clark says: “Congress should appoint a committee to select the articles that shall constitute the multiple standard of value of the dollar, and to ascertain their average price in the city of New York for the past fifty years, and at the earliest practical moment gold and silver should be demonetized and the multiple standard of value for the money unit be adopted.

“The government should issue all the money needed for use by the people in the transaction of their business, and loan it to them upon approved securities, which should include its own bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding two per cent. per annum, save such limited amount as is now represented by the greenbacks outstanding, and such further sum as might be paid out by the government in the construction of permanent public works that would produce an income, or prevent an annual outlay.

“The people should have the privilege of repaying their loans in whole or in part at any time, thus stopping the interest charge, and thus giving to the quantity of money in circulation that elasticity and adaptability to the needs of commerce that is needful for the maintenance of an unchanging value of the money unit; for if payment to the government by borrowers could be made at any time and in any sum of one hundred dollars or its multiple, then whenever and as often as the volume of money in circulation became so great as to carry its loaning rate below two *per cent.*, it would flow back into the treasury of the government, to be called out again as soon as the demands of business would pay a slightly higher rate of interest for its use.

“With such a standard of value for the money unit and such money so issued to the people a money panic would be an impossibility, and without a money panic there are no business panics.”

How to Preserve the National Bank System.

In the *Annals* of the American Academy Mr. Horace White suggests a plan for continuing our national banking system without bond security. His proposal would necessitate only a slight change in the present law, and is given as follows:

“Out of the present tax on bank notes constitute a safety fund to be lodged in the treasury, the amount of it to be computed by actuaries, taking the national bank mortality of the past twenty-five years as a basis. After this sum is reached, let the tax go into the Treasury of the United States, as it does now, as a part of the national revenue. Let the government continue, as now, to be responsible for the notes, and let it retain, as now, a first lien on the assets of failed banks and on the liability of the shareholders.

“I am assuming, of course, that all the provisions of the existing law except bond security are retained and enforced, so that the ratio of bank mortality shall not increase. The report of the comptroller of the cur-

rency for 1891 shows that there have been 164 national bank failures since the system first went into operation. The total amount of circulating notes of these banks outstanding at the time of the failure was \$16,209,160. It would take no very long time to collect this whole sum out of the tax on national bank notes, but of course, only a small part of this would be wanted at any one time. This sixteen millions of failed bank notes was all that the whirligig of time brought in from April 14, 1865, to October 14, 1891, twenty-six and a half years. Probably a safety fund, beginning with \$5,000,000, and replenished from time to time out of the proceeds of the tax, would be ample. But suppose it were not. We would still have a first lien on the assets. The assets of these 164 failed banks realized \$44,606,561, or nearly three times the amount of their circulating notes. I think it would be entirely safe for the government to continue its responsibility for the notes on these conditions. We must bear in mind that almost all the banks are sound, and honestly managed, the proportion of bad ones to good ones being as 164 to 3677, or less than five per cent.”

In answer to the question, would the privilege of note issuing without bond security tend to an increase of bank failure? Mr. White says he does not believe that the people are deliberately going to risk 100 per cent. of their own capital in order to have the chance of cheating to the extent of ninety per cent., and running the risk of the State prison besides.

Basis of Security for National Bank Notes.

The Hon. Henry Bacon, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Coinage, writing on the “Basis of Security for National Bank Notes,” in the *Annals*, expresses the belief that it would be “entirely safe to base an issue of bank circulation upon the security which would be offered, first, by the deposit in lieu of national bonds of State, county or municipal bonds; second, by making the bank note issue a first lien upon the assets of the bank including the personal liability of the stockholder, and third, by creating a moderate sinking fund from which the notes could be redeemed at once upon the failure of the bank, provided that out of the other two classes of security the amount taken from the safety fund should be made good, less the amount contributed by the failed bank.

“Such a banking system,” Mr. Bacon goes on to say, “would put the government in funds to immediately redeem the notes; would afford the opportunity of holding the local securities until they could be safely and properly disposed of at fair price, and would render the notes themselves equally as good as those at present issued. It is not open to the objection that the banks would be deprived of a portion of their capital without receiving any return therefor, because the bonds would bear interest. It would not seriously affect the credit of the bank with its depositors, because under proper regulation the securities deposited would certainly pay the notes, and hence no recourse to the general assets of the bank would ever become necessary.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

HON. LORRIN A. THURSTON, ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii and chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, has brought with him on his mission a mass of statistical information, which he presents in the *North American Review*, under the heading, "The Advantages of Annexation."

OUR POLICY TOWARD HAWAII IN THE PAST.

Mr. Thurston states that our policy toward Hawaii up to the present time has been to convert the little group of islands into a friendly neutral state, and that the moving cause of this policy has been the conviction that the possession or friendly neutrality of Hawaii is a political necessity to the United States' interests in the Pacific. It was with this object in view that the reciprocity treaty of 1876, remitting the duties on Hawaiian imports of molasses, sugar and rice, was made. Mr. Thurston furthermore asserts that we have not only secured the political benefit for which we sought, but have profited financially by our generous and friendly policy: "By the extension to Hawaii of the benefits of the American protective tariff there has been secured to the United States, without any effort on her part, an enormous addition to her ship-building and foreign export and carrying trade, and there has been created a prosperous, progressive American community, which is no less American because it is across the ocean and under a tropical sky, and no less loyal to United States interests because it faithfully supports and upholds the integrity of the friendly government under which it lives." It is estimated by Mr. Thurston that the United States has made a net profit of over \$25,000,000 under the reciprocity treaty of 1876.

WHAT THE FUTURE POLICY SHOULD BE.

The question of what the future policy of the United States toward Hawaii shall be is, continues Commissioner Thurston, "no longer one in which political advantage to the United States and financial advantage to Hawaii are the only factors, as was the case in 1876. For a trade has been built up, property acquired, and interests have become vested, which make the financial effect of the future American policy of more importance to Americans than to Hawaiians. For every dollar that may be lost by Hawaiians by reason of that policy, Americans will lose fourfold; while if, by reason of such policy, Hawaiians are prospered, Americans will benefit far more. In other words, American property interests in Hawaii have become so great that it is no longer a simple question of political advantage to the United States, or of charity or justice to a weak neighbor, which the authorities at Washington have to deal with; but it is a question involving the fortunes of thousands of their own flesh and blood, and millions of dollars' worth of American property.

"The United States government is now brought face to face with a problem, the solution of which must be reached here and now. If American policy of fifty years ago required that a war with France should be risked to prevent French occupation of the

islands; if in 1876 American policy required the treaty of reciprocity to secure and protect the political interests of the United States at the islands; if in 1882 the suggestion of attempted British predominance at the islands required the emphatic utterances which the United States Foreign Office has repeatedly made; then in 1893 the same policy imperatively calls for some substitute for such treaty, not only for the reasons then existing, but for the protection of American interests and property.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL UNION THE SOLUTION.

"The independent Hawaiian government was created by Americans; it has been repeatedly preserved from foreign conquest and rescued from internal dissension only by means of the moral and physical support of the United States government and its troops. In spite of all efforts to carry on an independent government under the monarchical system, the reactionary influences have been too great, and that system has fallen through its own inherent weakness and inability to keep step with nineteenth century progress. It has failed and disappeared irretrievably, beyond power of resurrection. What is to take its place? The manifest logical tendency of all the relations heretofore existing between the United States and Hawaii has been toward ultimate political and commercial union. The American origin of Hawaii's civilization, laws and judicial system; the tendency, from the earliest days, to look to the United States for support, not only against foreign aggression, but in matters of business, commerce and social life as well; the all but consummated treaty of annexation of 1854; the prophetic utterance of President Johnson in 1868, that 'a reciprocity treaty would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union;' the declaration of General Schofield in 1875 that 'we cannot refuse the islands the little aid they need and at the same time deny their right to seek it elsewhere. The time has come when we must secure forever the desired control over these islands or let them pass into other hands,' and the emphatic declaration of Mr. Blaine in 1882 that 'If through any cause neutrality should be found by Hawaii impracticable, this government would then unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking avowedly an American solution of the grave issues presented;' all these steadily point in one direction and one direction only.

NOW OR PERHAPS NEVER.

"The parting of the ways has been reached in Hawaiian and American history. They must from this point on merge into one and jointly enjoy the mutual benefits and advantages arising from such union, or the islands will be compelled, in sheer self-defense of elementary liberties and property rights, to seek other means for their preservation."

Is It Constitutional?

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis follows Mr. Thurston with an article in which he discusses the constitution-

ality of the annexation of Hawaii. He maintains that a foreign country cannot be constitutionally incorporated into the American Union unless it is contiguous to territory of the United States and in the judgment of the people of the United States, as represented by their government, there is a controlling public necessity for its acquisition, citing as precedents which establish this proposition the cases of the acquisition of Louisiana, Texas and Alaska. These three precedents, says Mr. Curtis, put a construction upon the Constitution which cannot be lightly set aside. But he does not show clearly wherein the case of Hawaii differs from that of Alaska.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

"If I am asked why there should not be a new precedent made which will extend the scope of acquiring foreign territory by treaty so as to make it include the acquisition of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, and not necessary to any interest of the United States, my answer would be twofold: first, that the Constitution has received such an interpretation for a long period of time as would be entirely inconsistent with the making of any such new precedent; secondly, that if we acquire Hawaii by a construction of the Constitution which is contrary to the long-settled one, there will be no limit to future acquisitions of the same kind. When once the greedy appetite for more territory is excited it will go on, and will 'grow by what it feeds on.'"

Hawaii and Our Future Sea Power.

Captain A. T. Mahan, president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., makes the Hawaiian situation the text of a broad and comprehensive discussion, in the *Forum*, of our future sea power. The question which we have been suddenly called upon to decide is, he shows, one that has to do with our future political relations—not simply with Hawaii, but with the world. "It is no mere question of a particular act, for which, possibly, just occasion may not yet have offered, but of a principle, a policy, fruitful of many future acts." And the time and opportunity have arrived, Captain Mahan hastens to add, for the United States to enter upon this policy.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF HAWAII.

Captain Mahan lays emphasis upon the value of the Hawaiian Islands as a naval position. Standing by themselves amid a vast expansive sea, they form the centre of a large circle whose radius is approximately the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco, or twenty-one hundred miles: "The circumference of this circle, if the trouble is taken to describe it with compass upon the map, will be seen on the west and south to pass through the outer fringe of the system of archipelagoes which, from Australia and New Zealand, extend to the northeast toward the American continent. Within the circle a few scattered islets, bare and unimportant, seem only to emphasize the failure of nature to bridge the interval separating Hawaii from her peers of the Southern Pacific.

THE CROSS ROADS OF THE PACIFIC.

"To have a central position such as this, and to be alone, having no rival and admitting no alternative throughout an extensive tract, are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist—it may be added, of the statesmen of commerce likewise. But to this striking combination is to be added the remarkable relations borne by these singularly placed islands to the greater commercial routes traversing this vast expanse known to us as the Pacific—not only, however, to those now actually in use, important as they are, but also to those that must necessarily be called into being by that future to which the Hawaiian incident compels our too unwilling attention. Circumstances, as was before tritely remarked, create centres, between which communication necessarily follows; and in the vista of the future all, however dimly, discern a new and great centre that must greatly modify existing sea routes, as well as bring new ones into existence. Whether the canal of the Central American isthmus be eventually at Panama or at Nicaragua matters little to the question now in hand, although, in common with most Americans who have thought upon the subject, I believe it will surely be at the latter point. Whichever it be, the convergence there of so many ships from the Atlantic and the Pacific will constitute a centre of commerce, interoceanic, and inferior to few, if to any, in the world; one whose approaches will be jealously watched and whose relations to the other centres of the Pacific by the lines joining it to them must be carefully examined. Such study of the commercial routes and their relations to the Hawaiian Islands, taken together with the other strategic considerations previously set forth, completes the synopsis of facts which determine the value of the group for conferring either commercial or naval control."

ONLY A SMALL NAVAL FORCE NECESSARY FOR ITS PROTECTION.

On account of the distance of this station from European interests, only a very small naval force, it is held, would be necessary for its protection: "A nation as far removed as is our own from the bases of foreign naval strength may reasonably reckon upon the qualification that distance—not to speak of the complex European interests close at hand—impresses upon the exertion of naval strength. The mistake is when our remoteness, unsupported by carefully calculated force, is regarded as an armor of proof, under cover of which any amount of swagger may be safely indulged. Any estimate of what is an adequate naval force for our country may properly take large account of the happy interval that separates both our present territory and our future aspirations from the centres of interest really vital to European states. If to these safeguards be added, on our part, a sober recognition of what our reasonable sphere of influence is, and a candid justice in dealing with foreign interests within that sphere, there will be little disposition to question our preponderance therein."

The Case Against Annexation.

In the *Californian Magazine*, the Hon. George W. Merrill argues against annexation. In his opinion a harbor and coaling station on one of the islands of the group, and a cable extending from some point in the United States to Hawaii, would accomplish for us every advantage which we might hope to derive through annexation. Our exclusive right to the use of Pearl Harbor until next year as a coaling and repair station might be extended by treaty through a long term of years, and as to the cable, Mr. Merrill says, "There is practically a unanimous sentiment in favor of such communication with the outer world, and a large majority favors a terminus on United States territory." The government of Hawaii, he adds, is ready and willing to extend to such project all substantial aid within its power, and which its resources will permit.

"With the steamship line already established, and a cable connection with the United States, the people of that Island Kingdom would naturally become imbued with the opinions of their commercial connections, and imperceptibly absorb the sentiments and feelings of those controlling the source of their daily intelligence, thus strengthening what ought to be an indissoluble commercial and political bond. The laying of a cable between the islands and North America I consider no longer problematic. By whose aid, and on what part of the continental coast it shall terminate, is of vast importance to the United States; as by bringing the inhabitants of these islands in daily contact with the world through United States sources would largely and imperceptibly aid the natural gravitation of commerce and political influence to our country, and would silently yet strongly tend to quiet the periodical unrest natural to a segregated, ocean-bound community."

OF LITTLE OR NO VALUE AS A NAVAL OUTPOST.

It is well understood in governmental circles that the United States will not permit the absorption of Hawaii by any other power without a desperate struggle, and so long as we maintain this attitude Mr. Merrill declares that there need be no fear of interference in the affairs of the islands by European nations. In case of a war, Mr. Merrill is inclined to think that Hawaii, if annexed, would be a source of weakness rather than strength: "It would hardly be contended with reason that an outpost or picket guard stationed there over 2,100 miles from the main body would be such a protection of our Western coast against sudden attack as would be recommended by modern military genius.

"It would necessitate moving the larger part of our naval fleet into the Pacific and surrounding the guard in order to preserve them from harm; for without such a movement, any nation possessing an ordinary naval force would be able to capture our pickets and levy tribute on the residents of the islands at least a week before any news of such a disaster could reach the shores of America.

THE AUTONOMY OF HAWAII BEST ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

"To any one acquainted with the climatic influences," Mr. Merrill concludes, "the simplicity and wants of the native race, the aggressiveness of the Asiatic, the requirements of the staple industries and the peculiar labor conditions of that country, it must be apparent that the autonomy of Hawaii is far better adapted to the wants of its people than any other condition."

The Sugar Industry and the Labor Question as Affected by Annexation.

The effect annexation would have upon the sugar industry and labor question is discussed, in the *Engineering Magazine*, by Mr. T. Graham Gribble, who says:

"Twenty to thirty years ago the infant sugar plantations of Hawaii were successfully operated without any favors and with the rudest kind of machinery. When Judge Austin introduced fluming cane at Onomea plantation about twenty-five years ago, they had been hauling it to the mill with bullock or mule carts, buried up to the hubs in the soft soil, continually moistened by the heavy Hilo rains. Their machinery was of the roughest type, but they made a living for the simple reason that they paid only \$3 with board per month for labor, or \$6 without board. The native had his taro-patch, which gave him all the food he wanted for the year, and his clothing did not trouble him much. Now labor costs about \$1 per day, and although they have the finest possible machinery, some of the plantations are not paying their way. It cannot be expected that the United States will extend the beet-sugar bounty law to cane sugar in Hawaii, and the islands must therefore reckon on continued competition with Cuba on an even basis and with American beet-sugar fostered by bounty. The question will be whether annexation will not enhance the labor difficulty. There is at present a large Chinese population in the islands. This comprises the only imported labor which cannot leak away to the United States. Portuguese from Madeira, Japanese and others imported at great expense for plantation work, all look upon the islands as a stepping stone to America, where they hope to get from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Unless some special clause be inserted in the annexation treaty these Chinamen would also be free to come over to San Francisco. At all events, the effect of annexation would be to bring the price of labor in the islands to a close level with that of the United States. Hawaii is adapted to Coolie labor. She can never flourish on the protected high-price system of America, because she has to compete with Coolie labor in other countries."

The Christianization of Hawaii.

The *Missionary Herald* contains some interesting facts showing the vast transformation which has taken place in Hawaii since missionaries of the American Board first faced heathenism on the islands. "Recent events on the Hawaiian Islands have," says

the writer, "awakened unwonted interest throughout the United States. It is not the first time that these islands have attracted the attention of our people. Eighty-four years ago the sight of a dark-skinned lad weeping as he sat on the doorstep of one of the buildings of Yale College deeply stirred the hearts of a number of Christian men, and when it was known that this waif from the Hawaiian Islands was in tears because he desired the learning which would fit him to become a useful man among his people, the churches of New England were greatly aroused. So deep was this interest that ten years later, in 1819, a company of fourteen men and women set sail from Boston to undertake the work of Christianizing Hawaii. It was a long voyage of 163 days, to a land about which little was known save that its inhabitants were naked savages and were accustomed to make human sacrifices to their idols. These pioneer missionaries were followed, during a long series of years, by many reinforcements. The blessing of God crowned their labors, and the natives, who had been led by a strange Providence to throw away their idols, were brought under power of Christian truth. The first missionaries grew old and died, their eyes having been permitted to see the salvation of God among the people for whom they gave their lives. Under the influence of the Gospel, as preached by these men from the United States, savagery ceased, the disgusting rites of heathenism gave place to songs of devotion and praise, and Hawaii became a Christian nation. Just fifty years ago she was recognized by the nations as an independent kingdom. The progress she has made since Christian civilization reached her has been commendable, when we consider the condition in which she was found eighty-two years ago, and though the native stock has not proved as strong as was hoped, yet multitudes of her people, from those who have sat on the throne down to the humblest citizen, have honored the Christian name."

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

For the evangelization of Hawaii the American Board of Missions has expended not far from one million and a half of dollars. By the last reports there were on the islands 178 schools, 94 of which are termed "Government English Schools," 36 "Government Native Schools" and 48 "Independent." Among these are a college, seminaries and boarding schools and a theological training school. In all these institutions there are 10,000 pupils. Embraced in the Hawaiian Evangelical Association there are 59 native churches, having 5,427 communicants, besides 11 other churches for American, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese residents, with a total membership of 1,190.

ANNEXATION DESIRED BY THE BEST ELEMENT.

The writer seems to think that the facts justify the action taken in displacing the Queen and forming the Provisional government. He says: "Prior to the violent attempt of the Queen to abrogate the constitution which she had sworn to support, she had startled her order-loving citizens by approving bills

legalizing the sale of opium and giving a home on Hawaii to the infamous lottery scheme recently driven out of Louisiana. The worst influences were becoming dominant, and the violation of her most solemn constitutional obligations, against the remonstrances of her own chosen ministers, naturally and justly led to her deposition. The men who are foremost in the new *regime* are the best men at the islands. Many of them are sons of American missionaries, born on Hawaii, who deeply love their native land as well as the land of their fathers. They are the men who, as a class, love order and righteousness and who seek the social, moral and religious prosperity of the islands. They see the perils which threaten them if the worst element in the population becomes dominant, and as patriots, seeking the best interests of their institutions and homes, they ask for union with the nation nearest to them, from which many of them came and to which they are so deeply indebted for what they are and what they have. Their request is most natural. Is there any good reason why it should not be granted?"

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, sets forth in the *Engineering Magazine* the advantages to be derived from an inter-ocean waterway across the Central American neck. Assuming that the Nicaragua project is the only feasible one, he shows that the opening of this canal will shorten the water route around the world by 6,054 nautical miles, the shortest existing route, that via the Suez Canal, being 22,309 nautical miles:

"Natural obstacles forbid that there should be any other route so nearly direct as the location designated for the maritime canal of Nicaragua. It is necessarily the shortest possible navigable route between many ocean ports now separated by intervening continents, and although the Suez Canal must always be of greater importance to Europe, the advantages which the Nicaragua Canal will afford to European trade with the Pacific Coast of the American continent, and to points even as remote as New Zealand, would alone be sufficient to warrant its construction.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

"But its chief and greatest advantage is to the commerce of the United States, in restoring to it the competitive equality which was destroyed by the opening of the Suez Canal, and—even more than this—in giving to it material advantages of distance. Until the opening of the Suez Canal New York was substantially as near to China and Japan as was Liverpool, but the opening of the Suez Canal made Liverpool practically 2,700 miles nearer than New York. With the opening of the Nicaragua Canal, New York will be once more as near by available routes as Liverpool to China, nearer by 1,000 miles to Australia, 2,000 miles nearer to Japan and 2,700 miles nearer to the ports of the Pacific coast of South America, which are now practically as near to Liverpool as they are to

New York. The advantage of the Gulf ports of the United States over Liverpool or any European port will be greater by 700 miles than that of New York, inasmuch as they are that much nearer the eastern port of the canal.

"The opening of the Nicaragua Canal will provide a gateway and a direct route between the Atlantic and Pacific for the commerce of the world, but especially for the commerce of the United States. The wheat fleets which now annually take their long and stormy voyage around Cape Horn from California, Oregon and Washington to the markets of Europe will find their route shortened by one-half the distance and exempt from more than one-half its perils, hardships and discomforts. The same advantages, though in lesser proportion, will be realized by European trade with the Pacific ports of South America, with Australia, New Zealand and with the islands of Australia and the Pacific ocean. The canal will make saving in distances traversed between ports, as regards Europe, of from 1,000 to 8,000 miles; as regards the eastern ports of the United States, from 3,000 to 10,700.

"Until the Nicaragua Canal is opened America must continue almost all her intercourse with the peoples of the Pacific ocean under the conditions of the past, while Europe, profiting by the Suez Canal, stands between us and them, the first to offer in their markets commodities which both of us produce in excess of our needs, but which we, because of our remoteness, cannot supply as soon or as cheap as Europe."

The Plan of Construction.

Writing in the *United Service* on ship canals, Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, U. S. A., describes as follows the plan of construction of the Nicaragua project: "The canal line extends from Greytown, on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, 169.4 miles, of which, 142.6 miles is to be free navigation in the lake, river and artificial basins. Many difficulties have been avoided by abandoning all idea of using the lower portions of the river. From Greytown a sea-level cut of 9.25 miles is made to the foot hills, where the first lock is to be built. From this point three locks, at short intervals of one to two miles, bring the level up to one hundred and six feet. The locks are separated by "basins" formed by means of large dams; these utilize valleys and save excavation. They also furnish plenty of water for operating the large locks. Three miles beyond the third lock is reached the Eastern Divide, two hundred and ninety-eight feet above sea-level, and requiring an average cut of one hundred and forty-one feet for 2.9 miles. This is one of the largest parts of the entire work. The one-hundred-and-six-foot level is carried through the divide to where the canal line joins the river, 31.4 miles from Greytown. At this point, Ochoa, the river will be raised by means of a dam fifty-six feet high to the one-hundred-and-six-foot level, which, it will be remembered, is the present height of the lake. Thus a free and wide channel is secured from the third lock to and beyond the lake. Considerable

dredging will be required in the lake and river. The level of the lake will be one hundred and ten feet, thus giving a fall of four feet to Ochoa. The outlet from the lake to the Pacific, 17.04 miles, consists partly of excavated channel, 11.2 miles, and partly of basin formed as previously described, 5.5 miles. From this basin three locks bring the level down to the Pacific at Brito. Here a harbor must be constructed. At the eastern terminus, Greytown, the formerly good harbor has become silted up, and is to be deepened by means of jetties.

"The commercial future of the canal is assured. The work thus far done has fallen below the estimated cost, and if the money is forthcoming as wanted, there is no reason why the whole cannot be completed well within the estimates. A yearly traffic of six million tons is probably a fair estimate when fairly in operation, and at a toll of two dollars and fifty cents per ton this brings a gross revenue of fifteen million dollars. The traffic will probably greatly exceed these figures in a few years."

Effect on the Commerce of the United States.

Mr. John R. Proctor, who writes on the same subject in the *American Journal of Politics*, says: "The greatest undertaking remaining for man's accomplishment, measured by the results to follow, will be the completion of the interoceanic waterway through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. That this, the crowning work of the nineteenth century, will be pushed to completion there now remains no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the problem involved and understood the obstacles to be overcome and the manifold advantages to accrue. Without government aid this work may languish for a time, to be completed finally at a greatly increased cost, thus entailing burdens on the millions of tons of freight that must yearly pass through the canal. Should, however, the United States take advantage of this, the crowning opportunity in the lifetime of the republic, and push this work to a speedy completion, at a minimum cost, and as one of the conditions for this aid stipulate that all ships built in the United States and Nicaragua, and carrying the flags of those countries, shall pass through the canal free of toll, all of the results claimed above will speedily follow. This will become the great shipbuilding nation, and we will carry the bulk of the world's commerce. Our Atlantic and Gulf ports thus brought nearer to the ports of the Pacific by 10,000 miles, new markets will be opened to our products. The world's commerce will then pass our doors, giving cheaper freights to the products of our farms, our mines, and our factories. Liverpool is now nearer by sea to all the ports of the Pacific from Valparaiso to Puget Sound than are New York and New Orleans. Through the canal New York will have an advantage of 2,740 miles, and New Orleans of 3,480 miles over Liverpool, and be nearer to Sydney, Auckland, Shanghai and Yokohama than Liverpool will then be. Add to the advantage in distance that of free passage of American ships, and

with a proper adjustment of our tariff laws no country can compete with the United States for the commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The foreign commerce of the United States amounted to \$1,047,139,693 in 1890, and that of Great Britain to three times as much. It is estimated that the Nicaragua Canal will save to the people of this country \$80,000,000 per annum on the present basis of commerce."

THE STORY OF PANAMA.

THE most complete account of the Panama Canal project which has yet appeared in the magazines is that given by Mr. Ernest Lambert, associate editor of the *Forum*, in the current number of that periodical. Mr. Lambert is exceptionally well qualified to write upon this subject, having for some time served as editor of the *Star and Herald*, published at Panama.

DE LESSEPS' PREDECESSOR.

It appears that the first positive effort to connect the two oceans by a waterway at Panama was made by an American, Frederick M. Kelley, of New York, fully twenty years before De Lesseps organized his Isthmian Canal Company. "Before even the Suez Canal was attempted, Kelley had begun to wander up and down, from country to country and capital to capital, like Columbus with a new route to the East in his brain, striving to enlist sympathy in his fascinating scheme for saving millions of dollars annually to commerce and shortening the ocean journey by many thousands of miles. As early as 1852, when only twenty-eight years old, Kelley, then a Wall street banker, became sole owner of the Colombian concession subsequently transferred to French hands. Within three years he had accompanied or dispatched three expeditions to search for a depression in the Cordillera barrier that should enable him to utilize the Isthmian rivers running southward in an artificial waterway to be continued thence by a short cut to the Pacific shore. In 1857 President Buchanan did order a government expedition, which returned in 1858, one officer reporting favorably, another adversely. With the outbreak of the Rebellion, Kelley's concession expired and he withdrew impoverished from the struggle."

ENTER M. DE LESSEPS.

It was not until 1875 that De Lesseps inaugurated the movement that culminated in the International Canal Congress of 1879 and the adoption of the present route. Mr. Lambert shows that M. de Lesseps entered upon his gigantic undertaking hopelessly ignorant of its real nature. When the congress met he was said to regard the elements requisite to a practical canal: 1. No locks; 2, good harbors; 3, the avoidance of other than tidal rivers—a plan which has since been over and over condemned by most competent experts.

THE BUBBLE IS FLOATED.

On March 3, 1880, a construction company was organized, and three months later "M. de Lesseps formally invited the public to admire the prismatic beauty

of the bubble he had succeeded in floating. His agents, already primed with assurances that the canal would be completed in 1888, dazzled timorous investors with excessive tonnage estimates. From the first, money that should have been spent on the work was used to suppress the truth about it. Lying circulars were issued. Paris and Panama newspapers were muzzled with gold. The entire capital, it was announced, had been placed at 600,000,000 francs. Seventy engineers, superintendents and doctors had been sent to the Isthmus; steam engines had been ordered and 8,000 negroes would follow. From seventy-three to seventy-five million metres only of earth and rock would have to be removed, at the (reduced) estimated cost of 512,000,000 francs. Before the end of the year work would be begun all along the line. Beholding, in imagination, ships already gliding tranquilly from ocean to ocean, the enthusiastic leader waived the formality of exhaustive preliminary surveys. Contracts were farmed out right and left, on ruinous terms, in many cases to utterly irresponsible speculators. Shiploads of machinery were hurried off and dumped at Colon; engineers were sent out who were no engineers, workmen whose sole industry was leisure.

"For the first few months nearly all hands were busy erecting hospitals; doctors and nurses constituted always a considerable part of the working force. Construction railroads were built and the existing line purchased; the swamp to the north of Colon was filled in, a town built at a cost of \$5,000,000, and costly offices erected, including a commodious white house for the illustrious president, who has occupied it twice in twelve years. The labor problem became immediately embarrassing. Actual digging, it was found, was impossible for white men. A regular vacation list for Europeans was established, and the hospitals were always full. Solid rock was found to underlie the Atlantic swamps. Every heavy rain swelled the mountain streams to roaring torrents, which choked ditches and washed away embankments as fast as they were constructed.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

"Yet all this only stimulated the directors' ardor. In 1885, when M. de Lesseps was still convincing stockholders that the canal would be finished by 1888, visitors found the state of affairs on the Isthmus almost incredible. After five years of work, shallow inlets on either shore, a great scratch in the rock from Colon to Panama, and the white posts of the surveyors represented all the progress made."

In 1886 M. de Lesseps returned from a tour of inspection to the Isthmus, and although at that time fully four-fifths of the work of excavation remained yet to be done, he pledged himself to open the canal in 1889, within the cost estimated by the Congress of 1879. "In a signed interview, as late as March, 1886, he denied Lieutenant Wyse's allegation of 'extravagance in useless and unduly expensive or absurd contracts,' declaring that from 15,000 to 20,000 men were constantly at work on the canal, which he still expected would be completed by 1889. He denied also

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

IN the *North American Review* the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk lifts up his voice in prophecy concerning the future of American farming. In his opinion, the changes in our methods of farming in the future will be brought about by a wide knowledge and application of scientific principles. He says: "I do not think it probable that farm implements will be improved very much, although doubtless on the larger farms means will be devised to perform certain operations by electricity or steam. Nor do I lay any stress upon the possible revolution in methods of farming anticipated by those who think that the rainfall may be controlled at will by explosives, a theory which will, long before the time of which I write, have been itself thoroughly exploded and given a place among the curiosities of so-called scientific investigation, in company with its twin absurdity, the flying machine. There will be some change in our methods, owing to a differentiation of farming purposes brought about by the demand for new products, and by the necessity, in order to make farming profitable, of providing for the home demand all that our soil and climate can produce, and by the devoting of certain sections, and even of certain farms, to those products for which they may be specially adapted. Such specialization will be rendered more and more easy as the cost, if not the difficulty, of transportation is reduced. Our means of transportation have been so greatly increased during the past twenty-five years that it is very difficult to imagine their being carried much further; but means will doubtless be found by which the cost of carriage may be greatly reduced, with corresponding facility and ease in transportation."

CHANGES IN THE CONDITIONS OF RURAL LIFE.

It is, however, the conditions of rural life to which the ex-Secretary looks for the greatest changes in the future of agriculture in this country: "In the first place, the average size of our farms will be considerably less than now. There will be large farms, no doubt; but under such a modernized system of agriculture as will unquestionably prevail a hundred years hence, what will be a large farm then would not be regarded as a particularly large farm at the present day. Moreover, for reasons which I have already indicated, there will be a very much greater number of small farms than now, not only in the neighborhood of cities, but in all those sections where irrigation is practiced. The result of this will be a greater concentration of population even in rural districts, and hence far less isolation than exists at present, and this isolation will be still further diminished by good, smooth, well-kept roads, bordered with handsome shade trees, and available for travel at all seasons. With such a dense population as we shall then have, electric motors will be established, without a doubt, along many of the principal roads, extending out several miles into the country from every town or city of any consequence. The telephone will be found in every farmhouse, and

should the present Postmaster-General be privileged to revisit the scene of his earthly labors he will find his dream a reality, with a rural mail delivery which will carry mails daily to every farmhouse in the land. The residents in the country will vie in culture and education with the corresponding classes in the cities, while, with the disappearance of the many inconveniences which now prejudice the wealthy against country life, the business and professional men will look forward to the acquisition of wealth as a means for securing a home in the country, where they can end their days in peace and comfort. No one questions the healthfulness of country life, and its many advantages so far as physical well-being is concerned over the city, and when the country home is equal in comfort and culture to that of the city, no argument will be needed to prove its superiority to the latter.

"It would take more eloquence than I have at my command to present to the reader a picture of agricultural life a hundred years from now as it exists in my mind, but I trust I have said enough to interest even those who are not directly concerned with agriculture in its future development, and to impress upon them the importance of giving to the agricultural interests due weight in all plans or legislation looking to the future prosperity of our great country."

BI-METALLISM IN ENGLAND.

THE *Fortnightly Review* appears to have been captured by the bi-metallists. The first place in the current number is devoted to an article somewhat unusual in its pages, entitled "The Depression of British Trade: Opinions of Men of Business." It is a summary of answers to the following questions, which were sent to between two and three hundred leading representatives of English industry and commerce:

"Question 1.—To what cause or causes do you attribute the present depression of business? Is it, in your opinion, due to the over-speculation of 1889 and 1890 and the consequent crisis, or to a fall in prices resulting from an appreciation of gold? Question 2.—Do you consider this depression likely to continue for a long time? Are there signs of a revival in your branch of business?"

After giving extracts from their letters the writer says: "It is manifest from the above inquiry that, in the opinion of nearly three hundred of the leading manufacturers and traders of Great Britain, the present depression of trade is exceptionally severe and promises to be enduring. Some of them attribute this depression to the injurious effects of the McKinley and other protective tariffs instituted in foreign countries and in our colonies; others to over-speculation, and yet others to the trade unions, which have increased the wages and diminished the hours of the workmen. But these appear to be secondary and minor causes. With scarcely an exception, all our correspondents speak of a fall in prices greater than that which can be attributed to the normal progress

that the Chagres river intercepted the canal 'a hundred times,' protesting that it did not interrupt the canal at all; that, on the contrary, 'we have changed the whole course of the river and made it run on the other side of the mountain altogether,' and that, while the river rose above the canal at flood tide about twenty feet, the canal would be protected by 'a strong wall.' The worst part of the work, he added, was already done.

"Every one of these statements was demonstrably untrue. So also was the reaffirmation in another Paris address that the canal would be completed by 1889 'at the very latest.' At the rate established the remainder of the work would have occupied another twelve years. M. de Lesseps himself, indeed, only a few months later, was turning in desperation to M. Eiffel to devise precisely such a lock system as he and the majority of the Congress had agreed in 1878 would be ruinous and impracticable. The locks, he now explained, would entail some delay, but the canal would nevertheless certainly be opened in 1890. He omitted to observe that operations had been in progress for seven years, that the concession had only five years more to run, and not a fifth of the work had been done."

Instead of letting the worst be known, M. de Lesseps once more employed his old resources of meeting argument by emphatic assertion with no basis of fact and renewed his efforts to fleece the confiding "woolen stockings" of their last gold piece by playing on their patriotism.

COST UP TO DATE.

"Expert actuaries are only just beginning to unravel the accounts. The actual cost to date of the completed fraction, variously estimated at one-fourth, one-fifth and one-tenth of the whole, is apparently \$260,000,000—more than double the first estimate for the entire work. In 1886 De Lesseps himself, admitting then that the Panama Canal was 'ten times as difficult as the Suez Canal,' raised his total estimate to \$220,000,000. He defended the increase by explaining that it included interest on loans and administration expenses, whereas the first estimate was for the 'actual cost of the canal.' The net cost a metre no living man can determine, in the absence of precise figures concerning the annual interest charged—at last accounts something like \$14,000,000—the amount of waste, and the number of metres excavated. Unmindful of his early estimate of a maximum total of seventy-five million metres, M. de Lesseps announced, in 1886, that fifteen million metres having been removed, only eighty millions remained—discounting in this particular, by a trifle of twenty-five million metres, the simultaneous calculation of Mr. Bigelow from the same 'official' data. In like manner he fixed the cost a metre at 'from twenty-five cents to a dollar.' Señor Tauco Armero, a Colombian pessimist, in 1887 reckoned it at five dollars, inferring thence, not quite fairly, that the rest of the work, excluding the Gamboa Dam, would cost little short of \$500,000,000. Under a liberal estimate, however, letting the entire expenditure to date represent

one-half the prime cost of a completed canal and allowing another eight years for its construction, with interest constantly accumulating, the anticipated annual traffic surplus of \$8,400,000 would be absorbed for nearly a century. In other words, the canal could never pay."

AFTER THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

IN the *New Review* M. Andrieux describes what he thinks will be the result of the knavery practiced in connection with Panama upon the provincial electors. He predicts, although he admits that the wish is the father to the thought, that the French Constitution will be modified and something of a Dictatorship will be established. This is his scheme:

"The Executive power should be delegated for a fixed period of time either to an individual, as in America to the President, or to a body such as the Swiss Federal Council. The sovereign power chooses its ministers, or rather its delegates, itself, and only dismisses them when it ceases to be satisfied with their services. The responsibility of ministers is sanctioned by their liability not to be re-elected at the end of a certain time, if they have lost the confidence of the country. I maintain that an authority thus constituted for the benefit of the central power is at the same time the best guarantee of liberty."

THE SHIPPING COMPANIES OF THE WORLD.

M^{R.} J. W. GORDON, continuing his article upon the "Way of the World at Sea," in the *Leisure Hour*, gives some interesting particulars of the great steamship companies of the world. He takes the companies according to the number of their ships without regard to their size, a method which has the curious result of bringing to the top of the list the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which owns 120 vessels plying upon the Irrawaddy. Then comes the Italian firm of Rubattino with 107, then the British India Steam Navigation Company with 106, and then the Danish Company of the Forenede Dampskibs, which has the same number. The Wilsons of Hull come next with 85, then the Austrian Lloyds and the North German Lloyds with 72 each. The French Transatlantic Company has 68, the Russian Steamship Company has 65, and the French Messageries Maritimes 60. The P. and O. has 60 ships, but they are much larger, and would stand at the head of the list if value and not numbers were taken as the criterion. The Elder, Dempster & Company and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand come next, followed by the Italian Transatlantic Company and the General Steam Navigation Company, which has 49. The Allan Line has also 49. The Hamburg American has 46. The Anchor Line, the Lamport & Holt have 44 each. The Amazone Steam Navigation Company has 38, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company 37. After these the numbers dwindle till we come to the Cunard with 26, of which 4 are tugs. Of these vessels there are 30 of over 19 knots an hour, 160 over 18, and 200 over 15.

of industry—the introduction of labor-saving appliances, &c. Many admit that the demand for the special articles which they produce is good, while insisting with a curious unanimity upon a general and continuous fall in prices. It would seem therefore that the appreciation of gold is injuring our manufactures, our trade, and our commerce.”

THE BRITISH HOME RULE BILL.

THE English reviews as a whole are disappointing in their articles on the Home Rule bill. The *Fortnightly* ignores the subject altogether, and the articles which are published elsewhere are very meagre.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON'S OPINION.

The first place in the *Contemporary Review* for March is given to a brief paper by Mr. Frederick Harrison upon Clause 9, the clause in the bill providing for an Irish Parliament. Mr. Harrison endeavors to make the best he can of a very bad business. It is his belief that Mr. Gladstone is not to be blamed, because if the British public insists upon contradictories, it must swallow the inconveniences. The whole matter resolves itself to this: either to have some better way of reconciling the incompatible, or declare against Home Rule altogether. He also asserts that no one else has proposed a better makeshift.

Even Mr. Harrison, however, feels that Clause 9 will have to be dealt with in some way, and ventures the following suggestion: “Perhaps in committee it will be found inevitable to make some modifications in Clause 9; and, provided no occasion be taken to embarrass the Government, there seems no real reason against it. There seems a conceivable compromise which Conservatives might push, and which, if Nationalists and Radicals could stomach it, would disarm much opposition. The objections to Clause 9 are: 1, The admitted difficulties of working restricted membership; 2, the burden on Ireland of having three sets of representatives in two Parliaments and two countries; 3, the uncertainty of Irish members at Westminster being real representatives of Ireland; 4, the uncertainty of their being regular attendants, if they were; 5, the dangers of having at Westminster so large a body as eighty members, who would remain more or less outsiders, and an incalculable element on divisions.

“It would be a conservative policy to make the Irish Legislative Council of forty-eight *ipso facto* members of the Imperial Parliament without restrictions at all.”

Mr. Harrison does not, however, seem quite to understand the meaning of his own position, because although, when he says that they should be admitted without any restrictions whatever, he goes on to state that there should be no need for continuous attendance at Westminster, but if the Irish members form an integral part of the House of Commons without any restrictions, will they not have to attend continuously like anybody else?

WHAT MR. REDMOND THINKS OF IT.

Mr. Redmond, in a brief paper in the *Contemporary Review* on the “Mutual Safeguards,” remarks sensibly enough that now the secret is out, most people wonder why it was ever kept a secret at all. If its main points had been frankly put before the country last July, Mr. Redmond thinks from its moderation from an English point of view, and its comparative thoroughness from an Irish point of view, it is difficult to believe that a knowledge of its provisions would have diminished the Liberal majority. Mr. Redmond thinks that it is safe to presume that the measure will pass triumphantly through the House of Commons, and he also thinks it is equally certain that the House of Lords will condemn it to speedy execution. Mr. Redmond lays great stress upon the safeguards that have been introduced in the bill for the purpose of preventing any abuse of authority on the one side, or interference on the other. He ridicules the idea that this bill is a final statement: “The less said in this matter of Home Rule about finality the better. For my part, I believe the day is coming when Federalism will be established as the system of government in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland alike. Home Rule for Ireland is but a beginning, and in view of this probability, not to consider other contingencies, it would be the utmost folly to speak of the proposed arrangement as final. With this reservation, I think Ireland will find in the present Home Rule bill some not unsatisfactory safeguards against unwarrantable interference in her domestic affairs by the Imperial authority. But given ordinary common sense, fair play, and good faith upon both sides, and such a compromise as is now proposed might reasonably become the basis of a peaceful settlement founded upon true Imperial unity and national freedom.”

ON THE WHOLE, SATISFACTORY, SAYS MR. MCCARTHY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Justin McCarthy says that the Home Rule bill will pass the House of Commons but will be rejected by the House of Lords. There will be no dissolution, but there will be an autumn session, and by the time it passes the Commons there will have been agitation enough in the country to induce the House of Lords to think twice before venturing upon a second veto. Mr. McCarthy likes the bill, but he does not like the financial clauses. Mr. McCarthy does not trouble himself greatly about the veto, and he thinks that Ireland is likely to be satisfied with the conditions of the veto in the Home Rule bill, for he is convinced that the veto will never be used even by the most reactionary Tory Ministry unless there is some reasonable excuse for its intervention. He likes the second chamber of the present bill better than the arrangements about the second order in the first bill. He does not particularly object to the reduced number of Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament, although he was under the impression that it was arranged at Boulogne that the whole number should be kept until the last question is settled at Westminster or relegated to College Green.

MR. SEXTON'S OBJECTIONS.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Sexton sets forth under three heads the reasons why he objects to the financial arrangements proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The first reason is that the customs revenue, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to impound, amounts to £2,360,000, whereas the contribution to be paid to England under the bill of 1886 amounted to £2,200,000. Secondly, because the contribution of £2,360,000 is greatly in excess of the actual profit which the Imperial Exchequer at the present moment makes from Ireland. Thirdly, because the contribution demanded would not leave Ireland a surplus of half a million or anything at all; the population has diminished; the revenue comes mainly from exiles; the new plan charges to the swallowing up all the nominal surplus, and Ireland wants a real surplus.

THE COUNTRY AND THE NINTH CLAUSE.

Blackwood maintains that the ninth clause is of the essence of the bill. If that is withdrawn, the whole bill must fall to pieces of itself. "But whether the Irish members are to be permanently retained or whether they are to present themselves in Parliament only when summoned, the subject of two unequal orders in the House of Commons remains equally serious. A grave constitutional question arises which to the British electorate is even more important than any scheme for permitting the Irish Home Rulers to misgovern their own country: We have now proposed the erection of two orders of members in the House, with different powers and privileges; a limitation of freedom of speech on the part of one order or the other to certain specified subjects, and an absolute denial of the right of voting to the inferior order upon subjects also specified. Such a radical change in the constitution of the Commons appears to us to be much too grave a matter to be effected by the subordinate clauses of an Irish bill. The propriety of such an innovation can only be pronounced upon by the constituencies, and Mr. Gladstone has never condescended to ask their opinion upon the matter. The right honorable gentleman has, in fact, begun at the wrong end of his task. Instead of seeking to fit his Home Rule scheme into the constitution of the House of Commons, he should have begun by fitting the House for the reception of his scheme."

HINTS FROM CROATIA.

Mr. Donald Crawford, M.P., having spent some time in Croatia, sets forth in a few pages the origin of the Croatia Constitution; then an explanation of its features; and, thirdly, explains how it works. The Croatian Parliament, or Diet, consists of a simple Chamber of two orders, seventy-seven of whom are elected, while a smaller number is composed of ecclesiastical dignitaries and nobles. The chief reserved subjects are: 1, The military; 2, financial; 3, commerce, including currency, post, telegraph, railways and highroads; 4, industrial legislation. Croatia's contribution to the general expense is estimated at 6½ per cent., but she has never yet been able to pay her

full contribution. Over the subjects not reserved, Croatia has full authority. The Ban, or governor, is appointed by the Empire and responsible to the Diet. Mr. Crawford thinks that the Diet has accomplished some very useful legislation, including the establishment of a complete system of local government, with parish and county councils, and has also dealt favorably with the difficult process of transition from the tenure of land in common by families to an individual system.

On the whole, Mr. Crawford thinks that the experiment of Croatian Home Rule, with all its drawbacks, is preferable to any alternative that he can think of. The country is progressing, and good judges are predicting for Croatia a good commercial future.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL has returned to England full of the idea that he has discovered in Canada an object lesson which will stand him in good stead in slaying any scheme of Home Rule. He publishes his article in the *Fortnightly* under the title of "American Side-Lights Upon Home Rule." After pointing out the mischief of Irish rule in the large cities of the United States, he comes to his subject proper, that of the Irish in Canada. "Here, however, is a province under the British flag with the identical conditions of Irish life. The Unionist contention is that an Irish Parliament would be controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. This is beyond all question the case in Quebec. Cardinal Taschereau is infinitely more powerful in his palace than M. Chapleau can pretend to be at Government House, infinitely more powerful than M. Taillon and his Cabinet. And if after long years, as the net result of this dual form of government, we find corruption in high places, "boodling" reduced to a science, the provincial debt rolling up, the exchequer empty, education little short of a farce, the British element being squeezed out, a stationary population outside the towns, the Englishry paying five-sixths of the taxation, with no control over the Government, and a Church, rich, arrogant and powerful in the midst of a poor people—what, I ask, in the face of all this, are we to say?

"Surely one Quebec is enough for the nineteenth century. Why run the risk of establishing another in Ireland? The object lesson is plain enough.

"In Canada, which has eight parliaments for a population of five millions, the people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they can have too much of an expensive luxury. In 1867, and but for Quebec, the union would have been legislative and not federal. The interest of Quebec prevailed. The idea of the Church in Quebec surrendering its privileges to join in a legislative union with one Parliament could not be entertained, and the federal system was adopted. Why should Ulster be coerced into an arrangement from which Quebec was saved? Or what would be said if it were proposed to place Protestant Ontario under a big Roman Catholic

Quebec? What is this, after all, but the Ulster problem? Already the Maritime Provinces are talking of amalgamating their three Legislatures. In other provinces it is proposed to abolish the Second Chamber; and the feeling gains ground that the federal system involves too many ridiculous and costly assemblies. But that can be said of the Canadian Confederation which cannot be said of the Irish proposals. It was entered into with the loyal and hearty acquiescence of the whole people. If there had been a hostile minority, such as exists in Ireland, confederation would have been an impossibility."

AMERICA AND AUSTRALASIA

As Seen Through an Englishman's Monocle.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Meath has an article, entitled "A Britisher's Impressions of America and Australasia." He returned last year from a tour round the world, passing through Australia and New Zealand, returning by San Francisco and New York, visiting America for the fifth time. His paper is very interesting and suggestive. We can only summarize very cursorily some of his observations. He was much struck by the similarity of method, whether under republican or monarchical reforms, in which the English-speaking govern themselves round the world. There is no doubt that the people really rule. He states that there is greater individual freedom in Great Britain and the colonies than in the United States, where the police regard themselves more as the masters than the servants of the people.

NEW ZEALAND.

His account of New Zealand is most interesting. In that colony the workingman holds the firmest grip on the reins of power. It approaches nearer than any other country Lord Meath has visited to the ideal of the socialists, where there shall be neither poverty or riches, and where the land and all the means of producing wealth shall belong to the State. But for the action of the Upper House, which rejected the Land bill, no man would be able to hold more than two thousand acres of land, under penalty of five years' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for false declaration. All land yet unappropriated has been nationalized, all the railways are in the hands of the government, and the Premier is anxious to place the State in possession of all mines, factories and steam transit lines. As he has just added twelve workingmen Senators to the Upper House, he will be able to carry what measures he pleases.

THE NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Meath thinks there are few, if any, self-ruling lands in which the best class of citizen has so little voice in the government of his country as in America. and states that here the election of judges by the people occasionally tends to lower the character of the judicial bench and the respect entertained for it. He

devotes two pages to describing the savagery with which negroes are lynched, not only in the South, but even in the North.

THE VOLUNTARY RELIGIOUS SYSTEM.

Lord Meath does not seem to think that the condition of religion prospers under the voluntary system; it may work pretty fairly well in cities, but in country districts the position of the clergy is very trying: "To show the poverty of some of the country clergy in America, a bishop told me that when visiting in his diocese he always wore patent leather boots; for he knew that if he did not the clergyman with whom he was staying would have to blacken them with his own hands. And a clergyman in New Zealand informed me that he had to submit at vestry meetings to the most foul and abusive language from men who chose this opportunity of venting their spleen on him, knowing that he was helpless. To refined and cultivated men with a sense of the high responsibilities attached to their sacred office such a position must be almost unbearable."

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

The American newspaper does not please Lord Meath. He admires the American magazines and admits that some of the Sunday papers are very well written, but the ordinary daily paper in America gives him no pleasure: "There is a want of dignity and refinement in the tone of the ordinary newspaper, especially in the West, where the writer seems often deliberately to seek out flippant or vulgar phraseology with which to clothe his ideas. In Europe one looks forward with a sense of pleasure and of keen interest to the arrival of the morning newspaper, feeling that, as a rule, much matter for thought and interest will be presented to his mind; but in the States it is different. He rises from the perusal of the paper feeling that he has been dragged along a low level of crime and vulgarity. Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and doubtless a native would in most States know where to turn in order to obtain pleasure and information from his newspaper reading; but a stranger is not possessed of this information and suffers accordingly." He says that in Australia and New Zealand the journals were much less vulgar than in the States.

RAILWAY TRAVELING.

Americans think a very great deal of their railways and their palace cars, but while Lord Meath recognizes that there is much luxury to be found in some of them, he also sees certain drawbacks. In many of the Pullman cars the seats are fixed to a central pivot which swings with the swerving motion of the train; the result is that travelers who are not good sailors are apt to be sea-sick in a Pullman car; you cannot lie down as you can in an English carriage when you have the apartment nearly empty. The accommodation for hand baggage is very small, and you are apt to be suffocated or stifled with excessive heat. The system of checking the luggage here is very good if

you have plenty of time, but it entails sometimes a delay of four hours before you can get your luggage delivered. In the sleeping cars the men and women are steps above and below each other, behind the same curtain, behind which they are expected to dress and undress. The best sleeping cars he found on the line between Melbourne and Adelaide in Australia. Both the States and colonies are ahead of England in the matter of telephones, electric lights, and also in electric and cable cars. American trams are often scandalously overcrowded and no one complains. Sydney has the best public gardens in the world, but the public parks and open spaces of America are as a rule superior to those of the colonies, and only inferior in some particulars to those of England. In San Francisco they have steam merry-go-rounds supplied as an adjunct of the park, and ball-rooms in Chicago, and dressing-room attendance and lockers and lavatories for athletes in Boston.

HOTELS.

Lord Meath says that the American hotels are better appointed than the English. He specially commends the arrangement in the American hotels by which guests are awakened at any appointed hour; the bell continues to ring until you get out of bed and stop it.

POLICE TELEPHONE.

Lord Meath praises also the arrangement by which street lamp posts are utilized in the United States for the purpose of affording the police on beat communication with the telephone station, and also with the arrangement for signaling for help. Every policeman on his beat has a key, and as these telephonic lamp posts are studded all over the town, he may communicate at once with the central office whenever he wants assistance.

OUR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Lord Meath thinks that in America property is divorced from responsibility and reverence is unknown to the rising generation. In California the parents complain that it is impossible to control their children. They say because the weather is so fine all the children and family live in the streets; boys and girls get into roving, independent ways and resent the slightest restraint on their freedom. The American child is prematurely brought forward and often spoilt, especially the girls; children from five to ten, with earrings, bracelets and high-heeled shoes, give themselves the airs of grown-up women; they sit at table with bored faces, give orders to the waiters, and partake of the same food as their parents. Colonists and Americans alike are proverbial for their hospitality, but in the West especially their manners are free and easy. Lord Meath has several times had his ticket stuffed between the ribbon and the hat by the guard; a waiter never answers when an order is given, and a casual acquaintance will tuck you in the ribs whenever he thinks it necessary to draw your attention to a joke. From these extracts it will be seen that Lord Meath's paper is very lively reading.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

IN the March *Cosmopolitan* Valerian Gribayédoff describes the great railway which is to connect Europe with the Pacific, and perhaps make a westward route from West America to London:

"The idea of a Trans-Siberian railroad really originated in the desire of the Russian government to create modern facilities of communication between Siberia and her great base of supplies, Russia proper, so that in times of emergency the rapid transportation of troops and munitions of war might be effected with certainty and dispatch."

In May of 1891 an Imperial ukase was issued ordering the construction of the road. There were strenuous objections to the vast enterprise at home, on account of the expense of the undertaking, and the fear that the Chinese would prove unfriendly and obstruct it. But diplomacy at Peking removed the latter stumbling block, and the first sod was cut in the presence of the Czarewitch at Vladivostok in the succeeding summer.

PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION.

"Over 6,000 men are steadily employed on the railroad, only 400 of whom have been imported from Russia; 800 are regular convicts from the mines; 450 exiles under police supervision; 2,000 Chinese laborers, and 2,500 regular troops of the Russian army. The labor question was a serious problem to the authorities, fraught with numerous difficulties and, strange to say, some of the phases with which Americans have become familiar in the South and West were repeated in that remote corner of the world. The employment of convicts antagonized all classes of their fellow workmen and occasioned violence and disorder."

A tremendous problem in the construction of the system was, of course, the finding of coal. This was accomplished through the energy of Admiral Nazimoff, who devoted himself to the work until he had developed in Siberian territory rich mines of the purest anthracite. It is now predicted by the hopeful that the Trans-Siberian Railway will be completed within five years, though others mention ten as the more probable figure.

"The Russian press is even now discussing the merits of a scheme to construct a line of steamers from Vladivostok to San Francisco, touching en route at Japanese ports. Such a line, connecting at Vladivostok with the completed Trans-Siberian system, would constitute a direct highway between the entire area of the United States and the great centres of Russian trade and population, besides opening up to us the inexhaustible field for investment offered by the riches of Siberia. It is a matter for surprise that American capital has not heretofore been attracted to a region of such promise, more especially as Russia would look with favor upon the growth of American interests where English investors would for political reasons be excluded. Time, however, cannot fail to repair such an omission, nor to make this enterprise the final link in the traditional bond of friendship

that binds together the two great nations who, according to the prophets, are destined to dominate the world."

THE CRISIS OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

THE leading article in the current *Yale Review*, from the point of view of the general reader, is Mr. Isaac A. Hourwich's on "The Crisis of Russian Agriculture." The recent famine, as well as those of former years, is attributed by him to the backwardness of Russian agriculture. "The surface of the soil has become finally exhausted and the wooden plow of the Russian peasant is unable to reach down to the deeper layers where the soil is yet virgin. Deep plowing is impossible with only one horse and that horse fed on straw. As, moreover, not only the peasant land but also the major part of the landlords' fields is cultivated with the peasants' stock and implements, the crisis of peasant agriculture is at the same time the crisis of the Russian landlord farming. The famine brought about by one single stroke the dissolution which had been slowly going on in the village since 1861."

In certain of the agricultural districts 50 per cent. of the horses owned by the peasants have recently died. "This means the complete ruin of the weak households and the further concentration of the communal land in the hands of the strong, who have alone survived as the farming class. The transitional groups of half farmers, half laborers, by whom the major part of the landlords' estates were formerly cultivated, have sunk through the famine into the proletarian class. The laborer having become a proletarian, it is by proletarian labor that the estates must be tilled, and agriculture upon a large scale becomes a regular capitalistic pursuit. The nobility, with its estates under mortgage, cannot possibly afford the capital needed. The land is destined to be divided between the large capitalists and the small farmer *homo novus* of the village.

"Thus the present famine must be considered as a genuine turning point in the economic history of Russia. Family co-operation, village community, nobility, and natural economy, such was the economic constitution of Russia in the past. The Russia of the days that are now to come will have for its basis a peasant bourgeoisie, a rural proletariat and capitalistic agriculture.

"This economic revolution seems to be one of more than merely national import. Down to the present day it has been the Russian peasant—either as a small farmer or as a cultivator of the greater part of the landlords' property—whom the American farmer has met in the international market. In this competition the greater economy of labor and the cheaper methods of transportation, secured the prize to the American producer. From now on the mortgaged American farmer will have to stand the competition of the Russian capitalist, commanding the cheap labor of the Russian village proletariat, who with his fifty kopek a day in the summer, is well fitted to under-

bid the Chinese coolie. It hardly needs a prophet to foretell that the breakdown of the Russian peasantry will hasten the decay of small agriculture in America."

JEWISH COSMOPOLITISM.

THE most notable paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 15 is the fifth and apparently concluding one of M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's series on "The Jews and Anti-Semitism." This one is headed "Jewish Exclusiveness and Jewish Cosmopolitanism," and its main contention is that, so far from having a tendency to form a state within a state, the Jews readily amalgamate with any nation they may have settled among, if only they get a chance to do so. They have only been driven into exclusiveness by persecution; in fact, by the exclusiveness of other nations who insisted that, whatever happened, the Jews should not resemble themselves. It will be noticed that wherever anti-Jewish sumptuary laws are, or have been, in force, their object is to stamp the Jew as such, and make it impossible for him to be taken for an ordinary citizen, whether he has to wear a cap of a peculiar shape, or (as in the Middle Ages) a little disk of red or yellow cloth, or is forced to go barefoot, as in Morocco. Where the Jews have been treated with common fairness and decency they have as a rule become the most patriotic citizens of their adopted country; and, while faithful to their ancestral religion, show no particular desire to keep up national distinctions. Where several nationalities co-exist in one country they tend to amalgamate with one of the number, usually that one which is most firmly rooted in the country. Not only do they try to show themselves French in France, Germans in Germany, English in England, Americans in the United States, but they endeavor—which is more to their credit—to be Poles in Poland, Danes in Denmark, Magyars in Hungary, Czechs in Bohemia, Bulgarians in Bulgaria. So the Germans in Prague have reproached them with making common cause with the Slavs of the crown of St. Wenceslas.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that the dream of a restored Jewish nationality in Palestine is no longer cherished in its literal meaning by the most living and vigorous part of the race. Those whose longings draw them to the Holy Land, and who actually make their way thither, are the least energetic and enterprising, the least ambitious, the least cultured—if one may say so, the *least young* portion of Israel. It is true that some Jewish colonies established of late years have prospered, and it may be that a small Israelite principality or a minute republic may one day arise on the banks of Jordan, but apart from the fact that the whole of Syria could only hold a minority of the seven or eight million Jews in the world, there are numbers in Western Europe at least who would prefer remaining where they are. With the persecuted Eastern Jews it is otherwise; but even they are losing their hold of the letter of their prophecies

and beginning to look for their Promised Land in the West. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's conclusion, on the whole, is, that the alarms of the anti-Semites are groundless, and that "every nation has the Jew it deserves." The ideal of a glorious future for the human race is not exclusively Jewish; the Gospel forbids us to despair of it, and, concludes M. Leroy-Beaulieu, it is more especially our duty as Christians, free from all tribal instinct and race exclusiveness, not to betray these high hopes of peace and justice, and to bring about their ultimate triumph, as between races and nations and not merely between classes and individuals.

THE STRATEGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EGYPT.

A German Soldier's View.

MAJOR OTTO WACHS, the well-known writer on Eastern military politics, contributes to the February number of the *Jahrbücher für die deutsche Armee und Marine* an important article on the "Strategical Significance of Egypt and the Red Sea." To the military eye Egypt appears as the Eastern bastion of the African continent, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea being its wet ditches on the north and on the east, and the Lybian Desert and the Soudan its dry ditches on the west and on the south. The weakest and most exposed side is on the South towards Nubia and the Egyptian Soudan, with Berber and Khartoum as the advanced quarters of the fanatical hordes ready at any moment to overrun and lay waste the fertile lands of lower Egypt. In the opinion of Major Wachs, no definite solution of the local problem can be arrived at without taking the question of the Soudan into consideration. From the land side the road out of Egypt to the Soudan lies along the Nile, while from the Red Sea it can only be approached from Suakim or Massowah. If any advance is to be made on Khartoum the objective in the first instance should be Berber. The possession of Tokar affords an excellent basis for pushing forward to Kassala, whence, by following the course of the Atbara River, Berber can be reached with far less difficulty than from Suakim.

Egypt, it need hardly be said, from the earliest times, has played a most important part in the history of the civilized world, and still affords a standing verification of the prophecy enunciated by Ezekiel (xxx. 10-13): "I will make the land waste and all that is therein by the hand of strangers . . . and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt." For twenty-three centuries the valley of the Nile has at various times been conquered, wasted and ruled by Persians, Macedonians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Turks; but the home of the proudest and most ancient royal line of kings, the land of the Pharaohs, whose imposing sepulchres still show no signs of decay, has never again been ruled by a prince of the land of Egypt.

Now that the Red Sea is the highway to the East, Egypt possesses more or less interest to every nation in the world; but to England the Red Sea is almost as important as the Thames. The neutralized Suez

Canal, now under the protection of British bayonets, flows into the Red Sea, the western shore of which, as far down as the lower limit of the Italian protectorate, is under the influence of England. The southern exit at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb is closed by the curtain island of Perim, and the inlet to the Gulf of Aden is further safe-guarded by the possession of Aden and the Island of Socotra. At present the French colony of Obock, in the Bay of Tajurah, cannot be said to offer any cause of disquietude, but since the Republic has revived its claim to the peninsula of Cheik-Saïd, there is considerable danger of the southern outlet of the Red Sea being seriously threatened. The mainland of Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, which forms a portion of the Cheik-Saïd territory, dominates the Island of Perim by 135 metres, whilst Manhali Point, still further distant, but only 9 kilometres from Perim, dominates the island by 250 metres.

Major Wachs seems to be of the opinion that England may be able for the moment to retain her naval supremacy; the sea, however, is a treacherous element, and England would be extremely unwise to rest content with her present efforts, and she would be guilty of inconceivable folly if she failed to take into account the changes which may affect the balance of power in the Mediterranean. The security of her military communications between Gibraltar and Egypt has already undergone considerable change since the French have begun to give practical proof of their intention to convert the dream of "the Mediterranean a French lake," into a reality by fortifying Biserta. As soon as the proposed Narbonne-Bordeaux Canal, which will allow of the passage of the heaviest armor-clad ships, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, is completed, England's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean will be a thing of the past, and the control over the Suez route will fall unquestionably into the hands of France.

STANLEY ON THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

ONE of the most thorough and valuable articles of the month is Henry M. Stanley's in the March *Harper's* on "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa." The great explorer reviews briefly the history of public sentiment and legislation in the matter of trafficking in human beings, and then describes with an accuracy and detail which no other living man could command, the present state of Central and East Africa in this regard, and the methods of the Arab slave traders. They roam through the yet unprotected districts lying about Lake Victoria, despoiling the miserable natives of their stores of elephant tusks and of their wives and children. The Arabs have carbines and rifles purchased from the Europeans, and there is generally no fight—merely a scene of rapine. Mr. Stanley describes the tactics of the slavers:

"In a village there would probably be found on an average ten tusks, good, bad and indifferent, thirty full-grown women and fifty children above five years old, besides a few infants. At the first alarm, a

scream from a child or a woman, the warriors and their families dash frantically and pell-mell out of their huts. Then from the ambuscade a volley is fired, and a score fall dead or wounded to the ground, whereat the unseen foes leap out of their coverts to dispatch the struggling and groaning victims with knife and spear, and some make mad rushes at a group of terrified children; others dart for a likely looking woman; a few leap in pursuit of a girl who is flying naked from the scene; some chase a lad who bounds like an antelope over the obstructions. Those not engaged in the fierce chase enter the village and collect to argue over the rights to this or that child. When four or five hundred men rise upon a village whose inhabitants are numerically inferior to them, the event is followed by much fierce discussion of the kind which is not always amicably or easily settled, even when the matter is submitted to the arbitration of the leaders. The rest of the band scatter wildly through the village and begin collecting the frightened fowls and the bleating goats, rummaging roofs, insides of gourds and every imaginable place where a poor savage might be likely to hide his little stock of curios and valuables; others manacle the captives and question them harshly about their neighbors, or indulge in barbarous fun with some decrepit white-head."

Such operations as these brought Tippu Tib from the estate of a penniless coast slaver to enormous wealth and royal prestige in Africa. Mr. Stanley gives a sketch of the marvelously romantic life of this notorious adventurer. Nor are the profits to the traders in anywise commensurate with the misery entailed on the wretched native tribes or with the permanent harm done to the country. An extract from the explorer's journal tells us:

"The slave traders admit they have only 2,300 captives in their fold. The banks of the river prove that 118 villages and 43 tribal districts have been devastated, out of which they have only this scant profit of 2,300 females and children and about 2,000 tusks of ivory. Given that these 118 villages contained only 118,000 people, we have only a profit of two per cent.; and by the time all these captives have been subjected to the accidents of the long river voyage before them, of camp life and its harsh miseries, to the havoc of small-pox and the pests which misery breeds, there will only remain a scant one per cent. upon the bloody ventures."

Mr. Stanley takes a hopeful view of the situation as to the future; he calls the Berlin conference a charter of freedom for Africa, and highly commends the results of the establishment of the Congo Free State in preserving order and advancing civilization. But he roundly calls England to account for her backwardness in dealing summary vengeance on the nefarious slave dealers, and shows that though she has in past years won the distinction of being the slave-hating country of the world, yet in this African problem she has been far behind Germany and France in efforts to suppress the traffic, and that she, of the European powers in Africa, is doing least to carry out

the wholesome and humane provisions of the late Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

Mr. Stanley has an overpowering array of figures to show that the British East African Company is financially powerless to establish the police regulations which will properly restrain slave trading:

"Europe will not hold the British East African Company, but England, responsible for not suppressing the slave trade and slave hunt. The agreement with Europe was not made by the company, but by Great Britain through her official and duly appointed representatives. When her official representatives signed the act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference they undertook, in the name of Great Britain, the important responsibilities and duties specified within the act."

The duties of the British have been shifted from the sea coast, where the slave trader has disappeared before the ocean cruiser, to the lake coast, where he still flourishes: "The ocean cruiser can follow him no further; but the lake cruiser must not only debar the guilty slave-dhow from the privilege of floating on the principal fountain of the Nile, but she must assist to restrict the importation of fire-arms from German territory, from the byways of Arab traffic, from the unguarded west; she must prevent the flight of fugitives and rebels and offenders from British territory; she must protect the missionaries and British subjects in their peaceful passage to and fro across the lake; she must teach the millions on the lake shores that the white ensign waving from her mast-head is a guarantee of freedom, life and peace.

"To make these great benefits possible, the Victorian lake must be connected with the Indian Ocean by a railway. That narrow iron track will command effectively 150,000 square miles of British territory. It is the one remedy for the present disgraceful condition of British East Africa."

THE MONTEIL EXPEDITION.

THE Vicomte de Vogüé has made Monteil's reception at a crowded meeting in Paris the occasion of an interesting and instructive paper, to which is added an excellent map, showing the explorer's route from St. Louis to Lake Tchad, and thence to Tripoli. The red line cuts a neat right angle out of the northwestern part of the continent, running almost parallel (roughly speaking) with the line of 10° N. and the meridian of 10° E. Parts of the explorer's journey correspond with Mungo Park's wanderings on the Upper Niger, and later on he crossed the tracks of Denham, Clapperton and Barth; but the region has been comparatively untrodden ground for the last fifty or sixty years. One is glad to find that Monteil, though, like others, he had his difficulties with grasping sultans and sheikhs—after all, not more hopelessly depressed than the continental hotel-keeper—reached his journey's end without fighting, though accompanied only by one white man and eight Senegalese. M. de Vogüé's summary

of the journey and its more striking incidents is amusing reading ; but the pith of his paper lies at the end, where he discusses the practical uses to which recent French explorations and annexations can be put. He suggests the transference of the New Caledonian convict settlements to the Senegal. At first sight one is inclined to protest against this letting loose of another destructive element on the unhappy continent ; but on reflection we are not sure that M. Vogüé has not some reason on his side. The most difficult elements in a convict population are not the merely bad and vicious, so much as the daring and adventurous spirits whose energies have been ill-directed and never yet found a legitimate outlet. "Why do we not try them," says he, "to the form of life most in accordance with their instincts—to one of struggle and adventure? I do not believe that any man is absolutely and irredeemably bad ; I do believe there are men wrongly employed, and Nature, who makes use of all her material under the same laws, teaches us a most convincing lesson by transforming the worst refuse of our towns into the soil of her waste lands, and drawing thence a vigorous vegetation. Turn out our home criminals into these new territories where the Code is not—where the most apathetic is forced to struggle in order to defend and maintain his life. They will carry with them their violent habits, it will be said. To speak frankly, these habits will be less out of place in the forests of Benin or Gaboon than in our cities. The climate will do its work of elimination on them. But as Quatre-fages has said, a man does not get acclimatized—a generation does * * * and in doing so may turn over a new leaf."

M. de Vogüé suggests that Frenchmen should be enlisted in the Foreign Legions, which have lately been serving in Dahomey, and no questions asked. Many a "broken man," with the capacity for better things in him, would find a chance to retrieve his past and be of service to the world.

If M. de Vogüé is right in his premises, we have no quarrel with his conclusions. But what guarantee has he that his bands of desperadoes would confine their energies to the "struggle with nature," or to legitimate warfare (if the expression is allowable), and not devote them to the extermination of unoffending natives? He nowhere expressly mentions the natives in this connection, but we do not suppose he would wish for a moment to overlook their rights. And it may be the case that the present occupants of Noumea would do less harm in West Africa than they now do to the unfortunate Kanakas.

In the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. Thomas L. Greeñe reviews the progress of American railway construction in 1892. The new railroad mileage built in the United States during the last year is given as 4,000 miles—about the same number as was reported for the previous year. The new mileage consisted chiefly of branches or short connecting links.

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN ON BERLIN.

HERR FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN, the great German novelist, appears in the opening pages of the *March Cosmopolitan* in a pleasant, gossipy article on his city (by adoption) of Berlin, his text accompanied by very finely printed half-tone illustrations of the public buildings and sights of the Kaiser-Stadt.

Herr Spielhagen discusses Berlin's claim to be regarded as a world-city, like Paris and London, and shows how the stranger within its gates may be reluctant to grant that title, because of its want of attraction for the traveling public, and the absence in it of the "upper ten" as Paris and London have them.

But it is not to be argued from this that Berlin is "poky" or uninteresting, thinks this writer. By absorption of its suburbs, which had hitherto existed as independent villages, the city has grown in little more than a quarter of a century from 50,000 to 1,700,000 inhabitants, and after a further extension of its boundaries, a measure now imminent, it will count fully 2,000,000 :

"But Berlin has not only during one generation accomplished the task of doubling its population ; it has also solved the much more difficult problem of transforming itself from a big but externally quite modest city into one of the most beautiful and magnificent cities of the world. This assertion involves no exaggeration. That in the new quarters the streets are new is, to be sure, not a matter of wonder, but it is a matter of wonder to observe what Berlin has made out of its old streets, especially its principal streets, as the Leipziger and the Friedrich-strasse, in the most populous portions of which scarcely a house is to be found which is older than ten years. And how many there are which do not even count so many years ! And what houses ! I have never been in London or in New York, but I know St. Petersburg, Paris, Vienna and Rome, and I yet venture to assert that among the above named cities there is not one which in the beauty and splendor of its private houses can compete with Berlin."

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA.

MR. B. O. FLOWER takes as his subject for editorial discussion in the *Arena*, "Present Day Tendencies and Signs of the Times." We are approaching, he believes, an era of radical reforms and soon shall witness a new order of things. This change is to be brought about largely through the broadening of the ideals of men : "The progress-paralyzing miasma of creeds which a few years ago enveloped the warring sects of Christendom is disappearing before the dawn of a higher conception of God's truth and a truer apprehension of what constitutes religion pure and undefiled. Creeds are falling away, and deeds are coming to take their place. The religion of the morrow will emphasize life rather than dogma. Its mission will be to seek and to save, because love will be the all-mastering passion of

those who have felt the higher civilization pulsing through their veins. And this breadth of thought will enable gigantic reforms along palliative lines to be carried on, as well as radical fundamental changes, which, in the nature of things, will require more time. I believe the day is not far distant when societies embracing Christians, Hebrews, Buddhists and Agnostics—in a word, societies embracing all who love mankind enough to sacrifice self in the interests of humanity—will strike hands for a common good. It may not come this year or next year; but the trend is unmistakably toward the union of those who believe in saving man here and now, as a problem of supreme importance.

"When such organizations shall be formed in our cities and hamlets, they will be schools of the higher ethics for all members, as well as active and aggressive forces for the redemption of life in the social cellar. They will establish in the slums reading rooms and halls for lectures, concerts and healthful amusements, where all will be welcome. They will provide swimming pools and gymnasiums, and they will open kindergarten and industrial schools. They will teach cooking and sewing to girls, and useful trades to boys, and at the same time they will teach the young to be pure, just and noble. They will seek out the suffering and the starving. They will help the weak to become strong. They will catch a guiding and overmastering inspiration from the words of Victor Hugo when the great poet-prophet exclaims: 'Sacrifice to the mob! Sacrifice to that unfortunate, disinherited, vanquished, vagabond, shoeless, famished, repudiated, despairing mob; sacrifice to it, if it must be, and when it must be, thy repose, thy fortune, thy joy, thy country, thy liberty, thy life. The mob is the human race in misery. The mob is the mournful beginning of the people. The mob is the great victim of darkness. Sacrifice to it thy gold, and thy blood, which is more than thy gold, and thy thought, which is more than thy blood, and thy love, which is more than thy thought; sacrifice to it everything except justice. Receive its complaint; listen to it touching its faults and touching the faults of others; hear its confession and its accusation. Give it thy ear, thy hand, thy arm, thy heart. Do everything for it excepting evil. Alas! it suffers so much, and it knows nothing. Correct it, warn it, instruct it, guide it, train it. Put it to the school of honesty. Make it spell truth, show it the alphabet of reason, teach it to read virtue, probity, generosity, mercy.'"

Sir Herbert Maxwell gives an account of mid-winter in Thessaly. He reports that the plague of mice in Thessaly, which was asserted to have been stayed by the communication of mice typhus by spreading bread saturated with the virus of the disease, was not true, as the mice were to be found in some parts of the ground as numerous as ever. The remedy seems, moreover, to be more expensive than the disease.

A SCHEME FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

MR HAROLD E. MOORE has an interesting article on the "Unemployed and the Land" in the *Contemporary Review*. He describes the various farm colonies which exist at the present moment, and then points his practical conclusion on a survey of the whole matter. He criticises at some length the result of the Salvation Army experiment at Hadleigh. He thinks that it is possible the colony will be able to pay its way, although to do so it ought to make a surplus of \$20,000 a year. He thinks that the Salvation Army has shown that the unemployed men will work at the hardest labor, such as digging gravel or excavating foundations. The residence in the colony has better fitted men physically, mentally and morally to obtain independent maintenance in the future.

As a result of his examination of the various systems of restoring the labor to the land, he says: "It is evident that if this be practicable, it must be in one of three different ways—viz., either by the men becoming: 1, Independent tenants of small holdings collected together with the view of obtaining the advantages of co-operation in working their land and dealing with the produce; or, 2, laborers banded together into a community and working under the directions of an elected committee having control of the necessary capital; or, 3, laborers employed by individuals or organizations finding the requisite money."

He dismisses the first two as impracticable, and expresses his approval of the third method, by which work could be given to any man who, being destitute, is prepared to give his services in exchange for his maintenance only, and assist him in every way possible while on the farm, in order that in the future he may be able to get a better livelihood. The first thing to be done is to get a suitable estate, upon which it will be necessary to spend \$20 per acre before breaking up the grass land. He thinks that 900 acres should be worked by from 120 to 125 men, with occasional steam power. He calculates that its produce would sell for \$40,000 a year. The interest and ordinary expenses, excluding hand labor, would absorb one-half of that sum, leaving \$20,000 available for the rations of the unemployed. He thinks that a capital expenditure of \$150,000 would be required for a farm colony upon which 300 men would be employed. The London County Council has recently spent \$100,000 in providing a lodging-house for 300 men, and he hopes that some English capitalists, in co-operation with the Poor Law authorities, might make a similar experiment. His final conclusion is as follows: "It seems, therefore, on consideration of previous experience, that though it is impossible to find any means of permanent occupation, or independent establishment of the unemployed upon the land in this country, yet it would be possible to provide rough landed work, by doing which men could be maintained without dependence upon charity. Further, it would appear that such work and the general industries provided would afford useful training and experience, especially to those

who wished to be established upon land abroad, a course which is financially practicable."

BRITISH POOR LAW REFORM.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for March the Rev. Samuel Barnett has a thoughtful article on the subject of the Reform of the English Poor Law. He maintains that Poor Law Relief in England at the present moment fails from lack of thoroughness, and he proceeds from that to declare that the great thing needful is to capture the loafer and clap him into the House of Correction. This being so, the great object of Poor Law Reform ought to be to get hold of the loafer, to take him out from among the poor, and to confine him until he has learned some habits of punctuality and work. To do this, it is necessary to devise a plan for dividing the unfortunate from the idle by some agency more regular than the official judgment, to give the unfortunates a chance, and keep a rod in pickle for the back of the lazy. In place of the hopeless feeling that prevails in workhouses at the present time, he would establish the hopefulness and brightness of a manufacturing establishment. When any one comes for relief, he says: "They must be met with the distinct offer: 'Will you submit to training for six or twelve months, during which time your home shall be kept together and you yourself fitted to earn a living in a shop or on the land?' They who accept the offer will at once be put to work. Some will be sent to the farm colony to be taught to dig and do rough field labor, to take new strength into their bodies and be fitted for agricultural employment at home or abroad; others will be put to tailoring, to wood or iron work in the workhouse, and be sent out at the end of their time with the self-reliance which comes to those who have a trade in their hands. They who refuse the offer, as well as they who abuse the offer, will be sent to the House of Correction, there to be kept at hard labor for such time as may seem good."

Mr. Barnett would have the Poor Law close its casual wards and give up outdoor relief. The field left open to charitable agencies would still be large. They could be appealed to for money to start those who have been trained either at home or abroad, some of whom will be fit to put upon the land, some to be equipped with tools. In dealing with the aged poor, Mr. Barnett thinks the Poor Law has failed grievously. Those indoors are not happy, although they have not deserved punishment, and paupers outdoors are not in any real sense relieved. The Poor Law has given no stimulus to effort; it has lowered the rate of wages and made old age anxious and sad. Mr. Barnett is in favor of universal pensions, which would enable the State to discharge its unpaid debt to the old and render it possible for the aged to lead an honorable, peaceful and self-respectful life. The Poor Law relieves 21,395 paupers between sixty and sixty-five indoors, and 61,000 outdoors. Friendly societies and charity bodies might be appealed to to supplement the five-shilling minimum of the State pensions. Voluntary bodies might undertake to add

the luxury of nursing, change of air and special skill of general or medical hospital.

Mr. Barnett does not think much remains to be done in dealing with the children. He concludes his paper as follows: "The simple principle of Poor Law reform is 'thoroughness.' It must do thoroughly what it has undertaken and not extend its operations. As it has undertaken the care of the old and sick, let its care be thorough; as it has undertaken to provide for the unskilled, let it do so thoroughly by making them skilled. At last the public who now protects the loafer will be induced to leave him alone, and he, driven by his needs, will accept the correction which will fit him to become a worker."

WORK OF THE HADDO HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

VOL. I., No 1, of the quarterly *Altruist* contains a brief sketch of the work of the Haddo House Association. Even in America most people know now that Lady Aberdeen's home has become famous through giving its name to the good work of brightening and elevating the lives of domestic servants.

"To stimulate the girls who become 'associates,' papers are issued every two months, containing simple questions on subjects of general information. These give the brighter girls a mental outlook, and also a spirit of ambition as they compete with each other in answering the questions. Their answers are examined by a committee in each district, and a set marked over eighty-five receives a prize. The papers furnish the girls indoor interests, and open a field for a little mental help from the mistress, if she is willing, or from some one of the household. And these tentative approaches may lead to a warmer feeling, even an attachment.

"Prizes are given, too, for needlework and knitting and for the certificate of a stay of two years in one place. Longer stay is correspondingly noticed and rewarded, and there is an endeavor to make it 'a fashion.' The mothers of girls out at service are also urged to join, as the home influence is so important; and gentle suggestions are made to the married members as to the care of themselves and their children, and the responsibility which they should realize. Especial interest is shown in the worthy marriage of a girl who has been in either farm or household service."

HOW TO START A BOYS' CLUB.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, chooses for his Social Problem in the March *Cosmopolitan*, the puzzle that came up before the good people of a certain village, as to what they should do to give amusement and employment to the dozens of corner-loading, good-for-nothing youths who were becoming an incumbrance and a nuisance to the community. They finally decided to start a boys' club, of which venture Dr. Hale tells the story: "They hired a loft over the corner store. To say true, Rowland was glad enough to let it to them at low rates, for the hope that he should be rid of the loafer boys. The

JAY GOULD AS A PRODUCT OF THE TIMES.

IN *Our Day* for February, Mr. William O. McDowell deals with Jay Gould "as the natural product of the conditions that have existed in the United States of America from the year of his birth, 1837, to that of his death, 1892." The period between these dates, he explains, "marks the era during which the mechanic through, the steam engine, the electric telegraph and the other products of inventive genius, has been busily at work revolutionizing the world, changing it from a scene of individualism and individual effort to one of co-operation, or corporations, and of great combinations of individuals working together, and of organizations of corporations, misnamed Trusts.

"Future generations," says Mr. McDowell, "will recognize and express the obligations that they owe to the mechanics of this generation, but they will impeach the statesman and the theologian, the public teacher, as being less able, and for having shown small capacity for the duties and the opportunities of the era in which they lived, and they will impeach us, particularly, from the standpoint of the career of Jay Gould.

"It is because of the incompetency of statesmen and the complacency and co-operation of law-makers and enforcers, and the indifference of the public, that the career of Jay Gould has been possible. No man ever lived who was a greater curse to his country, or the times in which he lived. He was recognized both at home and abroad as the repository and representative of the economic power of his time. Every possible investor in the enterprises that have built up and developed this country felt the dread and fear of him. He has left the industries and the transportation means, and the telegraphic service of his country, owned almost exclusively by Wall Street gambling capital, rather than by honest investors. His life and career will ever stand as one of the worst and most pernicious in its example that has ever been set before the young men of any age. With his death came a deluge of truth-telling. Few men have ever had such an amount of terrible facts told about them after they were gone. Shall we be able to draw wisdom from this example, and to profit from this experience, and to so legislate, at once, as to change the order of affairs in which he has left them, to bring about a condition where that larger development of the postal idea, the telegraph, will be absolutely owned by the government as a part of the postal plant of the country? Where, as a part of the working machinery of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will exist the office and the officer of the Comptroller of Commerce, who, standing at the birth of every new corporation with interstate powers, shall prevent as absolutely the watering of their securities as is now the watering of national bank stocks prevented by the Comptroller of the Currency, and will so continue in supervision that the same honesty will be compelled in railroad and other companies that is compelled in national banks?

"Where the government in dealing with the kind of property (developed by those organizations which are compelled in the interests of economy in the cost of production), share interests in great co-operative institutions to fulfill its first duty as a government, that of protecting life and property, it will re-establish confidence on the part of the owners of the honest capital of the world in American corporation securities. Thus it will call to the development of our country the ninety or ninety-five per cent. honest capital, in the place of depending upon, as now, the five to ten per cent. of gambling capital."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

MR. ANDREW J. PALM, editor of the *American Journal of Politics*, contributes to his magazine an article on capital punishment. He maintains that the only sure protection to human life in any country, is to have it regarded with reverence by the whole people, and that, consequently, if the government wishes to teach that human life is sacred, it must not set the example by deliberately destroying it:

"The favorite argument that to take away the fear of the death penalty would result in an increase of murders may or may not have any force in philosophy, but in practice it has been proven false repeatedly. In those of our own States where capital punishment has been abolished, the statistics furnished by the census reports show a smaller number of murders than in those States that still follow the law of 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' The same is true of other countries. The Howard Association of London has made a careful study of the subject, and its investigation has shown beyond doubt that death as a punishment for murder has the only effect that might be expected, that it hardens instead of softens the emotions, and prepares men to commit murder by contemplating it.

"The executioner has been steadily plying his gory trade in the United States ever since the foundation of the government, but instead of his being a terror to evil doers, murders have been constantly increasing. In 1888 there were 2184 homicides in the United States; in 1889, 3567; in 1890, 4290; and in 1891, 5906. Is not this evidence enough to warrant a change in our method of dealing with the crime of murder? When it comes before the legislators of the different States, I trust they will not act on their ideas of what they are afraid *might* occur if capital punishment were abolished, rather than on the actual facts as they have occurred where it has been abrogated.

"The death penalty defeats the ends of justice in allowing thousands of murderers to go at liberty. It is a fact beyond dispute that the average juror of to-day hesitates to assume the responsibility of being an instrument in sending a fellow to death, and oftentimes when there is no other verdict possible except that of guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty of any crime, the convenient reasonable doubt

custom had grown up that they might sit there while people waited for their mails—and he did not like to drive them out. Vickers and Flanders had the place cleared out. They enlisted Thomas Taylor. The carpenter was to make two gigantic tables on fixed stanchions, which filled up perhaps a fifth of the space. They begged and borrowed smaller tables of churches, and dominoes and games with cards, and at a clearing sale of a bankrupt hotel, bought, dog-cheap, lighting apparatus enough for the whole concern. All these things were now put into the loft, without attracting the attention of the loafer boys below. And when the whole was ready, there were enough of them to come.

“Vickers had worked under Cary in New York, and he avoided some mistakes. First of all, he sent an order to New York and another to Boston, to have fifty bound volumes of pictorial papers picked up for him at auction. He did not care whether they were English or American, whether they were ten years old or thirty. To the street boy a picture is a picture.

“If you have separate papers they get torn to pieces. Bound volumes are more interesting and last longer.

“He began with half a dozen boxes of dominoes, a dozen sets of checkers, half a dozen sets of parchesi and two tables for parlor croquet. He did not dare begin with common playing cards.

“The first night he let in ten young fellows whom he knew. Some of them were in his own Sunday school class, and of all of them he knew, as Larmartine said in a similar case, that they would ally themselves to the side of order. Each of these boys had permission to bring one other. Each of them had a yellow ticket given him, which admitted him for one month, ‘unless forfeited,’ as the large letters on the ticket said. They were all decent boys, so that their hands were clean. But it was explained to them that if any fellow had dirty hands or face, he must stop in the ante-room and wash. For this purpose a sink, three basins and a roller towel were provided.” This was good so far, but really only offered them a better place to loaf in. So the outfit was, by degrees, supplemented with a cheap piano, some carpentering and modeling tools, writing and drawing books, work benches and vises. The possession of red tickets, earned by good work and behavior, gave entrance to piano and drawing lessons and entertainments, and the saloon corner was deserted.

DR. BOWMAN STEPHENSON AND HIS ORPHANAGE.

THERE is a copiously illustrated and useful article in the *Sunday Magazine*, entitled “Dr. Bowman Stephenson and His Orphanage.”

Dr. Stephenson was born in Newcastle, and belongs to the same Northumbrian family from which Stephenson the engineer sprang. He was first notable for his passionate devotion to music, and long before Moody and Sankey were known in England he used to sing and play in the streets to crowds gathered to hear

him preach. His harmonium was carried from place to place by willing hands. Sister Dora, his daughter and only child, has been reluctantly but definitely drawn into the work of public speaking. She had a prejudice against it at first, but her father being once unexpectedly detained she spoke a few words in his place, and since then has frequently and effectively addressed large audiences in various parts of the country. The most interesting part of the article is that which describes his home. He began by taking a few lads and putting them into a cottage with a man and woman to look after them. His boys and girls are divided into family groups, each living in a house distinct from the others. Each group consists of twenty-five children, with whom two ladies live constantly. There are now fifty sisters of the children; they are drawn chiefly from the middle class. There is no vow of any kind, and members of all the evangelical churches are members of the sisterhood. The only qualification apart from capacity to do the work is freedom from religious prejudices.

“This practical parson has 875 children in his charge, divided into several separate groups or homes. First, there are eleven homes at Hackney. Then there are five branches of the work situated in the country—one at Alverstoke, chiefly for children of delicate constitution; a second at New Oscott; a third at Ramsey, Isle of Man, and the fourth at Gravesend. Besides these, there is a fine ‘farm colony’ at Edgeworth—quite a self-contained village—where 200 children are being brought up in the ways of health, industry and morality. Dr. Stephenson has also got his ‘over-sea colony,’ but in his case it is a ‘colony’ only in name. It is true that he has established at Hamilton, Ontario, a home capable of temporarily housing 100 children, but he only has the children remain in the institution whilst they are waiting for a situation. His plan is to get the children incorporated into the ordinary family life of the country at the earliest possible moment; to keep the children apart as a separate body, to cause them to grow up as a community foreign to the common life of the colony, is, he holds, acting in a way distinctly inimical to their best interests, as well as contrary to the general welfare of the colony. Dr. Stephenson gathers his families from all parts of the country—there are even children from the Shetland Isles and the Norman Isles. Attached to the homes at Hackney is a beautiful chapel, where Dr. Stephenson often preaches, and where the services on the Sunday mornings are characterized by a beautiful completeness and charm. There are now nearly 900 children under Dr. Stephenson’s control; and, altogether, more than 3,000 boys and girls have benefited by that prompting of the heart which found practical manifestation in the district of the New Cut twenty-three years ago. The work demands about £16,000 annually. A considerable proportion of this sum is raised by the children themselves—that is to say, by means of concerts given by choirs of the children in various parts of the country.”

comes in, and the prisoner is set at liberty ; when, if the punishment had not been death, he would have promptly been found guilty.

"In Massachusetts from 1862 to 1882, a period of twenty years, there were 123 trials for murder in the first degree and but 29 of these, or less than 24 per cent., were convicted. In Connecticut during thirty years from 1850 to 1880, 97 persons were tried for first degree murder, and of these but 13, or a little less than 13 per cent., were found guilty.

"Capital punishment was abolished in Rhode Island—a State in all respects very similar to the other two—in 1852. During the next thirty years there were 27 persons tried for first degree murder in that State, of whom 17, or 63 per cent., were found guilty as charged. The same truth is shown in Michigan, Wisconsin and Maine, the statute books of which are no longer disgraced by the law of death as a punishment for crime."

Mr. Palm gives statistics to show that relatively to population, murders are becoming less frequent in many States which have abolished capital punishment.

VACCINATION AGAINST ASIATIC CHOLERA.

WE published in the January number a report of the experiences of the first lady who was vaccinated against Asiatic cholera. The discoverer of this method of dealing with cholera, Dr. Haffkine, writes an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, explaining the characteristics of his process. He says that in all a hundred injections of anti-choleraic vaccine have been performed on human beings. One curious fact which is new that Dr. Haffkine mentions is, that dead microbes are just as useful as living ones. If you kill your microbe you can preserve him in phenic acid as long as you like, and the carbonized vaccine confers an immunity almost as complete as that resulting from the use of living vaccine. Dr. Haffkine is firmly convinced that if he were only to be allowed to test his method in a Indian or Siamese village, where vaccination against cholera could be made obligatory on all, the cholera would be rapidly and completely extinguished. Unfortunately, before he closes his article he gives a hint that it would be necessary to vaccinate periodically against cholera. He is quite sure that immunity can be secured for four months, but how much longer the immunity lasts he does not know ; at the worst it would be only needful to renew vaccination from time to time. From which it may be inferred that before long we shall spend the whole of our life in being vaccinated against one or other of the diseases to which flesh is heir, until at last mankind comes to the conclusion that life itself is not worth while living on such terms.

The *Ludgate Monthly* contains an illustrated article upon Famous Women Philanthropists, the Empress Frederick, Princess Christian, the Dutchess of Teck, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Countess of Meath.

OUR OWN RIVIERA.

MR. JULIAN RALPH, who, with Mr. Smedley, the artist, has been "doing" the interesting places of our United States for a monthly batch of copy to *Harper's Magazine*, comes out in March with a readable report of Florida and its invading host of Northern millionaires in the "season"—late winter and early spring.

THE COST OF RESTING IN FLORIDA.

The balmy atmosphere of our Southern peninsula—varying in mean temperature only between 56° and 70° during the three months of the year when the Northern climate is most disagreeable, is not free to all, nor to any who have not made their "pile." "A woman and her lady friend and maid were paying \$39 a day for rooms and meals ; where an Astor and his bride had paid the same sum per day during a week of their honeymoon ; where one lady took a room solely for her trunks at \$10 a day, and where an economical young woman told me that she was filling her mother's closets and her own with dresses, while the mother put her things on the chairs. 'Mamma has had her day, you know,' said the maiden, 'and she doesn't care.'

"There was one little party that occupied three bedrooms, a bathroom and a parlor, taking up a whole corner of the house on the ground floor, whose bill at the hotel might easily have been \$75 a day. And in all these instances the extras are lost sight of—the \$5 to the head waiter, the \$2 or \$3 a week to the waiter at table, the fees to the bell boys and the ice-water boy and bootblack."

"But despite all this," qualifies Mr. Ralph, "a modest and contented man may live in Florida, and even hobnob with millionaires at the Ponce de Leon, upon \$5 per diem."

AS A PLACE OF INVESTMENTS.

One of the most successful ventures in Florida from a commercial point of view has been the gigantic scheme of the Philadelphian, Mr. Disston, by which the great lake Okeechobee and its surrounding waters were tapped to allow the cultivation of the exceedingly rich lands about them, and the establishment of a great sugar refinery to utilize the raw product at hand. The orange boom of 1873-6 throughout the State has relapsed, if not collapsed, and only the shrewdest orange growers out of the mass are earning interest on their investments. The great phosphate boom, exploiting a bed of rock, analogous to the guano deposits of Peru, may be summed up in much the same words.

"The commercial situation in Florida is not so agreeable a subject as its holiday side. To put the case bluntly, as it was put to me by one of the shrewdest and most famous of the self-made millionaires of our country, who has an intimate knowledge of his subject, 'Florida has been a great sink for Northern and Western capital, and not a dollar of profit on any single line of investments has ever been taken out of the State.' The State has a completely serviceable system of railroads, but their opportunities for money-

making have been mainly limited to three winter months in the year. The hotels, taken as a whole, have not paid."

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The Official Rout.

MR. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON has a readable article in the March *Harper's* on the official element of Washington society. He paints with much wit the emergence of the newly elected Congressman in frock coat and lavender tie, with his timorous wife in "high neck" black silk, on the scene of a White House rout, where the embarrassed couple may be providentially rescued from isolation by another of their ilk, who, notwithstanding his possibly heretical political creed, will be hailed with great welcome.

"There will be the vulgar rich man who for years has been able to buy whatever he desired and expects to be able to go on buying—friends, social position and political honors. He will overwhelm the country members with invitations to his 'residence.' When they go there he will give them cider and mud-turtle, but he will see to it that the sly old lobbyist yonder and the experienced Senator who is a power in the party are served with French champagne and veritable terrapin. He will throw open his doors to all Washington. He will send his cards of invitation to all the newspaper correspondents, whether he knows them or not, and who, if he does not know them, will properly feel insulted and will decline to honor his entertainment with their presence. And when his party is done with—he will call it a 'blow-out'—he will have made a mistake. If he has lavished his champagne and cider, his terrapin and mud-turtle for political ends, he might have done better by giving a dinner to the politicians at a famous restaurant. The 'boys' would have been more comfortable in their own society than they were in the crush of strange men and stranger women."

These do not by any means form the only or even the dominant elements in the White House guests, but they are the more prominent and picturesque because of their presence side by side with the guests of older standing or different extraction who have perfect *savoir faire*.

"Washington official society offers a great revelation of American character. These people who make the living panorama of a drawing room are the products of our institutions. In the countries of kings and emperors they could not have come to this. Some of them may be vulgar, many of them may be crude, most of them may be uninteresting to those whose pleasure lies in the alertness and skill of intellectual fence. The latest works of fiction may be unfamiliar to them, they may not know the names of the leading French authors or painters, they may not have heard that Russia has a literature, they may not think the equestrian effigy of Jackson more splendid than the graceful figure of Chief Justice Marshall, but they have self-respect and kind considerateness for others, and they recognize the proprieties of speech and man-

ners. They feel their own powers and have realized their value. They are clean-minded and they have won their leadership by their own efforts, for this is the congregation of the leaders of the Republic—the men and women who inhabit the homes of the country, in city and hamlet, on prairie and mountain and by sea-shore."

DE QUINCEY IN FRENCH.

THE Opium Eater has not hitherto been an author much *répandu* in France; but the Comte de Contades has been studying him, and is especially pleased with his essay on Joan of Arc. The results of his meditations thereon appear in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 15. As a great part of his article consists of translated extracts from De Quincey, there would obviously be no object in reproducing it, but some of his critical and introductory remarks may be quoted. He insists very strongly on De Quincey's visionary quality, and brings out a point which we do not remember to have ever noticed elsewhere—the necessity he felt for relieving his imagination after a stretch of sombre and powerful, or gloriously ecstatic, reverie, by some work of dry detail and minute historical research. The two tendencies are combined in the essay on Joan of Arc. The phenomenon, the writer says, is frequently to be met with in a certain class of minds. It resembles the pianist's exercise on a dumb keyboard—it allows some repose to the imagination, while keeping the working faculty in training. Giacomo Leopardi, the immortal singer of the *Infelicità*, collected the fragments of the Greek Fathers of the second century, and sought a distraction, or rather an interval, in his melancholy by rendering into the language of the twelfth century an ancient Coptic chronicle of the martyrdom of the Sinai monks. It is, therefore, not surprising that De Quincey, when he had sufficiently expressed in *Suspiria de Profundis* his incurable sadness, had the courage to write, between two dreams, his "Prolegomena to all Future Systems of Political Economy." A definite, positive, absorbing labor, preventing him from feeling, when the dream is over, the miseries of real life—powerful anaesthetics to the sensibility of the mind!

The history of Joan of Arc supplied De Quincey with provision for this double need—material for dreams and for work. He could contemplate the glorious figure of the Maid enshrined in a resplendent haze of light; then when this contemplation had left him wearied out, he could argue against the French historian (Michelet), and laugh, or rather try to laugh, at his expense—a jesting after the manner of Swift, cold-blooded and brutal, which often makes one shudder.

In his study of "Joan of Arc," as in nearly all the essays which fill the sixteen volumes of his works, writes Madame Contades, De Quincey attempts to jest lightly, after the manner of Voltaire, and succeeds about as well as one of those big English actors—well-grown Saxons disguised in badly-made French costumes, more like athletes, in fact, than comedians

—would succeed in a comedy of Marivaux. De Quincey's humor, usually founded, as it is, on paradox, has something unexpected and peculiarly strange, which strikes us, indeed, but worries and disturbs us like the motiveless smile on the face of a paralytic. We shall meet with several specimens of this humor in the "Joan of Arc."

TENNYSON AND HIS CRITICS.

THE Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke writes in *Poet-Lore* in answer to his title question, "What Should Be the Poet's Attitude Toward His Critics?" He blames Byron, or pities him, for his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," even though acknowledging the provocation. He rather prefers Tennyson's gentle attitude.

"Perhaps no poet ever received a more merciless castigation than he in the *Quarterly Review* of 1833. But he made no reply; and after years of silence he came forth again with new and better work, and much of the old recast, showing that he was willing to learn from his critics. Perhaps the criticism of others made him clearly see what he himself had vaguely felt were blemishes. If anything, he yielded almost too much to some criticisms. In his 'Dream of Fair Women' he had made Iphigenia say:

'One drew a sharp knife through my tender throat
Slowly—and nothing more.'

Upon which the smart reviewer remarked, 'What touching simplicity, what pathetic resignation!—he cut my throat—nothing more.' So Tennyson has changed the passage, but hardly for the better. As it first appeared, it was far more expressive and beautiful. Still, in spite of this and a few other exceptions, Tennyson has shown the true attitude in which the poet should stand toward his critics. He tried to learn from them, and in some measure he regarded them as an external literary conscience."

MON SALON.

(Reminiscences by Jules Simon.)

IN his *Review* M. Jules Simon every now and then gives a charming article, in which he embodies some most interesting reminiscences. "My Salon," which appears in the *Revue de Famille* of February 1, is one of those chapters, of which we make make the following abstract:

His salon did not belong to the elegant; it was simply a reunion of some fifteen or twenty men of letters and as many politicians, who met every Thursday on a fifth floor, simply to talk. But that salon no longer exists, though it is probable that it will be reopened during March for five receptions, when M. Simon is convinced all his old friends who are still alive will be sure to put in an appearance; there will not be many ministers, senators or deputies, but there will be plenty of great artists and members of the Institute.

Such reunions had a certain attraction under the Empire. Some were half fashionable and half polit-

ical, and a certain amount of etiquette had to be submitted to; but the only political salons where one was quite at home were those of Hippolyte Carnot and Jules Simon. Carnot received on Wednesdays and M. Simon on Thursdays. Carnot's was more of the world; his house was rich and correct, and there were more old deputies seen there. At M. Simon's there were more journalists; otherwise very much the same people met at both houses.

M. Simon recalls a number of guests who had to disappear with the *Coup d'Etat*; there was also quite a colony of proscribed Italians. The house was not closed after the *Coup d'Etat*, but those who still went knew that M. Simon was closely watched. After a time, again the reunions were restored, and many famous politicians maintained the irreconcilable character and reputation of the house. There were philosophers and artists; Ollivier, Picard and Hénon were also of the number. After 1863, when M. Simon was a deputy, all the members of the Opposition came, and occasionally one or two members of the Liberal Right ventured in their midst. Few Thursdays passed without a visit from Marie, Carnot, and Rémusat after their return from exile.

Among the journalists was the brilliant Prévost-Paradol, who discussed politics with Pelletan; both had the same sentiments but never the same opinions. D'Haussonville was more passionate, he was the genius of the Opposition in person, absolutely inaccessible to discouragement, fear or bad humor. At the beginning the mistake was made of receiving every one who came, but it soon grew embarrassing, for it was not easy to ask Gambetta, Ferry and Floquet to speak in whispers.

The chief attraction of the soirées was gossip. About 10 o'clock some one would arrive and excitedly call out, "You know the news?" Every one would press around and hear the story of a duel or some other folly; but M. Simon is at a loss to say what sort of people the Parisians had become if half or a quarter of the gossip was true. The visitors had no scruples; they went straight for the world.

For instance, a little imagination would have made out that Victor Hugo was a tobacconist. He had installed himself in a curious house in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, and was paying the penalty of the beautiful sixteenth century façade by numerous inconveniences. There was no porter and no private entrance, and the tenants had to pass through the shop of the proprietor, who was a tobacconist. One night Charles and Francis Hugo wished to be let in long after the usual hour of closing the shop. The proprietor complained to the father, and he admonished his sons, but to no purpose. The result was that Victor Hugo undertook to guard the house himself till midnight, and one night was asked to sell two-pennyworth of tobacco over the counter.

Goudchaux passed his time between Paris and Brussels, and took back and forward news to and from the exiles. Many indiscretions were also permitted in the salon; but the police shut their eyes to it all. On the tables pamphlets, verses and indeed

all the novelties disagreeable to the government lay in abundance. Some smuggled in copies of "Napoléon le Petit" and other works, which were concealed under the mantel-shelf. Copies of the "Lettre sur l'Histoire de France," a violent satire against Prince Jerome by the Duc d'Aumale, were also circulated in large numbers.

It is now fifty years since M. Simon took up his abode in the Place de la Madeleine. From his balcony he has seen all the governments and funeral processions—Louis Philippe passing in review the National Guard, Louis Blanc borne on the shoulders of the people, for instance. Almost every European celebrity has mounted his five floors—M. Thiers, Victor Hugo, Castelar, Cardinal Lavigerie, Gambetta and others.

But, writes M. Simon in conclusion: "It is not to the greatest names, but to the most beloved that I feel attached. Sometimes it seems that if God had treated me according to my deserts, he would have given me a paternal home somewhere to keep together my friends. As it is, I have only this corner, from which the owner may chase me at any moment. But before the final departure, which cannot be far off, I could not help giving myself the pleasure of making this tour of the souvenirs which detain me in their midst."

NEW SCHILLER LETTERS.

TWICE already the *Deutsche Rundschau* has been enabled to publish important contributions to Schiller literature in the shape of hitherto unpublished letters relating to the poet's connection with Duke Friedrich Christian von Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. The first series of letters was given to the world in 1875, and was edited by Prof. Max Müller; the second appeared a year later with A. L. J. Michelson as editor.

What the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January now publishes under the title of "New Schiller Letters" is scarcely to be compared, for interest and importance, to the two previous contributions; but the two letters of Schiller to Count Schimmelmänn possess a certain charm, which is enhanced by several letters from Schiller's wife to the Countess Schimmelmänn. It will be remembered how much Schiller suffered from ill-health and pecuniary difficulties, and how, about the end of 1792, the Duke of Augustenburg and Count Schimmelmänn, "two friends, united by world-citizenship," wrote to the "noble man," offering him a gift of three thousand gulden to enable him to take the rest he so much needed after a severe illness, and to relieve him of the necessity of systematic overwork in order to meet his responsibilities. And this gift was brought about by Baggesen, the Danish poet.

Schiller's letters to the Duke are now almost complete, but his letters to the Count have just been discovered among Schimmelmänn's papers in the Royal Danish Archives, and Louis Bobé, who has edited them, adds some interesting particulars of the Count,

of whom, as yet, no worthy biography exists. Schimmelmänn was born at Dresden, but the best of his days were spent at Copenhagen as Minister of Finance in the Danish government. With his second wife, a Dane, he made his house a salon for all sorts of intelligent men and women with the most diverse interests and views. Among them were Lavater, Niebuhr, Reinhold, Fichte, Baggesen, and too many others for mention here. "Poets," says Niebuhr, "have called Schimmelmänn the noblest, and have not spoken too highly of him, for he was also the gentlest, the mildest, and the most modest."

Under date, Jena, July 13, 1793, Schiller writes: "At last I feel enough courage to approach a man to whom I owe so much, and what undoubtedly is still greater in his eyes, one who has caused in me the purest admiration of his mind and heart." And again, on February 5, 1796: "The independence and leisure which you have procured me have rendered it possible for me to make important progress with my endeavors; and notwithstanding this activity, my physical strength, though not restored, has not been more impaired."

The first letter from Frau Schiller to the Countess is dated Weimar, April 4, 1814, nine years after Schiller's death. "One bond unites us for ever," she writes, "the love of the good and the beautiful, and the love of Schiller's high thoughts which surround us. I know and feel that he remains dear to you both. How touching it was in the anxious days during the war, when the soldiers forgot for a moment their burdens and hardships, and sought out me and my house to honor Schiller's memory, and many a Prussian, Russian, and Austrian said to me, with tears in their eyes, how much they owed him." Charlotte Schiller's other letters to the Countess are dated August 2, 1814, and May 24, 1816, and a fragment, of January 7, 1817, is addressed to the Count, and is a letter of condolence to him on the occasion of the death of his wife. The Count's reply is also incomplete and without date, but the fragment shows how highly the Schillers were esteemed by the Schimmelmänn.

GOETHE'S MOTHER.

JOHANNES PROELSS, writing in Heft 6 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, remarks that men born to create the beautiful mostly inherit their intellectual gifts from their mother rather than from the father. That Goethe's mother stood in such relationship to her son has long been recognized, and the poet himself was among the first to acknowledge it in prose and verse. Since the appearance of Karl Heinemann's "Goethe's Mother," Frau Rat Goethe has been treated from almost every point of view, and there would seem little new left to be said.

One important side of her character, however, has hitherto escaped attention, and Johannes Proelss hastens to fill up the gap with a study of Goethe's mother as a Frankfurter, dealing with Frau Rat's political relationship to Frankfurt. Every one must be struck with the remarkable resemblance of Goethe

to his grandmother on the mother's side. She belonged to an old Frankfurt family, and what we know of her shows a proud modesty; conscious of her own worth, she was able to hold her own; and though a woman of great dignity, she had a healthy faculty for joy, which kept her young even in her old age. Goethe's mother possessed the same qualities, but in her this faculty for joy and happiness was the dominating force in her character. Her lively imagination was inherited from her father.

Goethe's grandfather played an important part when Charles VII., soon after his coronation, sought refuge in the faithful free city, and he would seem to have been proud of his political significance, and to have brought up his daughter as a good Frankfurter. "Be proud that you are a citizen of Frankfurt," wrote Frau Goethe to her son at the time of the defense of Mainz (1792) against the French. "Every week 3,000 fl. are sent to our brothers, the brave Germans, to procure them provisions. I call that having German blood in one's vein's. The sons of the merchants of our first houses wear uniform and are ready to defend their Father-town in case of need. . . . No wonder Frankfurt flourishes and gets rich. God must reward it." Frau von Goethe would never consent to follow her son to Weimar; only on his advice would she give up the famous house in the Hirschgraben for a flat in the Rossmarkt (horse market), the centre almost of many great public events connected with the history of the city. To her the main thing was that Frankfurt should remain a free city. A good Frankfurter, she was also a good German; her political interests and her democratic principles lay in her flesh and blood; and again and again she admonished her son not to forget his native city in his happiness at Weimar, but to remain a good German too.

SHALL WE HAVE AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER?

THE March *Century* contains an elaborate article by Henry B. Fuller, the author of "The Chevalier of Peñisieri-Vañi," on Westminster Abbey, which furnishes ample opportunities for Mr. Joseph Pennell's graceful drawings.

After describing the picturesque corners and striking details of the Abbey Mr. Fuller speaks of Canon Farrar's proposal for an American Westminster, and finds several serious objections to the idea: "One alone is apparently insurmountable—the necessity of a political basis and the inevitability of a political bias. The voter swarms; the practical politician is abroad. If the guiding and restraining sense of high church dignitaries, supposedly sensitive to the continuity of history and to the force of hallowed tradition, has not always proved sufficient for the prevention of jarring *faux pas*, what might be expected from a rawly extemporized board or committee, working on the yea-and-nay plan—a body certain to have the qualities of its active creators and perpetuators and to be provided at the start with a very large space to fill? Our English well-wisher, in his

suggestions for a national American pantheon, provides for our early explorers and colonizers, our poets and theologians and historians; but he does not lay equal stress upon our 'statesmen,' as we are fond of calling them. Now, when we consider that the one character to evoke the vivid, spontaneous unbounded enthusiasm and sympathy of the American people is the political orator, that this same people is in the habit of prompt and definite action in a matter which really moves and concerns it, and that in no other land is ante-mortem abuse more subject to the corrective of post-mortem praise, we may imagine the make-up and aspect of our pantheon after a hot political campaign that happened to be followed by a season of severe mortality. It might, at first, give us considerable complacency; shortly it would displease us, presently it would disgust us; and in the future we should be well enough satisfied to bury our illustrious dead near their own families and amidst the scenes with which they were associated during life."

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

IN the *Andover Review* there is a good article on Mr. Brooks, written before his death, by William Lawrence, who criticises as follows the great preacher's manner of speaking. "His illustrations are sometimes over bold; occasionally newly coined words and multiplied adjectives suggest haste; for the preacher is after deeper things than style; he has no time for polish and erasures. Sometimes the preacher is caught and held in the interest of his own thought and imagination; he gives his fancy and sagacity too full play; he talks about the truth too elaborately; he overloads with words and imagery; he does not seem to move as directly as he might; but the work is interesting; the attention is more than held, it is enslaved."

A Jewish Tribute.

We quote as follows from Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's article, "Lessons from the Life of Phillips Brooks," in the *Menorah Monthly*: "The death of Phillips Brooks touches not only the Episcopalian Church; it touches Protestantism and it affects Christianity; it enlists the sympathies of Judaism; it calls forth the wailing sound of religion, universal and cosmopolitan.

"He was a preacher for all men—not only for the particular adherents of his church. He was a preacher for the evil and the ignorant, the professional and layman, the high and lowly. 'The common people heard him gladly.' In whatever city he preached the people flocked to hear him, Jew and Christian alike, men of all sects and shades of opinion. His doctrines were always broad, and even when men did not share his opinions they were moved by his logical expositions. On moral topics he was particularly powerful and eloquent.

"Brooks was pre-eminently a liberal preacher. His lectures on Tolerance speak for the man. He taught

that, God being our Father, all men are brothers, and that we are to love even infidels and pagans, Buddhists, Mohammedans and the worshipers of Zeus. 'Around each one of us lie four concentric circles. The nearest encloses the particular church to which he belongs; the next distant the whole body of his own religion; the one after that, those who cherish any religious belief whatever; the last, all mankind, even those with no religion at all.'

"It is refreshing in even this last decade of the 19th century to know that a great preacher of religion has been teaching such views. And the more's the pity that he has been called away from life so early.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF AUDUBON.

Drawn by Himself.

SCRIBNER'S for March makes a leading feature of its opening contribution, a verbatim copy of the journal of John James Audubon, preceded by a short introduction by his granddaughter, Maria R. Audubon. The famous naturalist's early life was a most picturesque and eventful one. He gives the following naïve description of himself during his youthful days, just after his arrival in America:

"I was what in plain terms may be called extremely extravagant. I had no vices, it is true, neither had I any high aims. I was ever fond of shooting, fishing, and riding on horseback; the raising of fowls of every sort was one of my hobbies, and to reach the maximum of my desires in those different things filled every one of my thoughts. I was ridiculously fond of dress. To have seen me going shooting in black satin smallclothes, or breeches, with silk stockings, and the finest ruffled shirt Philadelphia could afford, was, as I now realize, an absurd spectacle, but it was one of my many foibles, and I shall not conceal it. I purchased the best horses in the country and rode well, and I felt proud of it; my guns and fishing-tackle were equally good, always expensive and richly ornamented, often with silver. Indeed, though in America, I cut as many foolish pranks as a young dandy in Bond street or Piccadilly.

"I was extremely fond of music, dancing and drawing; in all I had been well instructed, and not an opportunity was lost to confirm my propensities in those accomplishments. I was, like most young men, filled with the love of amusement, and not a ball, a skating match, a house or riding party, took place without me. Withal, and fortunately for me, I was not addicted to gambling; cards I disliked, and I had no other evil practices. I was, besides, temperate to an *intemperate* degree. I lived, until the day of my union with your mother, on milk, fruits and vegetables, with the addition of game and fish at times, but never had I swallowed a single glass of wine or spirits, until the day of my wedding. The result has been my uncommon, indeed iron, constitution. This was my constant mode of life ever since my earliest recollection, and while in France it was extremely annoying to all those round me. In-

deed, so much did it influence me that I never went to dinners, merely because when so situated my peculiarities in my choice of food occasioned comment, and also because often not a single dish was to my taste or fancy, and I could eat nothing from the sumptuous tables before me. Pies, puddings, eggs, milk or cream was all I cared for in the way of food, and many a time have I robbed my tenant's wife, Mrs. Thomas, of the cream intended to make butter for the Philadelphia market. All this time I was as fair and as rosy as a girl, though as strong, indeed stronger, than most young men, and as active as a buck."

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

PROF. C. H. TOY of Harvard University contributes to the *New World* an article in which he seeks to discover to what extent, if at all, Israelitish religion was influenced by Egyptian religious thought during Israel's sojourn in Egypt. We have space for only his conclusion:

"The sum of our inquiry is that Israel in Egypt was not in a position to be discernably affected by Egyptian religious thought. The Old Testament picture of the Egyptian residence must be somewhat modified: Instead of a nation, having a great religious tradition, reduced through jealousy and fear to slavery, and condemned to hard labor, then rising in the person of a monotheistic leader to indignant protest, and marching away in organized form amid the groans of the crushed Egyptians, we must imagine a small body of tribes, constituting the germ of the future Israelitish people, without a well-defined religious system, without distinct political or religious unity, withdrawing at some favorable moment from the yoke of a great government, passing into the desert after the fashion of nomads, and entering, under the guidance of Moses, on a fruitful path of religious growth. On the other hand, outside of the Hexateuch, the Old Testament picture of the religious development is self-consistent and natural. The loosely combined tribes get a foothold in Canaan (as in the book of Judges); are gradually drawn more closely together by common political interests and by the common worship of Yahweh apparently introduced by Moses; receive additions from Canaanitish clans, and move surely on toward their great religious destiny. Adopting the culture of their more advanced neighbors, they develop their ethical monotheism in a framework of Canaanitish institutions. The resulting religion is Semitic, but stamped with the peculiar Israelitish genius, and sharply differenced from the other Semitic systems; there is no trace of any peculiar Egyptian conception. The later thought of the people, looking back to its beginnings and attempting to trace its origins, holds in grateful remembrance the departure from Egypt, and invests it with the supernatural dignity that seemed to befit the birth of a great nation. Ideas of the later times are crowded into these first years and clothed in legendary dress. But, whatever mystery may envelop the genesis of

Hebrew life, the facts, so far as they are known, do not call on us to ascribe any permanent political or religious significance to the abode of Israel in Egypt."

NAPOLEON ON HIS WAY TO ELBA.

THE *Century*, for March, makes its feature an account of "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba," by Captain Thomas Ussher, R. N., who was in charge of the expedition. Since the printing of the number it has been found out by the editor that the same material came to light in 1841 in Dublin, through a small pamphlet, which was circulated, however, so narrowly as to scarcely deprive this original and unique account of its value.

NAPOLEON ON RECIPROCITY.

We find a conversation reported of Napoleon with Lord Sydmouth, in which the former ardently advocates reciprocity between France and England. "Napoleon said that the Americans admitted the justness of his principles of commerce. Formerly they brought over some millions of tobacco and cotton, took specie in return, and then went empty to England, where they furnished themselves with British manufacture. He refused to admit their tobacco and cotton unless they took from France an equivalent in French produce; they yielded to his system as being just. He added that now England had it all her own way, that there was no power which could successfully oppose her system, and that she might now impose on France any treaty she pleased. 'The Bourbons, poor devils [here he checked himself], are great lords who are contented with having back their estates and castles; but if the French people become dissatisfied with that [the treaty], and find that there is not the encouragement for their manufactures in the interior of the country that there should be, they [the Bourbons] will be driven out in six months. Marseilles, Nantes, Bordeaux and the coast are not troubled by that, for they always have the same commerce; but in the interior it is another thing. I well know what the feeling is for me at Terrare [?] Lyons, and those places which have manufactures, and which I have encouraged.'"

PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"Napoleon frequently spoke of the invasion of England; that he never intended to attempt it without a superiority of fleet to protect the flotilla. This superiority would have been attained for a few days by leading ours out to the West Indies, and suddenly returning. If the French fleet arrived in the Channel three or four days before ours it would be sufficient. The flotilla would immediately push out, accompanied by the fleet, and the landing might take place on any part of the coast, as he would march direct to London.' He preferred the coast of Kent, but that must have depended on wind and weather; he would have placed himself at the disposal of naval officers and pilots, to land the troops wherever they thought they could do so with the greatest security and in the least time. He had 1,000,000 men, and each of the flotilla had boats to land them; artillery

and cavalry would soon have followed, and the whole could have reached London in three days. He armed the flotilla merely to lead us to suppose that he intended it to fight its way across the Channel; it was only to deceive us. It was observed that we expected to be treated with great severity in case of his succeeding, and he was asked what he would have done had he arrived in London. He said it was a difficult question to answer; for a people with spirit and energy, like the English, was not to be subdued even by taking the capital. He would certainly have separated Ireland from Great Britain, and the occupying of the capital would have been a death-blow to our funds, credit and commerce. He asked me to say frankly whether we were not alarmed at his preparation for invading England."

THE MARSEILLAISE AND ITS AUTHOR.

THERE is an interesting account in *Music* of the circumstances under which the 'Marseillaise' was written, together with a short sketch of Rouget de Lisle, the author of this famous national air:

"On the 24th day of April, 1792, the Mayor of Strassbourg, Dietrich, gave a banquet to a company of volunteers who were about to join the army. Four days earlier France had declared war on Austria and Prussia, and in consequence the prevailing sentiment was one of intense patriotism. One of the participants at the banquet was the captain of engineers, Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, at that time thirty-two years old. He was born May 10, 1760, at Lons le Saulnier.

"The young officer was known as a successful amateur musician and poet. Mayor Dietrich asked him if he could not undertake to write a war song for the departing volunteers. Rouget de Lisle answered yes, and went home.

"That whole night he sat at his desk, and when the morning of April 25 dawned, the 'Marseillaise' was finished. It was the result of one night's work. The author had called it 'Chant de Guerre del'Armee du Rhin.' On that very day Mayor Dietrich had it played by a full orchestra on the market place in Strassbourg, and the Marseillaise celebrated its first triumph.

"The northern wing of the French Army brought the song with them to the seat of war, and copies of it were quickly scattered over the whole of Alsace. In Paris it remained unknown for some time. First it must pass through Marseilles. In June, 1792, the Council of Marseilles had, on the appeal of Barbaroux, collected a number of volunteers 'who understood how to die,' and whose moral worth was generally such as to deserve death. These 'brave Marseillians' were feasted by their fellow-citizens on June 25. A citizen by the name of Mireaux, from Montpellier, rendered Rouget de Lisle's song. The enthusiasm it created was tremendous, and on the following day the *Journal des departements Meridionaux* printed the song in its columns under the title 'Chant de Guerre aux armees des Frontieres.' This was its second title.

"The soldiers of Marseilles who went to Paris brought copies of the song with them. It was sung during their entrance into Paris on July 13; and again on August 10, while the Tuilleries were stormed, it resounded from the lips of the whole populace. Shortly afterward its author was imprisoned on account of his 'moderate opinions,' and was only liberated after the fall of Robespierre.

"In Paris, where the history of the song was unknown, it was called 'Hymne des Marseillaise,' as the volunteers of Marseilles had brought it with them. This became its final name. As 'La Marseillaise' it is not alone the patriotic song of the French Republic, but the song of liberty, or rather of revolution, for the whole world.

"That Rouget de Lisle composed the melody of the 'Marseillaise' is hardly credible. Most likely it is of earlier origin and may have been changed somewhat by him. Not a few authorities believe that the melody is founded on an old German choral. If this is true, it is a singular coincidence that the place of its birth, Strassbourg, to-day is a German city. The latest researches, however, would show that it is taken from an oratorio called 'Esther,' composed by Grison, of St. Ome, and thus of French origin. Of Rouget de Lisle it is known that he took part in the battle at Guiberson, under Hoche. After his liberation from prison through the death of Robespierre he was dangerously wounded and retired to private life. From that time on the name of Rouget de Lisle was seldom heard. During the first empire and the restoration, the 'Marseillaise' was prohibited. With the revolution of July it came into fame once more, and its author was offered a pension of 6,000 francs, which, however, was refused. Rouget de Lisle died in 1836, at Choisy le Roi, where later a statue was erected to his memory.

"Last year the 'Marseillaise' celebrated its ninety-ninth anniversary by being played before the Czar in Kronstadt harbor, an occurrence the author could not have dreamed of when he wrote it, almost a hundred years previously, as a war song against despots.

"Translations of the 'Marseillaise' abound in all civilized languages. It would be difficult to point out any other song which has reached the masses in the same manner as has the 'Marseillaise.' In Europe, at least, there must be few who have not heard it and cannot hum the melody. Its only competitor for popularity is its absolute contrast—the English, 'God Save the Queen.' On these two melodies lie hidden a great part of the history of the nineteenth century."

In the *Idler* Mr. Blathwayt gives an account of an interview with Mr. George Newnes, proprietor of the *Strand*, in which Mr. Newnes explains what he considers to be the secret of his success. He says that he works hard and more quickly than most men do. He thinks that the Board schools tend to a certain hardness and roughness of character, which he hopes is being softened down by the dissemination of *Tit-Bit* literature. Mr. Newnes does not think that the masses will ever take to literature like the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE RELATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO ART.

M. ROBERT DE LA SIZERANON has an excellent article on the subject, "Relation of Photography to Art," in the mid-February number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*. He dwells, first, on the service photography has rendered to painters in enabling them to study correctness of detail. The conventional landscapes, the complicated architectural backgrounds, the "ideal" and impossible forms of men and horses have all disappeared. The whole art of "historic landscape" has been relegated to the Valley of Lost Lumber. In perspective, photography has made it possible for us to appreciate more accurately the size of figures in different planes. Most painters before the rise of photography will be found to have given too much importance to the figures of their background or middle distances, relatively to those of the foreground—a mistake frequently made by amateurs in landscapes. Photography has also simplified, to an astonishing degree, the production of panoramas. After noting the influence of photographs of distant countries in interfering with the production of fancy tropical landscapes and imaginary Eastern scenes, and the revolution it has brought about in the art of portraiture, M. de la Sizeranon goes on to discuss what may be expected of photography in the future. He devotes several pages to the discussion of Mr. Muybridge's instantaneous photographs of horses and other animals in rapid motion, and inquires whether we are to accept the often extremely ugly and awkward poses shown in them as nearer reality than what the ordinary eye supposes itself to see. He thinks not—rather that the modern picture is a violent exaggeration; for it presents to us, immovably fixed, a position in which the animal only remained for so incalculably minute a fraction of a second that to the eye it blended with the position immediately following it, and so formed part of a harmonious motion. Every movement consists of a succession of poses, each lasting so infinitesimally short a time that we see none of them separately. What we do see (when the motion is not too quick to let us see anything distinctly) is a generalized representation of the whole, a kind of composite photograph, so to speak; and an approximate picture of this is nearer the truth than any number of instantaneous photographs of separate poses. It is, however, a distinct gain, that the classic charger, at full gallop, with all four legs extended in the air at once, who never existed on earth save in battle pictures, should finally have been hunted and driven from the field, as Mr. Muybridge has had some share in doing.

Photography is growing more and more perfect every day; even the great color problem seems to be as good as solved at last. M. Lippman has succeeded in producing several very successful photographs in colors, by availing himself of the laws of interference of light. Last spring, at the International Exhibition of Photography at Paris, he exhibited a picture of an Ara parrot (blue and yellow), and a branch of holly; at a later date he succeeded in reproducing a stained-

glass window in four colors, a group of flags, a plate of oranges with a red poppy, thus almost completing the chromatic scale. He uses a mirror, a film of gelatino-bromure, and a little murceny.

It may be said that, since this last step has been taken, photography leaves nothing for the painter to do. If it were true that the only object of art is the mathematically accurate reproduction of the world around us, this argument would be unanswerable, and the "realist" school, who maintain this position, are beginning to find that they have no *raison d'être* whatever. There remains, then, nothing for artists to do but turn their attention to those (of late somewhat neglected) regions which the camera cannot reach; and we may consequently expect a new development of imagination and idealistic art.

AFTER M. RÉNAN.

THE Vicomte de Vogüé, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has an eloquent article on the results of Rénan's life and work.

He begins with a somewhat fanciful comparison, which is, after all, perhaps the best description of Rénan that could be given. "Watching the jackdaws fluttering about the cathedral towers at Tréguier—and turning to the other side—the seagulls over the waters in the distance, he was tempted, for a moment, to imagine a cross between the two species of birds. Such a hybrid was Rénan."

The article is one which should be read in its entirety. It is difficult to summarize, as a great part of its charm lies in the style, and equally difficult to do justice, by detached quotations, to the close and continuous reasoning. But we may give the greater part of the concluding passage. M. de Vogüé insists that Rénan was the prophet of Individualism—that Individualism which, born of a reaction from the undue suppression of the individual, sprang into life at the First Revolution, and now, by a similar but opposite reaction, is again on the wane.

"We will not try to forecast what will come of the present state of things. One point alone seems certain—the reign of Individualism is tottering to its fall, and the philosophy which was its auxiliary is losing ground. Does this mean that all that labor of rare intellects is to disappear without leaving a trace? Certainly not; humanity will treasure the particles of gold found by them; and M. Rénan, in particular, will have left a lasting mark on men's minds. He shook them, he enlarged them; they will have to be consolidated—they will no longer be able to shrink back into the same limits. The notion of the invariable laws which govern the universe, so firmly established by him, can no longer be separated from the teaching in which the Divine institution of these laws is professed. He will not have refuted the evidence of conscience by his arguments against the existence of a personal God; but he will have continued the task of all thinkers by putting the Cause of Causes a little farther back. This incessant removal

destroys nothing of the Sovereign Being whom, on the contrary, it makes greater; it is the necessary consequence of all the workings of the human mind, from the savage who worships a wooden fetich outside the door of his hut, to Pascal and Leibnitz. Every discovery which shows us that our world is vaster in space and older in time than we thought puts the Creator of this world farther off without diminishing His greatness; the progress of knowledge forces us every day to lengthen the chain of causes before arriving at the First Cause. Humanity becomes long-sighted as it grows older; Rénan will have left it a little more so than he found it. The object looked at has changed neither its dimensions nor its position because the sight of the eye has been modified so as to place it at a greater distance.

"Outside his controvertible theses as to religious faith, M. Rénan has poured out upon our minds a profusion of deep and clear *aperçus*. It is no longer allowable to pronounce upon a question without taking account of his judgments, always ingenious, sometimes extremely solid. None has summed up with such discretion and lucidity the present state of our knowledge, as for instance in that admirable 'Letter to M. Berthelot' (1868), which is, as it were, the breviary of natural and historical science in the nineteenth century. . . .

"I fear these services may be forgotten in the coming reaction against the errors of a doctrine and the abuse of a method. The changes in public opinion we have experienced at the present day justify us in foreseeing that excessive vituperation or unjust oblivion will follow a too-much emphasized apotheosis. To many of his admirers my criticism, to-day, appears lukewarm, if not unfair; if I reprint it in a few years' time the chances are that it will be blamed for conceding too much to an old infatuation. M. Rénan's works will, perhaps, suffer a long eclipse. Then—who knows?—centuries after, when the balance of the human mind swings round again to a period of rationalism, the public will discover and read this work with the delight which our Renaissance scholars felt in discovering and reading the philosophers of Greece."

THE HENRY TATE GALLERY.

THE notable feature of the *Art Journal* for March is the commencement of a special series of articles by Mr. Walter Armstrong, dealing with the valuable collection of pictures which Mr. Henry Tate proposes to present to the British government, and for which he is also prepared to erect a gallery.

The scheme, says Mr. Armstrong, now stands as follows: On the Embankment frontage of the Millbank Prison site, an oblong piece of ground with a superficial area of 45,000 square feet has been marked out. This will allow of the erection of a building 300 feet long by 150 feet deep, with about two-thirds as much hanging space as the present National Gallery. As to the organization of the gallery, the only thing

yet settled is that it shall be under the control of the National Gallery trustees. Another unsettled question is that of endowment; the salaries of officers, wages of servants, cost of warming, etc., will have to be provided for by votes of Parliament.

A complete catalogue of the pictures, from which the authorities who are to rule at Westminster will have to choose, closes the present article. They are seventy-four in number, and only one—"The Remnant of an Army," by Lady Butler—is the creation of a woman. There are five by Sir John Millais, and one of them, "The Vale of Rest," is reproduced as the frontispiece to the article. It was painted in 1859. Sir John Millais, indeed, is the ruling spirit of the collection, being represented by four of his best pictures.

The *Magazine of Art* for March, too, begins a series of articles on the Tate Gallery by Mr. M. H. Spielmann. He recounts the history of the movement and the battle of the sites, and points out the most vital objection to Millbank—namely, the extreme dampness of the district. In conclusion, he says a word as to the building. The exterior is highly decorative, but Mr. Spielmann doubts whether it is quite worthy of so important a monument as it is destined to become. The pictures composing Mr. Tate's collection are to be noticed in succeeding articles.

THE CONTROL OF NATURAL MONOPOLIES.

A Debate at Wisconsin University.

The greater part of the *Ægis*, published at the University of Wisconsin by the students, is given up to a thorough and well-conducted debate on the question of the municipal operation of street railways and lighting works, the latter to mean both gas and electric light systems, while street railways were definitely interpreted "to include all those means of transportation on rails which are organized exclusively for urban and suburban traffic."

Six debaters took part, three members of each of the two societies which the University boasts, the one taking the affirmative and the other arguing for private ownership of these corporate interests. The arguments presented have unusual force and interest as all the debaters have had training in the University's special school of Political Science and Economics, conducted by the well-known economist, Dr Richard T. Ely.

The speakers on the affirmative side of the question maintain that lighting works and street railways are not subject to the regulative influence of competition, as are ordinary business pursuits, and that, therefore, they should be owned and operated by the municipality as a means of protecting the public against the monopolistic prices which private companies operating them would be at liberty to charge. "They differ," says the first speaker, "from other industries not monopolies, in that they must first have special governmental powers to perform public duties, and hence are called quasi-public corpora-

tions. The public grants them the use of the streets as a 'peculiarly favorable location.' Their products, light and transportation, must be produced and used in the same locality, 'and in connection with the plant or machinery by which they are supplied.' Hence a combination among local works is probable and would be an effectual monopoly. Whereas a local combination in any ordinary industry is not a monopoly, for the consumer can be supplied from other cities. Further, the number of competitors is limited by the size of the streets, the great cost of construction, and the obstruction to traffic caused by their multiplication. Attempted competition in these industries wastes capital and ultimately raises prices. Hence, competing plants are forced to combine or consolidate. Therefore, a monopoly method of production is the most economical.

"So these industries are free from real competition and are enabled to fix prices and hence to levy a toll and not a profit. Enormous revenues and stock watering to conceal them have been the result. To protect the interests of the public, government control has been universally attempted."

Statistics are presented to show that many cities are operating gas and electric lighting plants far more economically than private companies are performing the same services. The profits yielded by street railways in some of our large cities, it is further shown, are from two to five times the average interest rate. The speakers on the negative hold that to admit the position of the affirmative is to accept the conclusion that State socialism is the best remedy for the evils arising from corporate power: "The question under consideration is a part of that larger question of the power of all corporations. A solution of this question ought to solve the whole problem. The evils are not limited to corporate management of lighting works and street railways in our cities; it is evident that corporations managing such monopolies as coal, oil, iron, steel and many other necessities are as powerful as the corporations managing the monopolies of our cities and cause even more suffering to the people. Any argument, therefore, for government management because of the power of corporations must necessarily include government management of all monopolies."

"Instead of removing a great source of corruption, municipal ownership would introduce another and more prolific one. Under such a system cities would be compelled to make contracts with a multitude of corporations, such as coal combines, steel rail syndicates, wire trusts and a host of others that now deal with the private companies. It is in the contracts which a city makes that corruption is most likely to enter, and it is not entirely the fault of those who make contracts with the city, for it is a fact admitted by prominent city officials that much of the corruption of to-day is caused by city officers opposing measures manifestly for the public good until they are bribed by corporations interested in the passage of such measures."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

“HAWAII and Our Future Sea Power,” by Capt. A. T. Mahan; “Panama, the Story of a Colossal Bubble,” by Ernest Lambert, and “A Bill to Retire Government Paper Money,” by M. Bruhl, are reviewed in the department “Leading Articles of the Month.”

THE SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. J. M. Rice finds the public schools of Philadelphia, concerning which he writes this month, generally weak. The most flagrant of the evils existing in the schools of the Quaker City are: First, the want of a responsible head; secondly, the lack of thoroughly trained teachers; thirdly, the appointment of teachers by “pulls” instead of for merit, and, fourthly, an inadequate number of assistant superintendents. These evils would be effectively remedied, he thinks, by giving the superintendents full power to advance the schools, and by reason of this opportunity holding them fully responsible for the condition of the schools.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

“The Science of Municipal Corruption” is the subject of an article by an unknown writer, who maintains that municipal government in America is corrupt simply because corrupt and corruptible men are elected to office, and that corrupt men are elected to office because office “pays.” If municipal government had no profitable contracts to award, the writer believes that we should have no “municipal problem.”

“The typical legislature or city council or (elected) board of education,” says the writer, “consists of members of whom one-third will vote as they think, or at least as they prefer to vote, regardless of possible advantages or disadvantages to themselves. The votes of another third are merchandise pure and simple. The remaining third consist of debatable men, usually respectable in private life and with honest intentions to do their public duties, but often rather weak in character and likely to owe money that they cannot pay. Whether men of this class serve out their terms honestly depends on the temptation they happen to encounter. If repeatedly called on to vote on questions affecting large competing private interests, their chances of remaining honest are very small.”

PROFITS OF SILVER PRODUCTION.

In his article, “Cost of Silver and the Profits of Mining,” Mr. James D. Hague states that it is only the fortunate finder of a bonanza who makes any notable profit in mining the precious metals. The figures presented by Mr. Hague show that the average cost per ounce of the whole Comstock product of silver is probably far above the present price. Mr. Hague concludes:

“Taking into account the whole situation, and especially if including the costs of the unsuccessful silver-mining enterprises—not the wild schemes, undertaken without good reason, which ought never to have been begun, but those justifiable ventures which ultimately prove to be disappointing, unprofitable and costly—I think it doubtful if all the silver ever produced in the United States, reckoned at the old standard of 1.29, would, after deducting from its value the cost of its production, return the capital invested in the operation.”

THE TRANSFORMATION OF PURITAN NEW ENGLAND.

President William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known writer on economic and financial subjects, discuss “The Transformation of New England.” President Hyde holds that New England has developed material, but with this material gain, there has gone, temporarily at least, a spiritual loss. To this contention Mr. Atkinson replies: “I do not believe that while humanity has been emancipated from the Puritanical fear of God it has not become grounded in love to man; I do not concur in the judgment that religion has lost its grasp on the community as a whole. I firmly believe that we may find evidence of progress in morality and religion in the fact that men have done talking much about saving their own souls and are bending all their energy to the development of healthy bodies and sound minds in order that we may dwell in comfort and welfare upon this earth. If this is subjectivity and individualism, let us have all that we can get of it.”

Mr. George W. Medley, a prominent member of the British Economic Association, contributes an article under the title “A New Commercial Era for the United States.” If the United States should enter the international arena, as a free-trade country, Mr. Medley thinks that Great Britain would have to be content to take a somewhat lower place commercially among the nations.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have reviewed the two articles on the Sandwich Islands, by Hon. Lorrin N. Thurston and Mr. George Ticknor Curtis; ex-Secretary Rusk's prophecy concerning American farming and Comptroller Hepburn's discussion of our national banking and clearing house systems.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF INSURANCE.

One of the features of the *North American Review* this month is the symposium on “Modern Insurance and Its Possibilities,” to which the presidents of four representative insurance companies contribute. Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, maintains that it is through a more productive union of the capital of the intelligent policy holder and the skilled labor of the experienced and successful life underwriter, supported by highly instructed agency forces, that insurance of life and property is to be developed.

Mr. Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, considers rather the question what life insurance cannot do: “What life insurance cannot do,” he says, “but what so many companies are trying to make it appear to do, is to furnish an ‘investment’ to the insurer in any proper sense of the term.” He denounces the investment feature in life insurance as “a pure gamble either in the cost or in the substance, or in both, of what can never be anything more than indemnity, and can be made to simulate anything else only by making it less than indemnity.” He does not consider it one of the permanent possibilities of life insurance. “It is possible only so long as the victims in moderate circumstances who are depended upon to furnish the bulk of the forfeitures, for the wealthy players do not know the game they are led to play.”

Mr. Sheppard Homans, president of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company, of New York, points out that the American system of insurance is one of paternalism and the British system one based upon freedom and publicity. He thinks that the best system would be a happy medium between the two, where the supervision of the state would combine the maximum of publicity and freedom with the minimum of interference necessary to the ascertainment of solvency and of honest management.

Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of New York, shows that the title insurance system is exerting a most powerful influence, especially for the advantage of real estate interests.

HIGH BUILDINGS AND EARTHQUAKES.

Prof. M. S. Shaler, of Harvard, writing upon "High Buildings and Earthquakes," says: "The occurrence of four earthquake shocks of importance in the last three hundred years in the region along the Atlantic Coast makes it evident that from the point of view of the architect who would build in an enduring way, in a manner to insure safety, even in improbable contingencies, to those who dwell under his roof trees, this region is to be reckoned as anything but firm-set earth. The measure of responsibility which rests upon those who control our constructions in this part of the United States may fairly be deemed grave. It is true that the probability of a great shock affecting the more important cities of the Atlantic Coast in any one year is very small, but the likelihood of such a disturbance occurring during the lifetime of any well-constructed masonry edifice is clearly great."

CLAIMS OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA TO STATEHOOD.

Gov. Bradford Prince discusses New Mexico's claims to Statehood and ex-Gov. John N. Irwin presents Arizona's claims. Each writer holds that his Territory possesses sufficient financial strength and resources, and that its population is intelligent and numerous enough to sustain a State government. Governor Prince asserts that no Territory at the time of its adoption, with the single exception of Dakota, contained the population now in New Mexico, and makes the further assertion that New Mexico "is endowed with greater natural resources in greater variety than any other State or Territory of the Union." Ex-Governor Irwin presents statistics to show that Arizona has more people than had two-thirds of the Territories at the date they became States and declares that the intelligence and education of the people of this Territory will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union.

SPAIN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Enrique Dupuy de Lôme forecasts the part Spain will take at the World's Fair. Of special interest, he says, will be the Naval Department of the Spanish exhibit. In this department will be found "models of the vessels that went to the Orient with the *Almogavares*, to Lepanto and the *Terceras* with Don Alvaro de Bazan and which sailed in every sea under command of Columbus, the *Pinzons*, *Solis*, *Magallanes* and *Legaspi*. Spain will be aided in her efforts towards completing her exhibit by the Spanish Transatlantic Company, which will furnish models of its ships on their lines to the Antilles, Gulf of Mexico and United States, the Plate, Philippine Islands and Gulf of Guinea; by her navy with models of its modern vessels; and by the private navy yards of Bilbao, Cadiz, La Grana and Barcelona, with models of the ships they build for the Spanish royal navy."

THE ARENA.

WE have reviewed in another department Mr. John Franklin Clark's contribution on the money question and Mr. B. O. Flower's editorial discussion of the present day tendencies.

A RELIGION FOR ALL TIME.

Mr. Lewis Ehrich has the first place in the current number, with an article entitled "A Religion for All Times." Love for God as expressed through sympathy and love for man is Mr. Ehrich's conception of a true and lasting religion, and he finds evidence all about that this religion of love for man is gradually spreading and the old faith crumbling. "Never," he says, "was there so little theology, never so much true religion, as at the present day. Never have men attended church so little, never have they attended hospital and asylum meetings so assiduously.

"The religion of love," he continues, "will bless and beautify this earth as nothing has yet done. This and this alone will bring about the highest co-operation of man with man. No mere change in methods of government—no state socialism—will effect it. The change must be made in the heart of man. It must be made in man's plan of religion."

REMEDY FOR THE FARMER'S TROUBLES.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, D.C.L., begins the first chapter of a series on the "Social Quagmire and the Way out of It," discussing this month the afflictions of the American farmer. He believes that the one effective remedy for the present ills of the farmer would be to bring the land back into the possession of the people, to be administered locally for the use of the men who actually use it, never for those who want it only for speculation; and by the means of a carefully adjusted system of rent or land taxes, to equalize the benefits to be derived by occupiers from the land, so that none will be able to undersell others to their ruin." He would go one step farther than Mr. Henry George and prohibit anyone from holding land except for personal use and occupation.

WOMAN WAGE-EARNERS.

In her article on "Woman Wage-Earners," Miss Helen Campbell gives as follows the earnings of women in some of the most profitable industries:

"Artificial flowers, \$277.53; awnings and tents, \$276.46; bookbinding, \$271.31; boots and shoes, \$286.60; candy, \$215.49; carpets, \$298.53; cigar boxes, \$267.36; cigar factory, \$294.66; cigarette factory, \$266.12; cloak factory, \$291.76; clothing factory, \$248.36; cotton mills, \$228.32; dressmaking, \$278.37; dry goods stores, \$368.84; jewelry factory, \$285.20; laundry, \$314.75; mattress factory, \$263.80; men's furnishing-goods factory, \$302.24; millinery, \$345.95; paper-box factory, \$240.47; plug tobacco factory, \$235.67; printing office, \$300; skirt factory, \$265.40; smoking tobacco factory, \$238.70.

The average weekly wages for women in twenty-two cities is given as follows:

Atlanta, \$4.05; Baltimore, \$4.18; Boston, \$5.64; Brooklyn, \$5.76; Buffalo, \$4.27; Charleston, S. C., \$4.22; Chicago, \$5.74; Cincinnati, \$4.50; Cleveland, \$4.63; Indianapolis, \$4.57; Louisville, \$4.51; Newark, \$5.20; New Orleans, \$4.31; New York, \$5.85; Philadelphia, \$5.34; Providence, \$5.51; Richmond, \$3.93; St. Louis, \$5.19; St. Paul, \$6.62; San Francisco, \$6.91; San José, \$6.11; Savannah, \$4.90; all cities, \$5.24.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the articles on "Home Rule," "Poor Law," the "Unemployed and the Land," and "Talks with Tennyson." Mr. T. A. Archer replies to the *Quarterly Reviewer* who so brilliantly and yet so rudely assailed Mr. Freeman's claims to be regarded as an accurate historian. It is an excellent article, regarding it from the point of view of the courtesy of criticism. Miss Julia Wedgwood writes a characteristic paper on Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Weldon published his address, which he delivered to the Birmingham Teachers' Association, on "The Teacher's Training of Himself," in the course of which we note that he warns the teachers that they are likely to take much more harm by not reading novels than by reading too many. Mary Steadman Aldis, writing from New Zealand, under the title "Thou Art the Man," tells us a story of the "chivalrous" attempt of the New Zealand branch of the Typographical Association to drive female compositors out of the newspaper printing offices in that colony. The conduct of the Australian Labor Party in relation to the work of the women is about as pretty a contrast between principle and practice as the cynic could possibly desire.

THE TRUE CATHOLICITY.

The Rev. R. E. Bartlett writes on the "Holy Catholic Church," from the point of view of one who repudiates the doctrine that the Catholic Church is a society of persons governed by an ecclesiastical hierarchy deriving its orders from a legitimate succession of apostles: "For the ideal that we shall keep before us, if we are wise, is the triumph, not of Episcopacy, nor of Presbyterianism, nor of Wesleyanism, nor of Undenominationalism, but of Christian charity, the bond of perfectness. True churchmanship should consist, not in an attitude of haughty and rigid isolation from all forms of government and worship but our own, but in that spirit of wide sympathy, of mutual understanding, of unselfishness, of looking for points not of difference but of agreement, of which the Christian Church ought to be the most perfect embodiment."

USE OF HYPNOTISM.

Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey replies to Mr. Ernest H. Hartz's paper on the revival of witchcraft, in which he claims great things for the new hypnotism, which, if they be not overstated, will render abortive all the outcries of Mr. Ernest Hartz: "To cure an intractable neuralgia, or to soothe the last weeks of a poor sufferer dying from a chronic disease, is a common and delightful experience with the physician who has added hypnotism to his armamentum; but it is even more gratifying for him to find that he is often enabled by its means to reform the vicious and restore the drunkard to society. That hypnotism enables us to achieve this is a matter of daily experience, and is borne out by the testimony of eminent medical men in all parts of the world."

NEW UNIONISM.

Mr. Tom Mann writes on the New Unionism. Mr. Tom Mann pleads very strongly to the British Government to do something practical and at once. If they do not take advantage of the administrative powers which they possess in order to carry out many required reforms in the Government departments, he will be dissatisfied and disappointed. Speaking of the instability of employment, Mr. Mann says: "The cure for this is that workers and employers should co-operate together and jointly agree to work such hours in each trade and district as will give all a share of the work to be done, and as far as possible

regulate the output in such wise as shall avoid the building of ten ships when only five can be used."

HERBERT SPENCER ON WEISMANN.

Mr. Herbert Spencer concludes his paper on the inadequacy of "Natural Selection," the chief aim of which is to disprove the theories of Weismann by calling attention to the facts proving the inheritance of acquired characters. In animals of a complex construction he thinks inheritance of acquired character becomes an important, if not the chief, cause of evolution. Such facts as the distribution of tactual discriminativeness, which are inexplicable by the theory of the survival of the fittest, are clearly explained as the result of the inheritance of acquired character.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* Björnstjerne Björnson contributes the first part of a short story entitled "Mother's Hands." Mr. William Archer discourses upon "The Drama," in a style that is just a trifle too self-conscious. Mr. Albert Vandam describes the internal working of the *Comédie Française*.

THE COMMON SENSE OF HYPNOTISM.

Mr. Lloyd Storr-Best maintains that hypnotism does a great many things that the regular practitioner cannot do: "Contrast with this empirical application of the 'medicine of the imagination,' the precision of hypnotic treatment, by which, granted a sufficiently deep hypnosis, we can with certainty place the sick man in that mental atmosphere most favorable to recovery. If he be haunted by melancholy ideas, those ideas can be exorcised and pleasant thoughts substituted. If he lack hope, it may by suggestion be instilled, and his mind made to dwell with cheerful expectancy upon the symptoms of returning health. Lastly, it remains to be considered whether hypnotism can be of any service in genuine organic disease. Here it seems likely that we should be able by means of hypnotic treatment to modify morbid processes, to arrest structural degeneration, and to awaken to more vigorous life the diseased part by improving its nutrition through an augmentation of its blood supply."

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Mr. Edward Dicey sets forth once more his well-known opinions as to England's duty of regularizing her position in Egypt: "The legal reforms which our British representatives in Egypt consider to be essential for protecting the people, and especially the peasantry, from exactions and oppressions are received with undisguised hostility by the Khedive, the leading statesmen of Egypt, the native administrators, and the whole Pasha class. And for reasons I have suggested above, these reforms receive the most passive support at the hands of the Egyptian populace. Abbas Pasha based his futile attempt to emancipate himself from British control on the plea which he deemed most likely to command support, and the result, I think, has shown that in this respect his calculations were not ill-founded."

If, then, all reforms are unpopular with the only people who are capable of giving expression to their opinions, why should England try to make any reforms? This question Mr. Dicey replies to by asking another: "Do we, or do we not, intend to remain in Egypt? In the former case perseverance in our policy of legal reform is a duty; in the latter, it is—to my mind—a folly. Under our present provisional régime in Egypt all our attempts to improve the institutions of the country are simply experiments as to the feasibility of putting new wine into old bottles."

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. F. Dolman recalls the almost forgotten fact that from 1857 to 1865 Mr. George Meredith contributed articles to the London *Morning Post* and ground the party corn or chaff for the Tories in the *Ipswich Journal*, of which he was editor. He lived in Surrey, came up once a week to London and wrote week by week one or two leading articles and a column or two of notes. It is rather unkind to a veteran to disinter such sins of his youth as these weekly notes, wherein he made mock at many of those men and things now most sincerely revered among us.

WHAT IS A NATION?

Professor Mahaffy gives his definition of a nation as follows: "A nation is the largest dimension which a single society of men can assume, deriving its unity from the joint but varying action of the following causes: 1. As regards *race* if not unity, or at least the predominance of a race able to absorb or control those who dwell within the same locality; 2, as regards *locality*, a geographical area of adequate dimensions, of which the boundaries may advance or recede, but of which the nucleus does not change; 3, as regards *language* and *religion*, such uniformity as is necessary for community of intercourse and sentiment. These causes, to produce a real nation, must further result in: 4, a common government presenting to its neighbors a distinct political corporation; 5, a community of sentiment which makes all its members regard themselves as a single social organism with a life and history of its own."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most interesting paper in the *Nineteenth Century* is Lord Meath's impressions of America and Australasia, which we have noticed elsewhere. The opinions of Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Thomas Sexton on the Home Rule bill are also referred to on another page.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Charles Barry, eldest son of the designer of the Houses of Parliament, has been asked by Editor Knowles to describe a scheme for making the House of Commons large enough to contain its members. At present it contains sitting accommodation for 430 members and 38 reporters; the House consists of 670 members. No statistician has as yet ventured to compute the number of reporters who want seats in the gallery; so Mr. Barry proposes to extend the House laterally, and Mr. Knowles publishes the plan of the enlarged House of Commons; the sides are bulged out, the galleries intended for the use of members are done away with; he would give the ladies a second gallery above their present one; by this plan he would seat 670 members and provide accommodation for 65 reporters. The present House of Commons contains 127,000 cubic feet, affording 430 members 296 feet each; the altered House would contain 230,000 cubic feet, and afford 343 cubic feet to each of the 670 members. The whole of the work could be done in two recesses without the necessity of ejecting the House for a single session.

WHY DOMESTIC SERVICE IS UNPOPULAR.

Miss Clementina Black, in a very brief paper, explains why girls hate domestic service, although it is better paid and is lighter work than in the factory. The chief reason is that a servant girl lives in a position of total personal subservience. She is despised, not because she does menial work, but because she puts herself under another

person's beck and call. She is practically removed from her own circle and placed in another. They are exposed to much greater temptations than ordinary workers, and Miss Black says that if she were the mother of girls who had to choose between the factory and domestic service she would unhesitatingly choose the factory. The only change that she can suggest is that servants should come and work for a specified number of hours a day, as dress-makers already do. She thinks there is a great future open for the woman who will be able to organize a capable brigade of outdoor servants.

JEWISH WIT AND HUMOR.

The Chief Rabbi publishes his lecture at the Jewish Institute on the title "Jewish Wit and Humor." He makes the most of Heine and the Midrache. The following is one of the examples of the readiness of Jewish repartee: "At a festive banquet, representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy had been invited, and were engaged in pleasant converse. The Rabbi, faithful to the dietary precepts of his religion, partook of only a few of the dishes. An appetizing joint of roast pork was set on the table. The Catholic priest turned to his neighbor and asked: 'When will the time come that I may have the privilege of serving you with a slice of this delicious meat?' 'When I have the gratification of assisting at your Reverence's wedding,' the Rabbi rejoined, with a courteous bow."

HANSOMS AND THEIR DRIVERS.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins describes the grievances of the hansom and cab drivers of London, gathered by a long series of interviews. It seems that Hansom, the inventor of the "gondola of London," only received \$1,500 for his invention, and died as recently as 1882. Mr. Wilkins thinks that the great bulk of the London cabmen are underpaid and overworked. He says: "It is just because they do not combine that they remain underpaid, overworked and isolated. That is, in fact, the problem which confronts those who fain would find a remedy for the present state of affairs, and whoever solves it will do much to lighten the burdens which now press heavily on a numerous, hard working and deserving body of men."

THE FORMATION OF VALLEYS.

Prof. Alfred R. Wallace, in a paper entitled "Inaccessible Valleys: a Study in Physical Geography," describes the Yosemite and other valleys in America and Australia in order to do away with what he regards as the popular delusion that these valleys were produced by some great catastrophe. He holds that they were made, as all valleys are made, by the action of running water. "It was for the purpose of bringing clearly before non-geologic readers the total inaccuracy of the popular view—that every rock-walled valley or deep alpine gorge has had its origin in some 'convulsion of nature'—and to impress upon such readers the grand but simple theory, which we owe mainly to the late Sir Charles Lyell, of the efficiency of causes now in action in producing the varied contours of the earth's surface, that this account of some of the most remarkable of known valleys has been written."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild begins a paper upon the financial causes of the French Revolution. Mr. J. G. Jackson replies to Lord Grimthorpe's attack on "Architecture, a Profession or an Art?" Archibald Forbes writes an article which he calls the inner history of the Waterloo Campaign, and the Duches of Leeds contrib-

utes a letter upon the battle written by Sir Felton Hervey, one of the Duke of Wellington's aids-de-camp on July 3, 1815. Mr. Herbert Paul writes on the classical poems of Tennyson. Leopold Katscher discusses Alfred de Musset. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali pleads for the establishment of a gold standard in India and fixing the rupee as a token coin at 18d.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* has an article on the Home Rule bill, although Mr. T. W. Russell's paper on "American Sidelights of Home Rule" comes somewhere near it.

UPWARDS AND ONWARDS.

The optimists have it all their own way in the magazines this month. In addition to Sir Edward du Cane's demonstration that criminals bid fair to become as extinct as the dodo in England, we have now the Bishop of Bedford's paper on "Urban Populations," in which he declares: "In spite of all that may be adduced to the contrary, I thankfully and unhesitatingly say that physically, morally, and religiously we are better—in the East End of London, at least—than we were, and that there are signs of still further improvement."

The Bishop speaks with great and welcome confidence. He says: "There is a more healthy public opinion which regulates behavior and conversation than formerly. The factories where girls work are altogether different to what they were. It is no longer impossible for a respectable plumber or glazier, for example, to do work in such premises without being put to shame and distressed. Look at the streets in the lowest neighborhood and compare their state with what was their condition ten years ago. There is infinitely less trade in vice than there was. Young girls are not 'on the streets' in the same numbers. The fallen are not encouraged and harbored by parents as formerly. If moral deterioration cannot be altogether banished, still there can be no doubt we are witnesses of a great improvement."

THE NEW SPIRIT.

There is a very eloquent article under this title by John Addington Symonds, in which he analyzes the characteristics of the new spirit in the Italian Renaissance. The resurgence of personality in the realm of thought lies at the root of the whole matter. The second phase in its genesis was curiosity, and from this attitude came humanism: "The paganism of the Renaissance might be described as moral and religious indifference, an attitude of not ungenial toleration toward believers and unbelievers, saints and sinners. In like manner the rationalism of the Renaissance was intellectual indifference, interest in thoughts without regard for the sources whence they came or the particular shade of opinion they denoted. The naturalism of the Renaissance was sensuous indifference, an attitude of sympathetic observation toward everything in nature, without false shame or loathing, an openness of sensibility to all impressions. These three factors were needed for the formation of the modern analytical spirit, which is impartial in judgment, unprejudiced for or against religious and ethical codes, reckless as to the results of its method, indifferent as to the moral or æsthetical qualities of the thing to be examined.

He does not venture in this essay even to glance at the history of the sustained conflict of the new spirit with the dogmatic theology, but he concludes with the following prophecy: "What the issue of that conflict in the future will be is, I think, already certain. The struggle

may continue, perhaps, for centuries, until the New Spirit shall have thoroughly imbued the modern mind, and Christianity be gradually purged of all that is decayed or obsolescent in its creed, retaining only that ethic which we owe to it, and which, though capable of being raised to higher stages, will remain the indestructible possession of the race."

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Charles Hancock describes M. Godin's Familistère, at Guise, of which he speaks in the highest terms. He says: "The great feature of this *mutualité sociale* (social reciprocity) is, that in addition to the workers receiving a liberal share of the profits of the concern, an apparently well-devised system of community life has been established. The work carried on at Guise principally consists of the manufacture of stoves and heating apparatus, hardware goods and building appliances; there are one thousand two hundred workmen employed.

"But enough I saw to be convinced that this *garantisme social* in operation at Guise abundantly justifies the claim made for it—that it is the most important and practical undertaking of a social and industrial kind of the age."

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson tells the story of the movement in favor of opening the medical profession to the one-half of the human race that is most eminently qualified for the care of the sick. She gives Miss Blackwell the credit of initiating the movement, but pays due homage to the indomitable energy of Dr. Jex Blake. The battle, however, is now almost won: "In the sixteen years which have elapsed since 1877 much more rapid progress has been made. In the place of one examining body prepared to give women a diploma there are now six, and instead of one medical school there are now eight.

About forty-five qualified medical women are now practicing in London, and one hundred and forty-four are on the medical register. Many are making a good start in the provincial towns. They are holding posts under the Asylums Board, in the infirmaries, in children's hospitals, as inspectors of boarded-out children, as medical officers to the female employees at the General Post Office, London, and at the Liverpool and Manchester Post Offices.

A considerable number of the women who have been qualified as medical practitioners have gone to India, China, South Africa and Australia.

OTHER ARTICLES.

W. B. Worsfold writes pleasantly concerning Dutch society in Java and Mr. Frederic Carrel gives a long and interesting account of the school of France.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LONGMAN'S is a good gossip number. A. K. H. B. has a characteristic paper full of Scotch stories, entitled "Of a Wilful Memory." C. T. Buckland's paper on the Zoo at Calcutta is also interesting reading. He mentions, among other things, that the difficulty of keeping tigers is that the public like to see their tiger fat, whereas if you fatten a tiger, he always dies of liver complaint. The giraffe in the Calcutta Zoo being frightened on one occasion by the firing of some guns, jumped clean over a fence ten feet high, and then being frightened again by some more firing, jumped back. Mrs. Henry Reeve writes upon mistresses and their maids, but the article does not contain anything for quotation.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE brightest paper in the *Westminster* is Lady Florence Dixie's account of her travels in Patagonia. Her adventures in that lone land are told with much spirit, and the article is one of the most interesting Lady Florence has made for some time.

The most elaborate article is Charles E. Callwell's paper, "British Guarantees and Engagements." He examines our undertakings in relation to Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Northern Savoy, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Sweden, Norway and Turkey in Asia. He thinks that we should announce while it is still clear weather that we have no intention of fulfilling all our engagements under any of these treaties. There is something to be said for this, no doubt; but suppose, in consequence of this unsolicited declaration, war were to break out, would our responsibility be not rather heavier than allowing the present more or less shady obligations to remain as they are?

Miss Crawford returns to the charge and pleads for the proper treatment of women, especially against the maltreatment of their husbands. She takes as her text Mr. Justice Denman's statement last year at Liverpool, that in certain classes the life of a wife was often less cared for than that of other people. This doctrine the judge thinks is nursed by the leniency shown by judges to people who murder or half murder their wives. Another article, this time an anonymous one, pleads that women should be taught something about the world in which they live before they are launched into it. Mr. Joseph Nelson maintains that the Northwest of Canada is the great corn growing, cattle rearing and mineral producing country of the future. Robert Ewen in a paper entitled "Thorough Free Trade" pleads for the free use of paper money and the establishment of democratic investment banks with \$25.00 shares, \$5.00 paid up. These banks should be both saving and lending banks, and do regular banking business for the people.

The article upon Moloch in England is based upon Mr. Benjamin Waugh's reports, and concludes with a plea against child's insurance. Mr. Graham-Barton, the writer, warns the Bishops of England that the Nonconformists are hostile to all spiritual supremacy in the State, warranted neither by scripture nor by common sense, and unless the Bishops desist from their patronizing tone they will be thrust out of a position which they ought never to have occupied, by a combination of all the dissenting forces.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED.

THE March number is the last one of the *English Illustrated* that will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. We have another and probably the last paper upon the "Great Railway Companies." The Great Northern of England is the one selected. The frontispiece is the Princess May, and there is an article by Herbert Russell on "Cargo Steamships." Colonel Stopford writes on Upper Burmah, and Lady Malmesbury describes Heron Court. The only other article worth noticing apart from the stories is Mr. Wilton J. Rix's paper on "Bulldogs." Next month the magazine will be published by Mr. Edwin Arnold, who will increase the magazine by sixteen pages. A new serial, to be completed in three numbers, will be contributed by Robert Buchanan. Lord Ribblesdale will write on the Queen's buckhounds, and "Earl Harold," with full-page designs never before published, by Charles Kingsley, will have the place of honor.

THE CENTURY.

WE review in another department the paper by Henry B. Fuller, on Westminster Abbey, and the posthumous account of Captain Thomas Ussher of "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba."

In the "Letters of Two Brothers"—of General Sherman to his brother John—which are continued in this number, there is a paragraph in one of the soldier's epistles especially worthy of reprinting:

"DEAR BROTHER: I have been importuned from many quarters for my likeness, autographs and biography. I have managed to fend off all parties, and hope to do so till the end of the war. I don't want to rise or be notorious for the reason that a mere slip or accident may let me fall, and I don't care about falling so far as most of the temporary heroes of the war. The real men of the war will be determined by the closing scenes, and then the army will determine the questions. Newspaper puffs and self-written biographies will then be ridiculous caricatures. Already has time marked this progress and indicated this conclusion. If parties apply to you for materials in my behalf, give the most brief and general items, and leave the results to the close of the war or of my career. As well might a judge or senator seek for fame outside their spheres of action as an officer of the army. We must all be judged by our own peers, stand or fall by their verdict."

Prof. Edward L. Curtis, of Yale University, writing on "The Present State of Old Testament Criticism," agrees with his predecessors in the series the *Century* is printing, that the divineness of the Old Testament is in no wise impaired by historical inaccuracy. Concerning the origin of the Old Testament he says:

"The reasons against the documents all originating in their present form within the forty years of the sojourn in the wilderness are as follows: First, the documents themselves in their literary and theological differences naturally suggest a greater length of time to explain their origin; secondly, extending through the book of Joshua and forming a Hexateuch, they include the history of a later period; thirdly, they abound not only in incidental references to a post-Mosaic period, but the historic tone and coloring, especially of the Priests' Code, are of a later age; fourthly, the laws, in their differences, imply different historical backgrounds; fifthly, Israel's history furnishes different eras corresponding to these different laws; sixthly, Israel's literature of these different eras corresponds likewise to these different codes and narratives; seventhly, the exceeding improbability that a single legislator within the short space of forty years should give to the same people different codes of legislation, all embracing the same essential laws, and yet each having marked peculiarities, and increasing their differences in an ascending ratio. Did such phenomena appear in any other writings, no one for a moment would think of maintaining that the writings originated in their present form, either in the time of Moses, or within the short space of forty years."

In *Macmillan's Magazine* Henry James writes on Gustave Flaubert, and Frederick Greenwood reviews Mr. Charles Pierson's pessimist work, "National Life and Character," under the title of the "Limbo of Electro bearer Progress." Mr. G. W. Hartley discusses the future of field sports. He thinks that hunting and shooting will sooner or later become extinct. The struggle for existence will leave no room for the sportsman.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

WE quote at some length elsewhere from the autobiographical notes of the naturalist Audubon.

The Sociological Series is continued in an article on "The Work of the Andover House in Boston," by William Jewett Tucker. This excellent institution was founded only two years ago by graduates of the Andover Theological Seminary, but is already one of the most successful branches of charitable work and a striking example of the modern spirit of personal devotion to social rescue. The most active work is accomplished by six resident members of the House, and the programme includes a Boys', a Children's, and a Girls' Club.

"The House serves, through its residents and library, the much-needed purpose of a bureau of information on social questions. Preparations are also being made for lectures to be given, as desired, in the neighboring towns, according to the methods of university extension. Social clubs are being organized in many towns, some in connection with churches and some independently, for serious investigation and discussion."

Aline Gorren has a full paper on the new French school of Symbolists, whom we hear spoken of now and then with more or less of derision, but who seem satisfied to forego the joys of publication and quietly "saw wood" in the development of their new cult of æsthetics.

"If this movement in French literature had been confined to an innovation in the *métrique* of verse, to an attempt to eliminate from the French language those 'clumsy deposits' which the phraseology of modern science, and still more, the loose jargon of modern journalism, are charged with having washed into it; if it had been simply an effort to enrich the tongue of to-day anew with what M. Jean Moréas calls the 'unpolluted vocabularies' of the golden age of Rabelais, the interest attaching to it could not have spread to any distance. So far as French Symbolism is an æsthetic renaissance, a desire to seize, in the color and perfume of words, the undefined affinities we are conscious of in the remotest things, and so to materialize them that the same confused sensations they awaken may be reawakened in the reader—the same unseizable excitations to reverie be artificially reproduced—it is familiar ground to English consideration, a repetition of the creed of Swinburne, Dante, Gabriel Rossetti, and the rest of the pre-Raphaelites."

HARPER'S.

THE March *Harper's* is an excellent number: in another department we have quoted from Henry M. Stanley's article on "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa," from Henry Loomis Nelson's on "Washington Society," and from Julian Ralph's, "Our Own Riviera."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis adds a further African flavor to the magazine by his enthusiastic sketch of the young explorer, William Astor Chanler, with whom he hobnobbed in London at the time Mr. Chanler was testing canned meats and repeating rifles for his expedition. Mr. Chanler has already won his laurels by penetrating, with one white boy-servant, at the head of 180 men, through the land of the Masai, where Stanley said it was not safe to go with a thousand rifles. The young man is of the New York families of Astor and Chanler.

"He had to know enough of agriculture for one thing, to properly plant certain cereals, so that on his return journey he might be able to enjoy their fruit; of surgery, to care for the sick or wounded in his outfit; of photography, to reproduce the scenes and people which he

will be the first white man to see; and of military tactics, to organize and discipline a force of three hundred men. He had to know just how few men could carry how much baggage, and to leave behind what was bulky, and yet save that which was essential. Several of his own ideas were most original. One was to have his servant George take lessons from a wizard of High-Holborn in sleight of hand, so that he might impress the native magicians; and another, the preparation of a search-light, which is to be used to show the position of a certain tribe which always attacks at night. And to this latter he added a stock of war-rockets which go through the air in various colors and in irregular lines, and with which he intends to pursue retreating foes. One of the most amusing of his preparations was the purchase of a dozen pair of flesh-colored gloves, which he intends to pull carelessly off his hands while conversing with African kings, and so impress them with the idea that he is skinning himself alive, and that he rather likes the sensation."

Charles Dudley Warner, in the Editor's Study, notes certain strident "indications of the advancement of women." He says, the great body of them don't care a rap about suffrage, and do not make the least noise about their "rights." "They simply take them." "Society was more shocked some years ago by the appearance in the field of female baseball clubs than it would be now by the advent of female football teams. Woman has taken all fields for her province, and is scarcely anywhere challenged. If there are female thieves, why should there not be female sheriffs?"

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ELSEWHERE we quote from Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Story of a Boys' Club," Valerian Gribayédoff's paper on "The Great Trans-Siberian Railway," and Friedrich Spielhagen's "Berlin."

Writing on "The Great Congresses at the World's Fair," Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, the vice-president of the Women's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, calls attention to the subjective aspects, the intellectual and moral significance of the great Exposition, in distinction from the magnificent material display that we have had heralded so fully in the periodicals. After presenting in detail the programs and schedules of the various congresses, Mrs. Henrotin says: "These congresses will be especially valuable to women, for they are rapidly adapting themselves to the new avenues of employment and boldly entering the new paths of knowledge, and not alone in America, but also in England and on the Continent, even from Turkey and the Orient come to us voices on the breeze, inarticulate, it is true, but expressing that 'divine discontent' which is the forerunner of freedom, of equality and of fraternity. By what is heard and observed in these congresses, women may learn to adjust themselves to an entirely new point of view as regards their political, economic and spiritual life."

Mr. H. S. Fleming tells of the picturesque features of life "In Our Cotton Belt," as he titles his article. To raise last year's crop of 9,035,379 bales—the largest ever known—valued at nearly \$225,000,000, it required the planting of about 20,000,000 acres, "giving an average yield of forty-five hundredths of a bale to the acre. More than 3,000,000 animals were required to till the ground and over 10,000,000 people—men, women and children—were engaged in the work. In addition to the fibre there were collected about 4,500,000 tons of seed. Formerly this was either burned or converted into a fertilizer, but it is now nearly all pressed to extract the oil, which is in large demand for

industrial purposes and has entered to some extent into domestic and medicinal use."

In the department of fiction there are two striking short stories, one by Mrs. Cruger, relating to the middle-aged loves of two members of the Fifth Avenue cult, who do not live happily ever afterwards, and the other a very courageous tale by Miss Ida M. Van Etten, attacking some flagrantly evil results of our social and industrial systems.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

UNDER the title, "A Little American Republic," Captain George P. Scriven, U. S. A., tells of the small land of Costa Rica, which is destined to play such a part in the future owing to its place at the gate of the great commercial highway which sooner or later will pass through Lake Nicaragua—"geographically one of the most fortunate positions of the world." "It possesses harbors on two oceans midway of the American coasts, and it occupies that fortunate portion of the continent where localities range in climate from the ceaseless heat of the tropic coasts to the unvarying cold of interior heights." The land is wonderfully fertile, "all nature bursts with prodigal wealth," and the dark swamps are already beginning to give place to banana plantations. Captain Scriven speaks of the possibility of the banana becoming one of the great food products of the world, rivaling even Indian corn.

H. W. Raymond writes about "The Navy of the United States," and gives the following figures showing our expenditures and progress and weakness:

"The cost of building the new ships, from the beginning to final completion, aggregated a total of \$69,993,382, or less than \$6,000,000 a year. The maximum amount appropriated in any one year for increase of the navy was \$17,607,000 in 1892 and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amount to \$9,703,650. When all the vessels authorized and building are completed, the United States will have 42 ships of all classes. Of this number 15 will be armored and two torpedo boats. Of these last no nation having any navy at all—except our own—has less than 18. Brazil has 18, Turkey 32, Greece 51, Holland 63, Austria 65, China 69, Russia 168, Germany 180, England 208 and France 248.

"We have made a start in building a navy, but the United States has not yet one-quarter the naval force it needs to defend its 12,000 miles of coast, protect its 65,000,000 inhabitants with \$66,000,000,000 of property" and maintain our international obligations and rights.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

HAVELOCK ELLIS discusses, in the March *Atlantic*, "The Ancestry of Genius," examining for its purpose the genealogies of our most famous English men of letters and science. He finds that out of the entire number not one man of genius had Anglo-Saxon forebears on both sides, and that, further, each and every one of them was the product of mixed races. Adding to this rather striking fact analogous considerations in the case of continental geniuses, Mr. Ellis comes to the conclusion that in order to produce a great man hybrid racial factors must come together:

"Wherever the races have remained comparatively pure we seldom find any high or energetic civilization, and never any fine flowering of genius. Sweden, where the tall, fair, long-headed race exists in its purest form, has produced no imaginative genius. Auvergne, where the dark, broad-headed race may be found in great pu-

rity, has, in like manner, produced a vigorous but an undistinguished breed of men. Corsica and the Pyrénées-Orientales, where a fairly unmixed race of dark, long-headed men live, have, unlike Sicily or Gard, produced no poets. Wherever, on the other hand, we find a land where two unlike races, each of fine quality, have become intermingled and are in process of fusion, there we find a breed of men who have left their mark on the world and have given birth to great poets and artists."

Miss Agnes Repplier, under the very laconic title, "Words," argues for a nicer distinction and more workmanlike consideration in the selection of those alphabetical articles. She shows the advantage that a Shelley or a Walter Pater has over a Whitman or newspaper reporter when other things are equal.

"An appreciation of words is so rare that everybody naturally thinks he possesses it, and this universal sentiment results in the misuse of a material whose beauty enriches the loving student beyond the dreams of avarice. Musicians know the value of chords; painters know the value of colors; writers are often so blind to the value of words that they are content with a bare expression of their thoughts, disdaining the 'labor of the file,' and confident that the phrase first seized is for them the phrase of inspiration."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale begins a series of papers which he is to call "My College Days," and Sir Edward Strachey writes on "Persian Poetry."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

MR. JOHN C. ROSE, writing on "The Decrease of Rural Population," claims one's attention early in his essay by the striking statement that "San Francisco has now more than twice as many inhabitants as had all the cities of the United States together when the first census was taken." And in the decade from 1880 to 1890, the increase of the urban population was 47 per cent., while the figures for the rural show but 12.66 per cent. Mr. Rose examines thoroughly into the local causes and extent of this disproportionate growth. He modifies the logical results of the figures quoted by the criticism that the country census enumerators were probably less successful in getting exact figures. "The fees allowed them in country districts were in many, if not in most cases, utterly inadequate to give them a reasonable compensation for their work."

There is another thorough and practically valuable scientific paper by R. T. Hill on "Artesian Waters in the Arid Regions." He complains that, whereas the United States Government spends annually over twenty millions of dollars, mostly in the Eastern half of the country, for river and harbor bills, yet "many settlers who purchased alleged agricultural lands from the government in this [arid] region are begging Congress to apportion for the investigation of its underground resources a sum at least as large as that given for the smallest creek upon the River and Harbor bill." Instead of bombarding the skies for rain, "contrary to every known law of nature," Mr. Hill advises the government scientists to search in underground reservoirs of the true American Desert, lying between the Rockies and the Sierras. He follows with an elaborate discussion of the geological aspects of the problem, and one of his conclusions is that the artesian waters do not, as is generally supposed, flow down from the mountain rocks, but that they gather best in gently inclined plains. Hence the water seekers should test the lowest points of the desert rather than its edges.

Under the title "An Agricultural Revolution" Prof. Clarence M. Weed tells of the latest methods of circumventing noxious insects and parasitic fungi, by spraying the trees and plants with chemically prepared fluids. He quotes the highest authority to prove that the annual loss to the country through such pests is not less than \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. In single States and single seasons the damage is often frightful in extent. During some of the great chinch-bug epidemics the loss in Illinois occasioned by this one insect has amounted to over \$73,000,000 a year.

* THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED.

IN another department we have reviewed the article on "The Annexation of Hawaii," by ex-Minister Geo. M. Merrill.

Hon. F. J. Vassault contributes a brief article on "The State of Washington," in which he draws attention to the immense undeveloped resources of that booming land, with its great inland sea, Puget Sound, "with its hundreds of safe harbors; with water so deep that an ocean vessel can, in places, sail up to its shores and make fast to the fir trees that grow to the water's edge." The people who are building up the country are of a better class than ordinarily falls to the lot of a new country, being often young college graduates of good family come out to grow up with the community. Mr. Vassault shows the curious fact that of the 120,000 inhabitants of Washington, fully 75 per cent. live in cities; he points to this as an element of weakness.

James Realf, Jr., writes of "Some Literary Folks"—Sargent, Poe, Simms, Lowell and Julia Ward Howe. As an illustration of Mrs. Howe's devoutness he tells the following story of her and Senator Sumner: "Mrs. Howe asked the great Senator to dinner to meet Edwin Booth, and Sumner replied in his starchiest, pouter-pigeon fashion, 'Madam, I do not believe that I care to meet your friend Edwin Booth, estimable as he may be both in his calling and his character. I think I have arrived at the point where one ceases to take any interest in individuals.' 'Why, Charles,' replied Mrs. Howe, with intensity, 'God hasn't gotten *there* yet.'"

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the March number Mr. David B. Frankenburger sketches the rise of the University of Wisconsin from its struggling beginning in 1850, and tells of its present work under the presidency of Mr. Charles K. Adams. He emphasizes especially the value and reputation of the new school of Economics, Political Science and History, which was created last year with Dr. Richard T. Ely at its head. Another progressive feature of Wisconsin's University is the Agricultural College. This not only aims for the advancement of agricultural science and to give instruction in it, but calls the farmers together from the surrounding country to its "Institutes" to bring them into sympathy with and knowledge of its experimental work. Mr. Frankenburger makes the striking statement that a single invention of the Agricultural Station—the Babcock milk test—is probably "worth to the dairy interests of Wisconsin alone more in dollars and cents than the University has ever cost the State."

Another good paper, by the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, discusses with apparent thoroughness "The Massachusetts Prison System." Many of the institutions are described in detail, and not the least important of them is the Woman's prison at Sherborn. "Anyone," says the Rev. Mr. Barrows, "who has seen the gloomy Egyptian Mausoleum called the Tombs in New York, can hardly imagine a greater contrast in structure and external ap-

pearance than is presented by the Sherborn prison. The old idea that darkness and light are moral agents does not pertain here." It is surrounded by a beautiful farm, and all the buildings are clean and bright and comfortable. "On entering, the woman is assigned to a probation room and kept there from one to four weeks. She is provided with work, she has an opportunity to reflect, and the superintendent is able to study her case. She is then generally placed in the second division. Her standing each week is recorded on a card with which she is furnished. It is also entered in a ledger in the office." The prisoner is provided with a certain number of credits per week, and may lose them for misconduct, or be relegated to a lower division for breaking the rules. "Each grade is distinguished by certain marks and privileges, which extend to the food eaten, the rooms occupied, the dishes used and to other particulars. 'Trust' women are those in the fourth division who have been through all the divisions without losing a single credit mark." In general, Mr. Barrows gives Massachusetts credit for more progress in her prison system than in any other of her institutions, though there are still in some of the establishments antiquated methods, as of having women and men together, and inadequate facilities.

THE LITERARY NORTHWEST.

THIS promising monthly starts its second year with an Anniversary Number in which we find an article on "The Kindergarten as an Industrial Reform," by Amalie Hofer; she lauds highly this system we are introducing, only too tardily, into our educational work. Rebecca B. Flan'dreau begins the number with a pleasantly written description of "Mount Vernon on the Potomac," illustrated with pictures of the historic mansion's most striking relics. The regents of Mount Vernon have struggled against great difficulties in devising ways and means to repair the house and grounds, but they have at last succeeded so well that "not only the mansion and grounds, but the deer park, the greenhouse, and even the negro quarters have been restored, which last improvement was made by the children of the public schools of Kansas, three years ago."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

WE receive this month the first number of a new Canadian monthly. The publishers state that it is "intended to fill, in some measure, for Canada, the purpose served in Great Britain and the United States by the great *Reviews* of these countries. Timely articles on political and other public questions of interest to the Canadian people will appear every month from the pens of leading statesmen and writers of various shades of political opinion."

Among the papers in this initial number is one containing an emphatic protest, by the Rev. Principal Grant, against the import duty on books of 15 per cent. ad valorem, that Canada imposes. He deems it an anti-national and shortsighted policy, and calls attention to the fact that even the United States, with its full-fledged protective system, has freed books from duty.

W. W. Fox has a readable account of an Arctic expedition, in the course of which he tells us the Esquimaux are undoubtedly dying off at a rapid rate, and that the herds of reindeer are following the buffalo under the onslaughts of the butchers who kill countless numbers of them for their hides, or, often, only for their tongues, which are cut out and sent to England, being esteemed great delicacies.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 15 M. Charles Roux, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, writes, advocating the cutting of a canal from Marseilles to the Rhone, so as more fully to utilize the resources of that port. At present the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway is the only inland transport agency open to Marseilles; consequently the amount of its import trade is not nearly what it might be.

M. George Perrot writes on "Mykenian Civilization," beginning his series with a paper on "The Excavations and Discoveries of Schliemann," in which he gives a very able *résumé* of the progress of archæological science within the last few years, and the revolution effected in it by Schliemann's researches. The most remarkable thing about this extraordinary man was his simple faith in the literal accuracy of the Homeric poems and other early Greek stories; and this faith, as M. Perrot justly remarks, if it did not enable him to move mountains, at least helped him to pierce them, and led him to results which more critical inquirers had never dreamed of.

M. F. Brunetière has an excellent article on Lamennais, the Christian Socialist, who, though he always wrote in prose, might rank among the few really great poets of whom France can boast. And it is by his poetry, if we may call it so, that he will live—by the outcome of his feelings and his intuition rather than by his intellectual reasonings. M. Brunetière thinks that his influence is still active. This great agitator, he says, had something of the seer about him, and though all his written works should perish, his reputation will still survive. M. Brunetière has a little fling at the writers who exhaust themselves in the endeavor to account for a great man by the circumstances amid which he grew up, and his hereditary characteristics. Lamennais was a Breton—but so was La Mettrie, the author of "*L'homme Machine*"—so, too, was Le Sage.

M. Edouard Blanc, continuing the "Notes of a Journey into Central Asia," of which we had the first installment some months ago, gives us a paper full of interest on Samarcand—a town whose name has been one for poets to conjure with, from Milton to Matthew Arnold. It was long as inaccessible as the kingdom of Prester John; and now that the Russian conquest has thrown it open to Western travelers, it appears to keep enough of its past glories to reward the traveler. Although the city is in ruins, the monuments still in existence are so numerous and important that it is impossible to describe them all in detail within the limits of an article. The centre of the city is the Reghistan, surrounded on three sides by ruined *medresses*—buildings combining the functions of a mosque and a college. They appear to have been built in the fifteenth century, and their façades are covered with enameled tiles in complicated patterns of various colors—usually dark blue, white, and yellow, on a ground of brilliant turquoise blue.

It appears, from some of the Chinese sacred books, that in the tenth century B.C., the Emperor Mou Wang made two expeditions, in pursuit of knowledge, to the court of a sovereign known as the "Mother of the Western King." It has been suggested that this lady might be identified with Solomon's Queen of Sheba; but whether this be so or not (and the idea receives some support from a tradition, mentioned by Arabian historians, of a Himyaritic conquest of Samarcand) it seems clear that Samarcand and Bokhara were the seats of wisdom meant. M. Blanc tells us that wandering scholars to this day hold

disputations on rhetoric and philosophy in the Reghistan, and busy salesmen will interrupt their bargains to listen to them by the hour. Sometimes these college dons go well-dressed and accompanied by two or three respectable-looking disciples, but more usually they are followers of Diogenes the Cynic, and display matted beards and turbans of cheap blue cotton stuff. They always have several professional objectors in tow, paid by the hour, to advance all possible hostile arguments, and finally retire vanquished. Sad to say, the "law of elevenpence-halfpenny" reigns here as elsewhere, and most philosophers employ "cheap and nasty" objectors—drawn from the same source as Jeroboam's priests. The whole article is extremely well worth reading.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. EMILE BLANCHARD, in the number for February 1, discusses the science of physiognomy, but there is nothing very striking to be extracted from his article. M. Georges Lyon, under the title "A Great Prevaricator," contributes a study of Bacon's place in history. He has consulted the best English authorities—Spedding, Nichol, Abbott, Macauley and others—and has nothing new to add to their conclusions; but the following may be quoted. Speaking of Bacon's scientific opinions and the curious contradictions they involve—contradictions inevitable, perhaps, at the age in which he lived—he adds: "He delights in inconsistency. This innovator, so severe on Aristotle, whom he makes responsible for the long groping in the dark of human thought during the Middle Ages, borrows from that philosopher his most antiquated abstractions. As a writer, again, he shows differences no less striking; his sentences, heavy and pedantic, have now and then a marvelous brilliancy; they carry along in their course both sand and fine gold—they mingle barbarism with the highest refinement. What must have been the fascination exercised by the living beauty that adorns his writings, before a legion of fervent admirers—including, it is true, some fanatics, but also some people of delicate literary perceptions—could have presumed to identify him with the prince of poetry and—an untenable paradox!—have attributed to him the paternity of the master works to which Shakespeare did nothing but lend his name!"

M. Henry Buteau relates a curious episode of history—viz., how Voltaire narrowly escaped being made a cardinal. Madame de Pompadour would have got the hat for him with all the pleasure in life had he been willing, and could have done it, too, without much difficulty. She wanted him to qualify by writing a paraphrase of the Psalms, a task from which he kept excusing himself on one protest and another till it was too late. After all, the purple has been worn by men who were no more orthodox in opinion than he, and a good deal less honest.

M. L. Levat has a paper protesting against the senseless destruction of birds which goes on in rural France, and which, he says, is bringing fruit into a perfect plague of insects, not to mention the diseases afflicting the vine, which, if not directly caused by insects, are certainly propagated by them. In the South of France, larks, goldfinches, nightingales and other small birds are almost extinct. Near Arles, even the swallows are snared for the sake of their feathers. Gadflies and other insects which annoy horses have increased to an alarming degree, and officers have stated that during the manoeuvres in the South their horses became almost unmanageable from this cause.

THE NEW BOOKS.

DR. WOODROW WILSON'S "DIVISION AND REUNION, 1829-1889."*



From Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON, OF PRINCETON.

THE special interest which, regardless of the author, would naturally attach to this little volume covering an epoch of American history, arises from the fact that the book ventures upon ground as recent as the conclusion of President Cleveland's administration in 1889. Dr. Woodrow Wilson is the first of our historical writers

whose presentation is avowedly of the scholarly and philosophical sort, who has ventured far into the political period that lies upon the hither side of the war cataclysm. Several writers have traced the causes of division which led up to the final breach of 1861. Mr. Wilson conceives of a period comprising the thirty years which preceded the outbreak of the war, and the thirty years, more or less, which followed that event. It has been more customary to treat of the three decades from Jackson's time to the election of 1860 as one distinct period; the years of the war itself as another period, and the twenty years from the close of the war to the first inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as still another period.

Of course, in the treatment of historical epochs everything depends upon the object and the point of view of the author. There is no such thing as the absolute delimitation of an historical period. For Professor Wilson's purpose it is entirely appropriate to give unitary treatment to the story of the making and the eventual healing of our great national breach; and as a matter of practical convenience it is entirely permissible that he should consider that the epoch covers sixty years and ends with Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Certainly, the fixing of the beginning of Jackson's first term in 1829 as the opening of the period is fully justified in Mr. Wilson's discussion of that point.

In the making of a book so small as this, which treats of so large a period, the historian's skill is perhaps best exhibited in the things which he excludes. Mr. Woodrow Wilson has always shown in his writing a strong instinct for salient facts, and especially a grasp upon fundamental ideas in their relations to each other; and this volume, like his other writing, is a discussion in the domain of political science rather than an attempt at weighing and sifting minute historical evidence, or an attempt at either brilliant or conclusive presentation.

It is rather in Mr. Wilson's favor than otherwise that he is himself of Southern origin, although educated in part at the North, and that he is both habitually and instinctively familiar with the Southern point of view during the entire course of events which make up the several parts of his sixty-year period. Most of our accepted historical writers can appreciate only in a limited degree the Southern view. Mr. Wilson's "Congressional Government," published some ten years ago, evinced a remarkable understanding of the working of our federal system of legislation and administration, while his subsequent work entitled "The State," which is a compendious study of modern political institutions on the comparative plan, had exacted from Mr. Wilson a kind of inquiry that afforded most excellent training for the grasp and interpretation of our American political history in the past two generations.

Our author has not sought to avoid the frankest discussion of the issues which divided the sections and led to the war; yet in a higher degree than any previous writer he has stated the case with impartiality and insight. No preceding historian has so satisfactorily pointed out the measure of truth and the measure of error pertaining to both arguments in the famous debate of Webster and Hayne. We could hardly have a better incidental proof that the task of reunion is indeed complete than this candid retrospect, which contains not a single line of special pleading, and which is as free from sensitive bias as if Mr. Wilson were dealing with an epoch of ancient history. Even as to those parts of it which deal with

* Division and Reunion, 1829-1889. By Woodrow Wilson. Ph.D., LL.D. 16mo, pp. 345. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

ante-bellum events, this calm and perfectly-poised presentation could not have been made ten or fifteen years ago. The tone of the volume can but have a very great influence upon other writers who may hereafter choose to cover the same six decades, or portions of the period, in more elaborate and ambitious volumes.

Mr. Wilson was perhaps wise in very greatly condensing the events of his last two decades, but he would have rendered students a convenient service if he had been willing to take the risk of writing rather more fully upon

events so recent as to make historical perspective difficult. Upon the whole, he has achieved a brilliant success in this path-finding little "Epoch." We shall await with much interest the appearance of Professor Burgess' work covering essentially the same period. Mr. Wilson's Character Sketch of the new Cleveland Cabinet, which forms the leading feature of this month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS, may be regarded as continuing to the latest moment his critical study of our party history and our administrative system.

STANLEY WATERLOO'S NOVEL OF THE CANADIAN BORDER.*

It happens occasionally that a story is written which is both highly entertaining as a piece of fiction and noteworthy because of its relation to some pressing public question. Such a work is the latest volume from the pen of Mr. Stanley Waterloo, one of the foremost literary men upon the Chicago press. The scenes of "An Odd Situation" are located upon a farm which originated from the union of two properties, one lying in the province of Ontario and one in good old "York State." This union took place upon the marriage of a sturdy young agriculturist of the States with a winsome, red-cheeked daughter of the Dominion. In the new household all goes on in a most happy way until an unforeseen element is introduced, bringing with it inconvenience, perplexity and finally tragedy. A neighbor of the young people, who was not pleasantly inclined toward them, brings to the farm the revenue officers of both the Canadian and the United States governments, who henceforth keep a strict watch in behalf of their respective countries.

The grievances growing out of this cross-linear condition Mr. Waterloo has depicted at large with such fidelity, such grasp of the situation and with such a humorous sense of its absurdity that the result is irresistible. People upon both sides of the line will laugh heartily at the position of a farmer whose hens persist in laying in Ontario, and do not consider that their owner must pay duty before he can carry their eggs to his kitchen in New York State. "An Odd Situation," in its relation to the question of Canadian annexation to the Republic, has been compared with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in its bearing on slavery abolition. In not a few respects this comparison is a very just one, though from the nature of Mr. Waterloo's problem one expects and finds a richly humorous treatment.

Aside from the political question involved we have given us some of the most graphic descriptions of farm life and character which have appeared in American fiction. One who is familiar with country existence in the United States will find little exaggeration in the por-



STANLEY WATERLOO.

trayal of "John Cross," the strongest character of the story, or in the statements of vicious dietary habits which prevail among our rural population to so alarming an extent. The author has prefixed each chapter with a bit of his swinging, "catchy" verse, which makes a grateful addition to a delightful and novel book.

* An Odd Situation. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo, pp. 311. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. \$1.25.

OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

The French War and the Revolution. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 431. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

These pages of book notes have upon several occasions referred with approval to the fine scholarly activity shown by our present school of students and writers in the field of American history. Somewhat similar in scope to the series in which Prof. Woodrow Wilson's volume, noticed above, belongs, is another series now issuing from the press of the Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, which is to be completed in four volumes, the second of which has now appeared. The first covered the Colonial era and was from the pen of Dr.

Fisher, of Yale, whose eminent talents as a historian are universally recognized. The second volume deals with the French war and the Revolution, and the author of it is Prof. William Sloane, of Princeton University. Gen. Francis A. Walker is preparing the volume upon the period of the Adoption of the Constitution and National Consolidation, and Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia College, is writing upon the period from the conclusion of peace in 1815 to the end of reconstruction. Professor Sloane's book discovers a very distinct unity in the period beginning with the old French war of 1756, and ending with the treaty of peace, which concluded our struggle for independence in 1783. It was a period in which the colonies learned to co-operate, and really developed those new and modern principles of federal political structure, and of the relationship of the taxing authority to legislative rep-

resentation, which subsequently took definitive form in the Constitution, and which have taught important lessons to many other governments. Professor Sloane's book is very much more than a mere narrative dealing with well-known facts. It is a strong, philosophical presentation of the period as a whole from the standpoint of a broad and mature student of political institutions. The author has undoubtedly made excellent use of original materials as a basis for his statements of fact. But the chief value of his book lies in its well-reasoned presentation of our political evolution in the period in which the colonies first learned how to act together and first began to perceive the nature of the federative principle.

The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada of 1854. By Frederick E. Haynes, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 70. Baltimore: The American Economic Association. 75 cents.

The newest monograph in the publications of the American Economic Association is upon the reciprocity treaty with Canada of 1854, by Frederick E. Haynes, Ph.D. Mr. Haynes has produced a very scholarly and a very perspicacious and trustworthy essay, dealing first with the articles of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, then with the history of its negotiation, and then with its practical working. An appendix contains valuable statistics upon trade between Canada and the United States. The constantly increasing interest in all questions affecting the relationship of the two halves of the North American continent lends a particular importance to Mr. Haynes' very excellent production.

York. By James Raine, M.A., D.C.L. "Historic Towns" series. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

In the series of "Historic Towns," which the Rev. William Hunt, M.A., now edits as successor to the late Edward A. Freeman, the latest volume is upon York, the ancient capital of the north of England. Its history has been inseparably connected with every period of British history from the earliest records. Mr. Raine has devoted his space chiefly to the early history of the town, and has scant space left for any account of its present life and arrangements.

War Talks of Confederate Veterans. Compiled and edited by George S. Bernard. Octavo, pp. 358. Petersburg, Va.: Fenn & Owen. \$2.

Most of the material of this interesting volume of war reminiscences was originally presented in the form of addresses before the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans of Petersburg, Va. The body of the book is taken up with personal anecdote of officers and privates in regard to Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, the final surrenders of Lee and Johnston and other epochs of the war. Geo. S. Bernard, Esq., the compiler and editor, has taken great pains to verify the accounts from all available sources, and has furnished the text with portraits, maps and other illustrations. The value of the volume lies in its reliability and in the details of its local coloring.

Heroes of the Goodwin Sands. By Rev. Thomas Stanley Treanor, M.A. 12mo, pp. 255. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Along the Kentish coast, south of London, lies an extensive, very treacherous quicksand, known as the "Goodwin Sands." It is near the usual course of the vast shipping between London and the various continental seaports, and at times more than a hundred vessels have been anchored at once between the sands and the main coast. The wreckage upon these treacherous shallows has been terrible, and the work of the lifeboats' crews stationed near is one of the highest kind of heroism. It is the simple narrative of these noble sailors of the lifeboats and of their labors in particular cases that Rev. Treanor writes. As chaplain to a seamen's mission, and also as an official of a national "Lifeboat Institution," he has had the best possible opportunities to appreciate the hardy, brave, unassuming men who have saved so much property and so many lives. He speaks plainly and most effectively out of his own experience, and a book of very great human interest results. The Fleming H. Revell Company, publishers of the volume, have given it an attractive binding and there is an abundance of good illustration.

A Winter in North China. By Rev. F. M. Morris. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Two or three years ago the (English) Baptist Missionary Society sent out a deputation to examine the work in the field of Northern China. One of the men chosen for this trip was the Rev. F. M. Morris, and he has thrown into book form an interesting, valuable account of his observations. Fresh, keen

relations are given of the social and religious condition of the region investigated, and the volume makes excellent general reading. It abounds in items of interest in regard to travel, worship, buildings and like matters, given in the form of letters. The two chapters at the end are somewhat more pretentious, treating of the "Religions of China" and "Missionary Work and Methods." Mr. Morris's view of evangelical work in China is broad and intelligent, and the result of his investigations is a most optimistic belief in its useful future as well as present value.

Glimpses of the World: Prepared under the supervision of John L. Stoddard. Size 11 x 13 inches, pp. 549. Sold only by subscription. Chicago: The Werner Company. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. \$4.75 to \$10.

John L. Stoddard's "views" are famous everywhere in America; and Mr. Stoddard's bits of comment as he stands before the screen upon which his stereopticon throws successively the photographs of the world's most interesting and wonderful treasures,—whether of natural scenery or of architecture, or of other works of man's device,—are long remembered by all who hear them for their grace, terseness and general felicity. This large portfolio of photographic reproductions "of the marvelous works of God and man" has at the foot of each page a bit of explanatory comment which for the first time puts into cold type the remarks that so many thousands have been wont to hear from the lips of that silver-tongued traveler, Mr. Stoddard. This album is a work which can be most heartily commended for families or for schools. To those who have not had the pleasure of extensive foreign travel it will be a partial substitute; while to those who have traveled much it preserves in convenient and systematic form many hundreds of scenes which a turning of the pages will recall to grateful memory.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. 16mo, pp. 505. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.50.

The small European guide book which was planned and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman, and compiled in detail by Edward King, has gone through many different editions since its first appearance in 1883, and it can be most emphatically commended for its accuracy and its intelligent presentation of the things essential to the traveler.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Eminent Persons: Biographies Reprinted from the Times. Vol. II., 1876-1881. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

We noticed the first volume of this series in the March number of the REVIEW. The second volume brings together some thirty obituary notices from the London *Times* during the years 1876-1881. Some of the greatest names in the necrology of this period are Harriet Martineau, M. Thiers, Pope Pius IX., Professor Clifford, George Eliot, Carlyle, Beaconsfield, Dean Stanley and Garfield. These volumes will make a very useful library for biographical reference.

Louis Agassiz: His Life and Work. By Charles Frederick Holder, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Charles F. Holder has the honor of writing the first two volumes of G. P. Putnam's Sons "Leaders in Science Series"—the first upon Darwin and the one just appearing on Agassiz. Diverse as these two great minds were in their views of nature, their personalities were much alike. Mr. Holder's treatment of the great Swiss-American naturalist is mainly biographical and is intended for popular reading. Two features worthy of note are a chapter on the "Agassiz Memorials" and an extensive bibliography. The volume is variously and fully illustrated.

Convent Life of George Sand. Translated by Maria Ellery MacKaye. 16mo, pp. 230. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

People generally are interested in the youthful life of personages who finally become famous. "George Sand," whatever else she was or was not, was certainly an intensely interesting personality from beginning to end. Miss MacKaye has translated from "L'Histoire De Ma Vie" the portion which covers the convent life of the girl Aurore Dupin. This makes a well-defined period of the great French woman's life and has some peculiar attractions which will lose little in Miss MacKaye's English resetting.

ESSAYS.

Reveries of a Bachelor ; or, A Book of the Heart. By Ik Marvel. 12mo, pp. 237. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Dream Life : A Fable of the Seasons. By Ik Marvel. 16mo, pp. 220. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

All lovers of these two bewitching volumes will welcome their appearance in Charles Scribner's Sons "New Edgewood Edition" printed from new plates and bound in very attractive fashion. "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life" by virtue of what Mr. Mitchell in a preface of 1883 denominates their "homely old-style quality" have a subtle and perennial charm. In the minds of a good many readers they are associated in happy memories with "Prue and I," Irving's essays and very probably with the familiar, kindly pages of *Holland*. It is a most welcome fact that the popularity of such works—of true tender sentiment—continues, in spite of the exaggerated and pessimistic mass of writing in these closing decades of our century.

The Genesis of Art Form. An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics. By George Lansing Raymond, L.H.D. Octavo, pp. 333. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

Professor Raymond, of Princeton College, is a writer who proves in his own capacities that the artistic and the critical faculties may be united in one man. Both his poetry and his critical work in æsthetics have met with most cordial reception. "The Genesis of Art Form, an Essay in Comparative Æsthetics" is a study of those fundamental principles of creative art which are due to the fact that the artist works through material nature. Hence Professor Raymond's inquiry is not so much what is in the mind of the poet or musician as what are the ways in which they mold language and sound so as to convey their revelations. Well selected and most abundant examples from the fields of poetry, music, sculpture, painting and architecture are given as explanatory of the principles laid down. Some of the important topics treated are "Unity and Comparison," "Principality," "Subordination," "Grouping and Organic Form," "Repetition, Alteration and Alternation," etc. The volume contains very ample pictorial illustration. Professor Raymond has written in such a way as to interest both the theoretic student of art form and those interested in it from a practical artists' standpoint.

Plato and Platonism. A Series of Lectures. By Walter Pater. 12mo, pp. 256. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

All scholarly lovers of philosophy, of æsthetics, of noble thought, of elevated style, will greet a new volume from the eminent English art critic. Mr. Pater's work has throughout the unity which comes from a profound individuality. We recognize the same essential qualities in "Plato and Platonism" as in "The Renaissance" and his other previously published works. The present volume consists of a series of lectures delivered to "young students of philosophy." With abundant direct reference to the works of the philosopher-poet, Mr. Pater discusses in his thorough way Plato's relation to Socrates and to the Sophists, his genius, his doctrine, his æsthetics, etc. He devotes a chapter each to "Lacedæmon" and to "The Republic."

Ruminations : The Ideal American Lady and Other Essays. By Paul Siegvolk. 12mo, pp. 429. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Siegvolk's book bears very strong resemblance to his earlier "A Bundle of Papers." There is hardly an important topic connected with modern social and individual life upon which the quiet pen of the author does not have something to say. In these pages one may find a most genial companionship by the fireside and gain, perhaps, a calmer view of literature, life, death and society. Though his chapters give ample evidence of a wide reading, Mr. Siegvolk's characteristic attitude is that of a self-contained, original observer of his own thoughts and experience and those of others. These "Ruminations"—a happily chosen word—are arranged under such headings as "Concerning Women," "Shreds of Character," "Social Hints and Studies," etc. For many the chats upon "Author and Artist" may appear the most fresh and most timely.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Civilization's Inferno ; or, Studies in the Social Cellar. By B. O. Flower. 12mo, pp. 237. Boston : Arena Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the *Arena*, performs for Boston a task somewhat similar to that which has been rendered for New York by Mr. Jacob Riis. Mr. Flower presents a series

of studies of life in the most wretched tenement houses of the New England metropolis, and draws dark and frightful pictures, which are presented with such contrasts as to arouse the spirit of reform. Mr. Flower's nature is intensely ardent and progressive, and it is good for Boston that it should possess in him a citizen so outspoken and courageous and an editor so fearless and so unwavering in the zeal of the reformer.

Socialism Exposed and Refuted. By Rev. Victor Cathrein, S.J. 12mo, pp. 164. New York : Benziger Brothers. 75 cents.

The little work by the Rev. Victor Cathrein, of the Jesuit Society, in refutation of the arguments for socialism, has gone through a number of editions in Germany. It has been translated into English by the Rev. James Conway, of Woodstock College (not the Rev. Father John Conway of St. Paul). The book is a concise and clear argument, but it will not be deemed at all formidable by thinkers who cherish the socialistic ideal. Its fault would seem to be an attempt to prove altogether too much, and a failure to draw the line between what is reasonable and practicable in the improvement of social organization by means of the action of the state, and what is most advantageously to be left to individual initiative and control.

The Crowning Sin of the Age : The Perversion of Marriage. By Brevard D. Sinclair. 12mo, pp. 94. Boston : H. L. Hastings.

The Rev. B. D. Sinclair, of Newburyport, Mass., some time ago preached a very outspoken sermon entitled, "The Crowning Sin of the Age," under which characterization he referred to the perversion of marriage. He has enlarged his sermon into a book which has the commendation of eminent clergymen and moralists, including Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Vincent, the Rev. Drs. McCosh, Deems and Cuyler and various others.

Hand-Book of Chicago's Charities. 12mo, pp. 178. Chicago : Published by the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections.

A hand-book of the charities of Chicago would be interesting and valuable at any time; but of course it will have a value tenfold enhanced from the fact that so many persons interested in all kinds of charitable and reformatory work will visit Chicago this year. The book is published by the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections, and can be procured from Edwin M. Colvin, Monroe, street, Chicago.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The World of the Unseen. An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space to Things Eternal. By Arthur Willink. 12mo, pp. 190. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Rev. Arthur Willink treats of a difficult subject and one in which it is very easy to become extravagant or mystical. He has, however, broached and defended his theory with great moderation, though to some minds he may fail to carry conviction through lack of a sufficiently deep metaphysical basis. He starts with an explanation of the mathematical theory of the "fourth dimension" of space, in which he believes departed spirits exist, "unseen but not invisible." In the light of a belief in a series of higher spaces he speaks briefly of the resurrection of Christ, the ministry of the angels and many like topics. The book is at least a sane and worthy contribution to the study of the important question involved.

The Safe Side. A Theistic Refutation of the Divinity of Christ. By Richard M. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 475. New York : Published by the Author. \$1.50.

The present time is one of great religious discussion in America as elsewhere. Books are written from every conceivable standpoint and the candid student of religious problems will welcome every honest effort at their solution, while not yielding his own individual right of judgment. Mr. Mitchell's work is an attack upon Christianity—its Bible, its church, its doctrine, its founder. Firmly fixed in the belief of a divine existence and the necessity for a religious life in man, the author presents the thesis : The divinity of Christ can be disproved ; being disproved, the whole Christian system falls. Mr. Mitchell has been a thorough student of recent biblical criticism and he uses its results freely. He goes far beyond the conservative Unitarian position, for he attacks even the ethical teaching of Jesus. Many orthodox readers will sympathize somewhat with the view Mr. Mitchell takes of the clergy. He emphasizes strongly the great amount of social wealth which yearly goes to support church "club houses" and the ministry, which to him appears a serious waste. Generally speaking, the volume has been produced in a spirit of great candor. Throughout, it is ably written, in clear, fitting language. There are some passages which seem to show an impatience not thoroughly consistent with a philosophic disinterestedness.

Agnosticism, New Theology, and Old Theology on the Natural and the Supernatural. By Rev. Joseph Selinger. Paper, 12mo, pp. 79. Milwaukee: Hoffman Brothers' Company. 25 cents.

This is a treatise written originally for theological students, but revised so as to be quite readable for the average intelligent student of the great religious problems discussed. The writer views things from the standpoint of the Catholic Church, but his insight into the positions of Agnosticism and new theology is deep, fresh and candid. The main theme is the relation of the natural and the supernatural orders as they find place in the Christian religion.

Moses, the Servant of God. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Rev. F. B. Meyer has won a wide reputation as a voluminous writer of evangelical literature. The present volume is one of a series on "Old Testament Heroes," and gives an interesting history of the great Hebrew leader from birth to death, based upon the biblical narrative. There are very numerous students of Old Testament biography who will need and enjoy this able, connected account of Moses.

The Decalogue. By Elizabeth Wordsworth. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Each of the "Ten Commandments" furnishes a starting point for the wise and reverent talks to young women which comprise this volume. Miss Wordsworth gave these talks originally at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and they are entirely Episcopalian in spirit, but without any narrowness, and with genuine penetration to the religious needs of living young women. A truly helpful, inspiring book.

Wit and Humor of the Bible. A Literary Study. By Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D.D. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Shutter is widely known to American liberal Christianity as pastor of the First Universalist Church of Minneapolis. He has also made many appearances before the public as a lecturer and contributor to the reviews. "Wit and Humor of the Bible" is a most worthy literary study of those elements in the Scriptures and is a summary of several years of investigation. Dr. Shutter is certainly a pioneer in this field, and he has done his work in a reverent, sympathetic, masterly way. He draws his examples from both New and Old Testaments and writes of humorous characters, "The Sense of Humor in Jesus," "Proverbs and Epigrammatic Sayings," "Wit and Logic," "The Use of Ridicule," etc.

Thoroughness: Talks to Young Men. By Thain Davidson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

Rev. Thain Davidson writes with great force and frankness to young men. He thoroughly believes that a religious belief should show itself in all the relations of life, in manliness, in business integrity, in sincerity and in energy. His characteristic tone is one of vigorous, intelligent faith which is in touch with the needs of young men in this present day.

The Secret of Character Building. By John B. De Motte. A.M. 12mo, pp. 142. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

Dr. De Motte's volume ought to be put into the hands of such persons as are inclined to trust to luck or inspiration in character formation. The author wisely and clearly forces upon our attention the fact of the physical basis of character and the necessity of forming right habits of nerve reaction. The little book is calculated to make a good many people think. It will be of special service to young people inclined to sentimental views of goodness.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Living Method for Learning How to Think in French. By Charles F. Kroeh, A.M. 12mo, pp. 152. Hoboken, N. J.: Published by the Author.

Prof. Charles F. Kroeh, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, christens his method for the oral acquisition of foreign tongues the "Living Method." It seems to us to have a marked philosophical and practical superiority to other systems, as an examination of its merits will readily convince the inquirer. The essential point in Professor Kroeh's method is that one must "live in French;" he must associate day after day with his own actions as he performs them, the correct French phrase which describes them. In this way direct con-

nection is made between the foreign language and the action while the learner must eliminate from his mind all thought of the English phrases. The other features of the system are a worthy support to this fundamental principle. "The Living Method for Learning How to Think in French" has been issued and there are in preparation other numbers of the series for German, Spanish, Italian, etc.

English Prose Selections. Edited by Henry Craik. 12mo, pp. 604. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

The series of "Selections from English Prose," of which the first volume has appeared, will be a most valuable one. Three following volumes will complete the series, which is uniform with Ward's "Selections from the English Poets," and is in two editions—a "Cabinet" and a "Student's." The peculiar aim of this series is to illustrate by extracts from principal and most characteristic writers the development of English prose. Sufficient biographical remark is made on each author, and followed by such critical analysis of his style and methods as to show his historical position. An introduction on "The Earlier History of English Prose," is written by W. P. Ker for this first volume, and the biographical-critical notices of individual authors are by Hales, Saintsbury, Collins, Gosse and others, including the general editor of the series, Henry Craik. Volume one deals with English prose from Mandeville to the close of the fifteenth century. Some of the more important names of this period are Wycliffe, Pecoek, Caxton, Sir Thomas More, Ascham, Sidney, Hooker, Dodge and Dekker. The publishing features of the work are excellent.

Hume's Treatise of the Morals, and Selections from the Treatise of the Passions. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Ginn & Co. are to issue an "Ethical Series" of six numbers, edited by Prof. E. Hershey Sneath, of Yale. Each member of the series will consist of selections from one of the leading systems in modern ethics, together with explanatory and critical notes by competent authority. Such a project as this is in line with the best elements of progressive teaching, and it aims particularly to bring the undergraduate student of ethics face to face with the main principles of the systems themselves. The series deals rather with the history of ethics than with its theory, though it is needless to say modern methods do not allow the separation of the two. The first number has appeared and contains the whole of Hume's original treatise on morals, and selections from his work on the "Passions." Dr. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia College, writes for it an able introduction of some fifty pages and adds a brief biography and bibliography.

A Study of Child Nature from the Kindergarten Standpoint. By Elizabeth Harrison. Fourth Edition. 12mo, pp. 207. Chicago: Chicago Kindergarten College.

Miss Harrison as a woman and as principal of a Kindergarten College has a very great reverence for Froebel. This edition of her "Study of Child Nature" is the fourth, and we will simply remind our readers that it is a sound, practical, present day treatise. The author discusses in the unpretentious style best adapted to the subject—the book is an outgrowth of talks given to mothers and teachers in Chicago—but with thorough insights into principles and facts, the education of the child's "Body," "Mind" and "Soul." All educators, using that word in the broadest sense, ought to find something to interest them here.

Chaucer. By Alfred W. Pollard, M.A. Macmillan's "Literature Primers." 16mo, pp. 142. New York: Macmillan & Co. 35 cents.

Mr. Alfred W. Pollard's name is known to many workers in the field of early English literature through his able editing of "English Miracle Plays." His little volume on Chaucer, belonging to Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s "Literature Primers," is especially marked by its scholarly conservatism upon the doubtful points of Chaucer's life and work. While by no means neglecting the Canterbury Tales, Mr. Pollard gives ample space to the minor poems, as well as to the data of the poet's life.

Greek-English Word-List. By Robert Baird. 12mo, pp. 43. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

Professor Baird, of the Greek chair in Northwestern University, has chosen about a thousand of the most common words in classic Greek prose. He has then arranged them in groups best calculated to aid the memory in mastering them, and given the English equivalents.

The Theory of Education. By William T. Harris, LL.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 54. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 15 cents.

Mr. Bardeen's convenient series of "School-Room Classics" has reached its fifteenth number. This is a tract by our distinguished Commissioner of Education upon the historical and present-day aspects of the theory of education.

Froebel, and Education by Self-Activity. By H. Courthope Bowen, M.A. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

"The Great Educators" series which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is editing has gained for itself so high a success among progressive teachers that it is superfluous to speak in detail of any member of the series. In the last volume "Froebel and Education by Self-Activity" are discussed by H. Courthope Bowen, M.A., lately University Lecturer at Cambridge on the Theory of Education. His equipment for dealing with the founder of modern educational methods is that of the theoretic student, and that of the practical worker in kindergarten and normal training schools. Every person who wishes to post himself upon the evolution of educational thought can do nothing better than to keep pace with this series.

Select Speeches of Daniel Webster, 1817-1845. With Introduction by A. J. George, A.M. 12mo, pp. 405. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. A. J. George, A.M., Instructor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the Newton, Mass., High School, has done a good deal of valuable editing in English. For the "Select Speeches of Daniel Webster," which belongs to Heath's "English Classics," he writes a fitting introduction and notes which are exactly what are needed to explain the circumstances under which the speeches were given. The nine selections are typical, covering the range of Webster's oratory as lawyer, statesman, politician and eulogist. It is a work which High School and Academy teachers will highly appreciate.

Chesterfield's Letters. Abridged by Edwin Ginn from the edition of Charles Sayle. 12mo, pp. 131. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Ginn & Co. add to their series of "Classics for Children" a selection of the letters of Lord Chesterfield. The abridgment from the edition of Charles Sayle has been made by Edwin Ginn, and an excellent little sketch of the great Englishman's life written by Mr. F. Wheaton. The series of which this is a member cannot be surpassed as a means of introducing into schools in worthy form the best writings of the world.

Les Prosateurs Français du XIX. Siècle. By C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

Professor Fontaine's "French Prose Writers of the 19th Century" is a worthy addition to the equipment needed by the teacher of French literature. A brief biographical notice (in French) is given of thirty-seven of the greatest masters of French prose in our century, together with representative selections from their productions. The list does not exclude names familiar in the field of poetry, *e.g.*, Gautier and Alfred de Musset. The historical and grammatical notes are in English. This work follows the very favorably received "French Poets of the 19th Century" of the same author.

Andersen's Märchen. Edited with Notes and Vocabulary by O. B. Super, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 84. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

O. B. Super, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages in Dickinson College, has edited for Heath's "Modern Language Series," the famous and beautiful tales of Hans Christian Andersen. There is a brief biographical sketch, notes and a very full vocabulary fitting the book for "those who are beginners in the language and need numerous aids, and those more advanced who need early texts for rapid reading or sight translation."

Song Budget Music Series Combined: The Song Budget, The Song Century, The Song Patriot. Octavo, pp. 241. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Mr. C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a name familiar to most of the teachers of the country. The three song-books for public schools which he has published in past years, he is now able to furnish bound in one convenient volume, which preserves the low rate of the original "Song Budget," "Song Century" and "Song Patriot." The book is eminently adapted for the use of schools and educational gatherings.

The Text-Books of Comenius. An Address by W. H. Maxwell, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 24. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

This little pamphlet is an address delivered before the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in 1892, and is an interesting, illustrated study of Comenius' "Orbis Pictus." It is virtually a contribution to the history of the evolution of text-books.

Le Mare au Diable, by George Sand; **L'Evasion du Duc de Beaufort,** by Alexandre Dumas; **La Cigale chez les Fourmis,** by Legouve and Labiche; **Pêcheur D'Islande,** by Pierre Loti, and **L'Arrabbiata,** by Paul Heyse. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

These five little books all belong to the very admirable "Modern Language Series" of D. C. Heath & Co. In each case they are to be specially recommended in that they belong to the literature of our own century. The German number (L'Arrabbiata) has a vocabulary as well as notes.

Practical Pocketbook of Photography. By Dr. E. Vogel. Translated from the second German edition. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Dr. Vogel has been for many years a recognized authority on everything that pertains to photography. His latest work is a short guide to the practice of all the usual photographic processes, and is written to meet the needs of the beginner as well as those of the professional.

A Manual of Current Shorthand, Orthographic and Phonetic. By Henry Sweet, M.A. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This is a script shorthand, the intention of the author being to produce a system of writing with the legibility of long-hand but with greater briefness. Each letter of the alphabet is given a separate character, and these are joined into words, considerable speed being gained by contractions. It cannot be used for reporting purposes, and it is doubtful if its legibility exceeds that of any of the phonographic systems in general use.

The Game of Red, White and Blue. By M. H. Throop. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

This little card game is a successful attempt to combine pleasure and historical instruction in the lines of American biography and military, constitutional, social, industrial development. Teachers will do well to examine the cards.

Verbal Quartettes. By Alice Werner Steinbrecker. New York: William Beverly Harrison. 50 cents.

With the same general method as the above, this device is intended to help beginners in the French and German languages. The principles of the game are based on those of the old and familiar game of "authors." French, German and English equivalent words are arranged in parallel columns on the cards.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Electrical Experiments: A Manual of Instructive Amusement. By G. E. Bonney. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. G. E. Bonney is the author of several works upon electrical science of a popular nature and intended for the purposes of beginners. In "Electrical Experiments" his object is entirely practical. He gives such directions that the amateur learner may make much of his own apparatus and direct his experiments so as to obtain "instructive amusement." A large number of illustrations accompany the clearly-written text.

How to Manage the Dynamo. A Handbook for Ship Engineers, Electric Light Engineers and Electro-Platers. By S. R. Bottone. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

In previous works Mr. Bottone has gone over a great deal of ground in regard to the construction and theory of electrical engineering. The present handbook is "intended specially for the use of those who being thoroughly good engineers and capable of managing ship or land engines, find themselves suddenly called upon to undertake the management of the dynamo of an electric light or electro-plating installation."

Carlsbad: A Medico-practical Guide. By Emil Kleen, M.D. 12mo, pp. 101. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

In this little "medico-practical guide" Dr. Kleen has aimed to give to the Anglo-American information about Carlsbad and its waters. Some of his chapter headings are: "Who Ought and Who Ought Not to Go to Carlsbad," "Life in Carlsbad," "The City," etc. He gives facts in regard to hotels, amusements, street travel, etc. Dr. Kleen, being a practical physician at the famous Bohemian resort, has crowded a great deal into a comparatively small space.

Keep Your Mouth Shut. A Popular Treatise on Mouth Breathing. By Fred A. A. Smith, M.D. 12mo, pp. 73. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

The author of this little treatise lays great stress upon the importance of an early attention to right habits of breathing. He traces a large percentage of the diseases of adults to pernicious mouth breathing, permitted in infancy. There is an appendix on "Ophthalmia in New-Born Children," by Drs. Smith and Swan M. Burnett.

POETRY.

Kindesliebe: A Romance of Fatherland. By Henry Faulkner Darnell. 12mo, pp. 188. Philadelphia: MacCulla & Co. \$1.

In very musical verse "Kindesliebe" gives its readers a long, satisfactory insight into Alpine Europe at the time of the Reformation. The poem as a whole is narrative and abounds in passages of description showing high poetic power—but there are not wanting many dramatic movements. There is a quiet, chaste, delicate simplicity in the whole production which adds greatly to the charm of genuine melody and feeling. The author, Rev. Henry Faulkner Darnell, has heretofore written a considerable number of very favorably-received works in poetry and fiction.

Voices from Flower-Land. Original Couplets. By Emily E. Reader. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

This is a "birthday book," each day of the year being given the name of a flower, its corresponding sentiment and an appropriate couplet by Miss Reader. The usual space for autographs is allowed. There are a number of illustrations by Ada Brooke and indexes of flowers and sentiments are given.

Golden Rods: A Series of Poems. By W. Hibbert-Ware. Paper, 12mo, pp. 56. Trenton: Published by the Author.

A number of the verses in this little volume will stand the test of being read aloud very well. There is far too little originality of subject or treatment to satisfy a cultivated taste, but the author evidently has a true poetic feeling.

FICTION.

A Roman Singer. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

We again refer the readers of the REVIEW who are interested in Mr. Crawford's work to the critical notice of some length in our January number. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce that they will soon add the latest revised forms of "Paul Patoff" and "An American Politician." These will complete their excellent uniform edition of the "cosmopolitan" novelist's production so far.

Cosmopolis. A Novel. By Paul Bourget. Authorized Edition. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Tait Sons & Co. \$1.50; paper, 50 cents.

One who wishes to read this piece of fiction which has been so much talked about for some weeks will naturally get the authorized edition of Tait, Sons & Company. They publish it in very handsome binding and excellent features in all points. Bourget has in this "drama of passion," in an eminently modern, and we might add eminently French spirit, aimed to show that beneath the apparent uniformity of cosmopolitanism, "the most irreducible datum . . . is that special force of heredity which slumbers . . . but is ready to awaken as soon as a passion touches the groundwork of the man's nature." It is in pursuance of this idea that he chooses the Rome of our day as his stage and presents characters from the varied nationalities which flock to the

seven-hilled city, led by pride, or ennui, or desire to escape national limitations.

Marriage. By Susan Edmonstone Ferrier. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 350-324. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2 50.

Roberts Brothers continue their good work in giving the public new complete editions of standard series in fiction. They are publishing in a very attractive form the three novels of Miss Ferrier—"Marriage," "The Inheritance" and "Destiny"—giving two volumes to each work and a charming frontispiece to each volume by Frank T. Merrill. This edition is the only perfect one of these works, as the previous ones have all been abridged. Miss Ferrier's success was very great when her stories were first published. Scott, with whom she had close social connections, was particularly pleased with her productions, though their satirical, humorous quality is far different from his own. Miss Ferrier was fortunate enough to live in Edinburgh at a time when it was a literary center of brilliance. Her novels may, roughly speaking, be classed with those of Miss Austen and Miss Edgeworth, all being realistic studies of social life from rather narrow but thoroughly adequate experience. The first volume of "Marriage" includes a very interesting biographical and critical notice of the authoress reprinted from a *Temple Bar* magazine article of November, 1878.

The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford. Edited by his Friend Reuben Shapcott. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$1.

An experience somewhat like that of Robert Elsmere is outlined in Mark Rutherford. He, too, is an English clergyman doomed by a progressive nature to find himself out of sympathy with his work and surroundings. The story is touching, pathetic, but not overstrained, and is told with remarkable simplicity. It gives us the revelation of a single human life whose internal history is more real, more close to us than its external events. Books of this character are increasing, but we presume their authors might answer truthfully that *lives* with such experiences are more and more easily found at present.

Old Miss Audrey: A Chronicle of a Quiet Village. By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is to be highly commended in its efforts to supply the public with religious fiction of real literary worth. "Old Miss Audrey," belonging to the "Oak Leaf Series," is a thoroughly wholesome story of middle-class English village life. It is written in a sensible spirit and ought to leave strong, pleasant impressions upon the minds of its readers, young or old. There are a number of illustrations.

King Zub. By Walter Herries Pollock. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Pollock's new volume contains, besides one or two short pathetic stories, a number of richly amusing ones. Of these latter, "Sir Jocelyn's Cap" was written with Walter Besant and "Mated by Magic" with Mr. Brander Matthews. There is also a translation from the French edition of Tourgueneff's story, called in French "Trois Rencontres." Mr. Pollock relies mainly upon incident or "situation" for his effects, but there is in these brief sketches a wholesome and taking humor of a delicate quality.

Hearts of Oak: A Story of Nelson and the Navy. By Gordon Stables, M.D. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff. \$1.25.

Ever since Cooper, in the early part of our century first really opened the field of sea-life to the story writer, youth of all countries have delighted in reading about that life. Mr. Stables' book is a boy's tale of stirring adventure and fighting, in which the English hero Nelson is a main character. The interest will culminate in the vivid account of the terrific battle of the Nile (including Mrs. Hemans' "Casibianca") and in the death of the great Nelson. Boys will doubtless not be disturbed by the "British bragging" which occurs here and there in the course of the story. The book is well illustrated.

List, Ye Landsmen! A Romance of Incident. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.

Mr. Russell has made a considerable reputation as a writer of stories of the sea. The thread of genuine romance in "List, Ye Landsmen," is slight enough, but the author's

pen shows considerable mastery in its description of sea life and delineation of the characteristic traits of seamen. The main charm of the book lies in its style. It is written in the autobiographic form of fiction.

The Story of John Trevennick. By Walter C. Rhoads. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is an exceedingly bright, wholesome tale of contemporary English life. The interest centers about a young collegian who is tempted into smuggling liquor as a means of raising funds to pay his debts. Through the treachery of a supposed friend he is discovered, and his father—a stern, honest, Cornish squere—turns him out of the house. The hero's career for some years thereafter gives a thorough proof of his manliness, and we are ready to hear of the reconciliation with his father and the winning of the girl whom he loved. The other characters are also real people and furnish us excellent company throughout the pages of the book.

Julian Karslake's Secret. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Needell. 12mo, pp. 506. Boston: Bradley & Woodruff.

This novel of Mrs. Needell's is frankly a love story, but it is considerably more than that, and it carries us a good way beyond the marriage point. "Julian Karslake" is a young English clergyman. He unselfishly shields a criminal brother and thereby, through the machinations of an enemy and former rival, appears a villainous man to his own wife. She has seen him in such relations as to lead her to think him untrue, and he is cast between the alternatives of betraying his brother or bearing the sufferings and accusations of his wife. The plot presents the trio of a villain, a saint and a woman of idealistic intellectual tendencies. The true center of the book is in the heroic, though we think, overdrawn struggle of the clergyman.

Keith Deramore. By the author of "Miss Molly." 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

This is a story of the romantic type, and of rather improbable though by no means impossible development. The few important characters introduced are very clearly and well drawn; one is a quite unusual type, and reveals a good deal of power in the author. It is a live story of more than ordinary interest. The scenes are in England, and we might wish that a little touch of external nature had been given us in some portions of the book, "Keith Deramore" is by the author of "Miss Molly."

Loaded Dice. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Fawcett has chosen Paris as the scene of his present novel and has brought upon the stage American, English and continental character. He opens the story with a reference to Dumas's "Le Demi-Monde" and the plot, characters and atmosphere of the novel bear a very considerable likeness to

those of the drama. The American writer has, however, infused a more tragic element into his creation than we find in the Frenchman's work.

"I Forbid the Banns!" By Frank Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

Some readers may possibly wish that Mr. Moore had treated the really serious subject of this book in a more elevated style. He introduces us to a young girl who holds in all sincerity "advanced views" upon the forms of marriage. Her own experience in love, however, teaches her after considerable social unpleasantness and pain that the world is not yet ready for the ideal theoretic views of the "carnisologists." The interest of the book lies more in the comparative novelty of its situation than in the play of character. The important scenes are in London.

A Mere Cypher. A Novel. By Mary Angela Dickens. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

"A Mere Cypher," the author states, has been previously published in serial form under the title "A Modern Judith." It is, as its name might lead one to think, a very pessimistic story. It is, furthermore, very tragic, and from beginning to end has that strained, painful tone which delights so many readers of fiction. The story has the redeeming features of an artistic unity and simplicity. The style also has a subtle power in certain portions of the book.

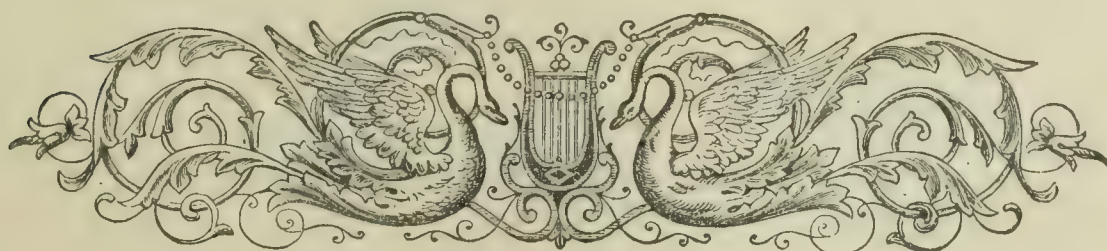
Christine. A Novel. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Miss Sergeant's novel is one with a good deal of movement, plot and character drawing. The scenes are laid among English people in Egypt, but the author has not chosen to give us much local coloring. The interest lies in the strong contrasts of character, which are well brought out, and in the rather intricate relation of events. Miss Sergeant is author of "Beyond Recall," "A Life Sentence," and other works.

REFERENCE.

The Statesman's Year-Book. 1893. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. 12mo, pp. 1187. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Incomparably the most useful and valuable of the publications which in any wise enter its peculiar field is the Statesman's Year-Book, a statistical and historical survey of all the States and governments, great and small, of the entire civilized world. It is edited by Mr. J. Scott Keltie, one of the secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, and is so carefully compiled and revised as to be regarded everywhere as having practically official authority. The issue for 1893 has a valuable new political map of the southern half of Africa, showing treaties, agreements, etc., and a map to elucidate the critical situation on the frontier of the Pamirs in Central Asia.



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Theories on Development. J. J. Jansway.
Chemistry of Development with Anadol. C. L. Mitchell.

American Journal of Politics.—New York.

The Nicaragua Canal. John R. Proctor.
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Stamping of Bankers' Securities.

Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

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A New Identification of "Wuthering Heights." T. Keyworth.

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Masks and Maskers. J. J. Peatfield.
The District of Columbia. Clifford Howard.
Lessons of the Late Election. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
At the Base of the Tamalpais. Charles F. Holder.
The State of Washington. F. I. Vassault.
The Buddhist Hell. Frederic J. Masters.
The Annexation of Hawaii. G. W. Merrill.
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Through London on a Barge. F. M. Holmes.
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Steel for Forgings. Francis Rixson.

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Scripture Inspiration and Modern Biblical Criticism. Archbishop Darby, the Martyr of La Roquette. E. W. Latimer.
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Legitimate Use of an Institution for Children. Mary E. R. Cobb.
The Catholic Church System of Caring for Children. S. Castner.
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Influence of the Greeks on the English Language. F. A. March.
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The Jews and Anti-Judaism. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
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The Evolution of a Summer Town (Chautauqua). G. E. Vincent.
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A Little American Republic (Costa Rica). Capt. G. P. Scriven.
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II. The Mutual Safeguards. J. E. Redmond.
III. Home Rule in Croatia. Donald Crawford.
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Mr. Freeman and the *Quarterly Review*. T. A. Archer.
Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." Julia Wedgwood.
The Teacher's Training of Himself. Rev. J. E. C. Weldon.
Thou Art the Man: Women's Disabilities, etc. Mary S. Aldis.
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The New Hypnotism: A Reply. C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D.
The Unemployed and the Land. Harold E. Moore.
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Useful People.
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The Abyssal Depths of the Sea. J. Carter Beard.
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A Royal Ruin (St. Cloud). Grace I. Bigelow.
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Women Experts in Photography. C. B. Moore.
An Italian Campo Santo. Murat Halstead.
The British Navy. S. Earley-Wilmot.
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The Great Congresses at the World's Fair. Ellen M. Henrotin.

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In Mulberry Bend and Beyond. Helen Campbell.
Curious Customs of Courtship and Marriage. J. C. Beard.
Japanese Industries and Occupations.
The Use and Abuse of the Bath. Josephine E. Martin.

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Realism versus Other Isms. Joseph Kirkland.
Richard Jeffries.
Mr. Stedman on the Nature and Elements of Poetry. A. G. Newcomer.
The Influence of Sea Power. F. S. Bassett, U. S. N.
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Bernard of Clairvaux. C. A. L. Richards.
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Social Life Out West. Mary Markwell.
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Four Months in Afghanistan. E. T. Thackeray.
Ancestors of the House of Orange. M. Ched. Mijatovich.

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The Study of Local History. Willis Broughton.
Use of the King's English. William M. Thayer.
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Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Helen U. Sammis.
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The Scottish School of Rhetoric.—V. A. M. Williams.

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The Proposed University for London. J. G. Fitch.
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Public School Pioneering. George H. Martin.
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Tests of the Senses and Faculties. James McK. Cattell.
Life in a French Lycée. Georges Jamin.
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America's Need of the Nicaragua Canal. Warner Miller.
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Heron Court. Lady Malmesbury.
Upper Burmah. Col. J. C. B. Stopford.
Cargo Steamships. Herbert Russell.
The Great Northern Railway Company and its Locomotives. A. J. Brickwell.

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The Aramaic Gospel. Prof. J. T. Marshall.

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 The Dream as a Revelation. Professor Sully.
 The College of France. Frederic Carrel.
 Urban Populations. Bishop of Bedford.
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 The New Spirit in the Italian Renaissance. J. Addington Symonds.

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 The Science of Municipal Corruption.
 American Winter Resorts. Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton.
 Cost of Silver and the Profits of Mining. James D. Hague.
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 An Appeal to Retire Government Paper Money. M. Brühl.
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 The Electress Sophia of Hanover. Sarah Tytler.
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 Dr. Joseph Priestley. With Portrait.
 Interviews with Miss Frances E. Willard and Lord Randolph Churchill. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.

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 The Roman Catholic Question. Lyman Abbott.

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The Training of Secondary Teachers in Germany. J. J. Findlay.
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 Artillery in Coast Defense. Major A. C. Hansard.
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 The Souchier Prism Telemeter.

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Pottery and the Royal Porcelain Works. Rev. R. Schindler.
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Caterpillars.—V. E. A. Butler.
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 That Franchise Question, from a Woman's Standpoint.
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 Massachusetts Indian Association.
 Union in Work. Ellen Andrews.
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Waring's Peril. A Complete Story. Capt. Charles King.
 The Newspaper Woman's Story. Elizabeth G. Jordan.
 Some Queer Trades. Charles Robinson.
 The Selfishness of "Mourning." C. H. Crandall.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul.

Mount Vernon on the Potomac. Rebecca B. Flandreau.
 The Secrets of the Magic Art. Frederick L. Bancroft.
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 Nymphs' Gardens. Rev. M. G. Watkins.

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 Friedrich Froebel the Mystic, and His Educational Theories. Sarah Corbett.
 The Vestures of the Soul. G. R. S. Mead.
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The Household Cavalry.
The Blue-Coat School.

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Our Largest School of Theology. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
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The Revival: A Symposium.
Songs of the Church. James Strong.
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Missions the Salvation of the Church. James Mathieson.
The Lord's Work in Spain. J. P. Wigstone.
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East African Missions.

Month.—Baltimore.

Agnosticism in Theory and Practice. Rev. John Gerard.
A Double Miracle at Lourdes.
A Lord Mayor of the Olden Time: Whittington. A. S. Whitehead.
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The Divine Office in the Greek Church: The Canonical Hours. Rev. B. Zimmerman.
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The Zambesi Mission.

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Five English Poets. Arthur D. Innes.
The Religion of Persia.—II. Rev. Peter Lilly.
Tunis to Kairwán. Florence Freeman.
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The Women of the World's Fair City. Mrs. M. P. Handy.
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The Art Schools of New York. Margaret Field.

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The Bill of Wrongs: The Home Rule Bill.
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The French-Canadian Habitant. Lady Jephson.
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A Seventeenth Century Schoolmistress: Mrs. Makin. Alice Pollard.
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The New Unionism. Tom Mann.
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England in Egypt. Edward Dicey.
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Railway Rates and the Common Weal. Dr. Hunter.
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What is a Nation? Prof. Mahaffy.
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Whittier's Spiritual Career. J. W. Chadwick.
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Inaccessible Valleys. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace.
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The Inner History of the Waterloo Campaign. Archibald Forbes.
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The Classical Poems of Tennyson. Herbert Paul.
The Dislike to Domestic Service. Miss Clementina Black.
Jewish Wit and Humor. Chief Rabbi Adler.
Hansoms and Their Drivers. W. H. Wilkins.
The Decrease of Crime. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B.
A Britisher's Impressions of America and Australasia. Earl of Meath.
The Rupee and the Ruin of India. Justice Ameer Ali.
Alfred de Musset. Leopold Katscher.
Enlargement of the House of Commons. With Plan and View. Charles Barry.

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Advantages of Annexation. L. A. Thurston.
Is it Constitutional? George Ticknor Curtis.
Fads of Medical Men. Cyrus Edson.
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Modern Insurance and Its Possibilities. A Symposium.
Conceptions of a Future Life. Archdeacon Farrar.
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High Buildings and Earthquakes. Prof. N. S. Shaler.
Claims to Statehood: New Mexico and Arizona.
England in the Orient. A. Vambéry.
National Banking and the Clearing House. A. B. Hepburn.

Our Day.—Chicago.

Christianity Among Cannibals. Rev. J. G. Paton.
Progress of National Divorce Reform. S. W. Dike.
Ghosts and Their Photographs. H. R. Haweis.
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Outing.—New York.

Chasers and Chasing in Ireland. T. S. Blackwell.
Shooting in Japan. C. S. Hartmann.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
Track Athletics at Yale. S. Scoville, Jr.
Yachting Around San Francisco Bay. Charles Howard Shinn.
The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. W. H. C. Bowen.

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In the Wilds of Hawaii. Edward Wilson.
The Footsteps of Poe. N. E. Fuller.
A Dead Volcano. Mabel H. Clouson.
A Glance of a California Olive Ranch. B. Wallace.
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Portraits Out of Doors. Thomas C. Harris.
Substitute for the Camera Lucida in Micrography. G. H. Piffard.
Photographers as They Are and as They Ought to Be.
Art in Lantern Slides.
Photography as an Art. G. T. Nicholl.

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Unpublished Letters of John Keats. W. G. Kingsland.
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Marcy and The Cuban Question. Sidney Webster.
Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence. J. B. Moore.
Interest in Mauthausen Cases. F. J. Goodnow.
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Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

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Artesian Waters in the Atad Region. R. Y. Hill.
White Slaves in the Plantations. Col. A. B. Ellis.
The Decadence of Rural Population. John C. Rose.
An Agricultural Revolution. C. M. Wood.
Ghost Worship and Free Worship.—II. Grant Allen.
The Story of a Century for Epiphyse. E. H. S. Jones.
The Brooklyn Ethical Association. Lewis G. James.
Notes on Paleopathology. Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.
The School Movement at Stockholm. F. H. Green.
East Central African Customs.—I. James Macdonald.
Sketch of Robert Hare. With portrait.

Quiver.—London.

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New Lights on the Sacred Story.—II. Dean Payne Smith.
A Day with "A. K. H. B." R. Blathwayt.

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Bishop Phillips Brooks. Archdeacon Farrar.
Temperance Legislation. Miss Willard and Rev. G. A. Ben-
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The Sacraments. Principal Reynolds.

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Biology in Secondary Schools. J. M. Coulter.
On Teaching English. B. Kellerg.
Natural Sciences in Elementary Education. S. G. Williams.

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Our Duty in Respect of Ancient Buildings. W. W. Robertson.
The Temple by the Sea. The Cathedral of St. Andrews. Rev.
A. T. Landreth.
Homer and Walter Scott. James Wilkie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley. February.

Deserts of Atacama and Thompson's Creek. Mrs. Lily Grove.
Southeastern Alaska and Its People. With map. Prof. J. J.
Stearns.
The Construction of Topographical Models. J. G. Goodchild.

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Audubon's Story of His Youth.
The Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway. Selah Merrill.
A Saharan Caravan. A. F. Jaccaci.
The French Symbolists. Alice Gerren.
The Work of the Andover House in Boston. W. J. Tucker.
The Death of John Quincy Adams in the Capitol. B. C. Win-
throp.

Social Economist.—New York.

Solution of the Silver Problem. George Gunton.
A War Against War. J. H. Wasby.
The Presidency of the United States. Charles F. Adams.
An Educator on the Failure of Education. E. B. North.
Liquor and Politics. Kemper Benson.

A Hint to Social Reformers. Norris Jackson.
The Economics of Advertising. Emerson P. Harris.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States.—XII. James Edmunds.
Rapid Talking. A. P. Little.
A Court Report.—I. W. W. Osgoodby.

Strand Magazine.—London. February.

Hands. Beckles Wilson.
Peculiar Playing Cards. George Clulow.
Portraits of Lord Houghton, John Pettie, Duchess of Teck,
Duke of Teck, Rev. H. R. Haweis and Frederic H. Cowen.
Dr. Barnardo. Harry How.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday at Home.—London.

The Jain Caves at Ellora, India. Rev. Chas. Merk.
Some Quaker Women of the Past.
Guardian Birds. F. A. Fulcher.
Life on Our Lightships. Rev. T. S. Treanor.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman
Hall.
Slavery in Africa. Rev. H. T. Cousins.
The Story Told by Spitalfields.—I. Mrs. Brewer.
Dr. Newman at Home.
Reading and Readers.
Tennysonianism.

Temple Bar.—London.

Sydney Owenson. Lady Morgan.
Silas Told: Mariner and Methodist. Austin Dobson.
Bessie.
Among the Sutherlandshire Lochs.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Spirit of Christ. Madison C. Peters.
Analogies Between the Word and Works of God. C. E. Lind-
ley.
A Duty for the Young. A. T. Pierson.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Ship-Canals. Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard.
The Vermont National Guard. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf.
Moltke.
Europe in 1890-91. Gen. S. B. Holabird.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Achievements of Cavalry.—II. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Deaths for Regiments Abroad: A Solution. A Staff Officer.
Notes on the Three Arms. An Indian Staff Officer.
Naval Reserve in the Netherlands. Comr. H. N. Shore.
The French Language. Practical Study. M. Desbumbert.
The Infantry Attack. Captain F. N. Maude.
The Indian Police. Col. A. Ollivant.
Some Foreign Pamphlets of Military Cycling. Eustace Bal-
four.
The Rochelle Expedition of 1627.—II. Col. J. S. Rothwell.
Education at Sandhurst. Walter Durnford.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. February.

Suggestions for the Study of History. J. H. Robinson.
University Extension in California. C. M. Gayley.
Shakespeare and the Reformation. B. E. Warner.

University Magazine.—New York. February.

Yale Laws of the Eighteenth Century. Anna B. Gelston.
Education and Political Ethics in the Fifteenth Century.
Princeton of the Revolution. John L. McLeish.
European Mining Schools. E. S. Cranston.

Westminster Review.—London.

Republicanism in France. Frederick V. Fisher.
Manners in England: Infant Mortality.
Memories of a Great Lone Land: Patagonia. Lady Florence
Dene.
The State Bishops and Disestablishment. A. Graham Barton.
Mr. William Watson's Poetry. D. F. Hannigan.
British Guarantees and Engagements on the Continent. Chas.
E. Callwell.
A Plea for Women.
The Northwest of Canada. Joseph Nelson.
Mistreatment of Wives. Mabel S. Crawford.
Thorough Free Trade. Robert Ewen.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York.

Notes on the Amidol and Metol Developers. Col. J. Water-
house.
Photographing Stained-Glass Windows.

How to Mount Commercial Work. W. C. Courtney.
 Permanency of Gelatino-Chloride Prints.
 Pin-Hole Photography. J. Favre-Brandt.
 Practical Processes of Photo-Engraving. A. W. Turner.
 Tele-Photography. Dr. Steinheil.
 Mercurial Intensification.
 Theories on Development.

Young England.—London.

Ships Old and New. J. C. Paget.
 Weatherwise Insects. J. R. S. Clifford.

Young Man.—London.

Baseball. Newton Crane.
 Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Dr. Clifford and H. A. Jones.
 Why I Am a Socialist. Fred. Henderson.
 Dr. Samuel Smiles. With Portrait.

Young Woman.—London.

How to Decorate a House. Mrs. Haweis.
 The Young Women of the Bible: Martha. W. Garrett Horder.
 The Brontës. W. J. Dawson.
 Annie S. Swan. With Portrait.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Danskeren.—Kolding. February.

Zakarias Topelius on Childhood, Youth and Education. J. Klockars.
 "Master-BUILDER Solness." Frederick Jungersen.

Dagny.—Stockholm. No. 1.

Baby-Farming. R. Wawrinsky.
 Anna Charlotte Leffler-di-Cajanello.
 Proposed New Formula for the Marriage Service.

Nyt Tidskrift.—Christiana. February.

The Historical Legal Basis of the Norwegian-Swedish Union.
 J. E. Sars.
 Welhaven's Æsthetics. Arne Lochen.
 "Master-BUILDER Solness." Chr. Brinchmann.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 1.

The Population Question in the History of National Economy.
 H. Westergaard.
 The Marsk-stig Songs. Henrik Schück.
 The Social Question and Statistics. Ernst Beckman.
 "Norwegian Sport," by L. Urdahl. J. Vibe.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala. Nos. 19 and 20.

Rénan and Pasteur. Robinson.
 Religion and Social Life. L. H. A.
 Ibsen's Two Latest Works. J. A. Eklund.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. No. 1.

Hostrup. H. Hoffding.
 "Master-BUILDER Solness." Vald. Vedel.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

February 1.

Karl Theodore Freiherr von Persall. With portrait. K. A. Krauss.
 Choruses: "Brautlied," by K. Müller Hartung; and "Gute Nacht," by Nicolai von Wilm.

February 15.

Professor J. Heinrich Lützel. With portrait. K. A. Krauss.
 Chorus for Mail Voices: "Wenn Zwei zusammen wandern;" and "Das Busserl," by C. Isenmann: "Aufforderung zum Tanz," by Rob. Kratz, and "S Gretel," by A. Maier.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

February 4.

Chlorosis and Anæmia. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
 Gottfried Heinrich, Count von Pappenheim. With portrait.
 R. Wille.

February 11.

The Panama Scandal. E. von Jagow, Paris.
 In the Reichstag.

February 18.

Stundism in Russia. Dr. Paul Alberti.
 In the Reichstag. Continued.
 Raoul Koczalski. With portrait.

February 25.

The Gospel According to St. Peter. L. Witte.
 Ice on the Lower Elbe. Hans Bohrdt.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.

Alexander Baumgartner, S.J. With portrait.
 The Railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Dr. B. Schäfer.
 The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. Continued. Dr. A. de Waal.
 From the Transylvanian Alps to the Iron Gate. K. Kolbach.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

King Charles of Roumania.—XIV.
 A Letter from Sir Charles Dilke on the Disarmament Question and the Military Situation in Europe; and Reply from Gen. von Boguslawski.
 Armies and the Social Danger. Gen. von Boguslawski.
 The Risk of Cholera. Dr. Ottomar Rosenbach.
 The Present Position of the Risk of Cholera and How Best to Fight It. K. Finkelnburg.
 From a Tropical Colony: Kingstown. Poultney Bigelow.
 The Nationality Question in Austria and South-East Germany. Concluded. A. Freiherr von Dumreicher.
 The Polish Revolution of 1863.—V.
 The Rise and Significance of Weapons. Concluded. Max Jähns.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.

February.

How Do Historical Traditions Arise? E. Zeller.
 Botanical Notes on the Riviera. Continued. E. Strasburger.
 Lucretius' Poem, "The Universe." L. Friedlaender.
 Theodore von Bernhardt's Diary, 1847-1887.—I. Castle Boncourt.
 Music in Berlin. Carl Krebs.
 Political Correspondence: The German Army Bill; the Panama Scandal; Italian Politics; Ireland and the Dublin Explosion, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. February.

The London Dockers and Their Union. Johannes Feig.
 Karl Marx and Ludwig Feuerbach. Dr. A. Mühlberger.
 The Colliery Disaster at Przibram.
 Letter from London. Dr. L. Freyberger.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.

At the Iron Gate of the Danube. Illustrated. A. von Schweiger Lerchenfeld.
 Utopias of All Ages. Dr. I. O. Holsch.
 Germany in South Africa. Rudolf Marloth.
 The Modern Manufacture of Antiquities. G. Buss.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.

Theocracy in Its Strength and Truth. W. F. Backhaus.
 A Sketch of Myself. With Portrait. Bruno Wille.
 Poems by B. Wille, O. Stauf von der Marche, and Others.
 The Impending Secession Among Munich Artists. Renardus.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg. March.

The Mission of the Benedictines in the Indian Territory.—II.
 A Journey to Sinai. Continued. M. Julien.
 The Primitive Folk of Yucatan.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. February.

The Popular Paper for Town and Country under F. von Tippleskirch. Otto Kraus.
 A New Prophet: Friedrich Nietzsche. Dr. Buddensieg.
 Lavater According to Goethe. Paul Wenton.
 Montserrat, Past and Present. R. Seidler.
 An American on the German Parcel Post. U. von Hassell.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

February 4.

Berlin. Spectator.
 The Superiority of Man to Woman. August Strindberg.

February 11.

Ludwig Fulda's "Talisman." F. Spielhagen.
 Hamlet Problems.—II. Franz Servaes.
 Camilla Collett, Norwegian Author. H. Hansen.

February 18.

"Heimat," Act II., Scenes 1-8. Hermann Suderman.
Something About Jensen. Max Haese.
Fritz Gurlitt, German Artist. Paul Schlenther.

February 25.

"Heimat."—Continued.
Bourget's "Cosmopolis" and "Terre Promise." A. Kerr.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

February 1.

From the Bohemian Watering Places. Alois John.
The Bohemian Opera Performances in Vienna.

February 15.

Verdi's "Falstaff." Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 19.

The Condition of the Agricultural Laborers.
Greater Value and Profit. Hugo Landé.

No. 20.

Greater Value and Profit.—Concluded.

No. 21.

Utopias of the Past. K. Kautsky.
The Life and Poems of Robert Hamerling. R. Schweichel.

No. 22.

Utopias of the Past. Continued. K. Kautsky.
Robert Hamerling. Continued. R. Schweichel.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Sir Arthur Sullivan. With Portrait. Emil Bohn.
The "Doppel Ich" in the Latest French Literature. E. Roiset.

The Wanderings of Ancient Monuments. Paul Habet.
"Piedmont." A Translation of Carducci's Ode, by Valerie Matthes.

The Significance of Belfort for South Germany. Albert von Forst.
Georg Herwegh, a Poet of Freedom. Th. Ebner.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. February.

Arnold Böcklin. Dr. Carl Neumann.
The Pantheon According to the Latest Researches. A. Michaelis.

Latin Words and German Ideas. Karl Heget.
Statistics of Workers' Wages. Dr. T. Bödiker.
The Pretended Debt of the German State to the Jesuits. Dr. E. Berner.

The Russian Church. Dr. Paul Irgen.
Metamorphosis and Heredity. Rudolf Virchow.
Political Correspondence: Italy, The Military Situation in Germany, Conservatism and Anti-Semitism, etc.

Romänische Jahrbücher. Hermannstadt. January.

The Marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania. K. Wilke.
The Nationality Policy of the New Hungarian Government.
The Roumanians of Hungary and Anti-Semitism.
The Roumanian Common Schools Bill.
To Princess Marie of Edinburgh. With Portrait. Poem by W. Rudow.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. February.

The New Gospel According to St. Peter. F. Vetter.
The So-called Messianic Prophecy in Virgil. K. Frey.

Photography and Science. B. Haendcke.
The Poor Scholar François Villon. (In French.) L. Gauchat.

Sphinx.—London. February.

Nirvana. Menetos.
The Reincarnation Theory in the Drama. L. Deinhard.
Clairvoyance as a Function of the Transcendental Subject.
Carl du Prel.
Spiritualist Phenomena from the Physical Standpoint. Dr. A. Lampa.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. February 7.

Poem to the Pope on His Golden Jubilee as Bishop.
The Old Evidences of God and Modern Science. T. Grandenrath.
Pascal's Provincial Letters. W. Kreiten.
Electrical Representation of Aluminium. F. X. Rüf.
Mirabeau.—II. O. Pfäff.
Fra Angelico's Pictures in St. Mark's Monastery at Florence. St. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

The Pope's Jubilee as a Bishop. With Portrait.
Überstein and its Jet Industry. Dr. D. Saul.
The Urania Institution in Berlin. Dr. M. W. Meyer.
A Singer of Former Days: De La Motte Fouqué. K. Landmann.
Sketches from Madeira. Dr. K. Mittermaier.
An Ascent of the Fünflingerspitze. Emil Terschak.
Through Scandinavia. K. Kollbach.
Summer Residences of Austrian Archdukes.
A German Railway in Asia Minor: the Ismid-Angora Line. O. Meyer Elbing.
The Faithlessness of Animals. O. Welten

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 12.

Sketches in the Reichstag. O. Elster.
The Zodiacal Light. Hermann Brugsch.
Teresina Gessner, Actress. With Portrait. L. Pietsch.

Heft 13.

In the Reichstag. Illustrated. Continued. O. Elster.
How Ice-Floes are Formed in Rivers. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Ernst Freiherr von Wolzogen. With Portrait. Dr. C. Fleischlen.
Studies by a Novelist. E. Freiherr von Wolzogen.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

Aluminium. Julius Stinde.
Cairo and the Delta. H. Wachenhusen.
The Master of Music Feuilletons: Eduard Hanslick. Max Kalbeck.
Ornamental Sledges. G. Cornelius.
The Mystical Movement in French Literature. E. von Jagow.
Corfu. Illustrated. Hans Hoffmann.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary. Concluded.
From a Sculptor's Studio. Philipp Stern.
A Visit to Palos, Huelva and La Rabida. E. von Hesse-War-tegg.
Benedict (Baruch) Spinoza. With portrait. Joseph Strauss.
Wanderings Through the Ancient Orient.—II. G. Steindorff.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna.

The Need of a Repertoire in German Theatres.
The Characters in Ibsen's Dramas.—II.
Opera Librettos. Continued. Richard Heuberger.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—Paris. February.

Alice de Chambrier. With Portrait. E. S. Lantz.
The Hôtel Rambouillet. C. de Bonilla-Contreras.
The Castle of Batz and Guérande. L. Vaultier.
The Rhapsodies of the Nineteenth Century in Hungary. Continued. Ilona.
The Historic Louvre. Continued. H. Buffenoir.

Association Catholique.—Paris. February 15.

Introduction to Social Studies. Marquis de la Tour du Pin Chamblay.
A Tax on Speculation in the Eighteenth Century.
Professional Syndicates. L. Delalande.
Wages. Concluded. V. de Marolles.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. February.

Charles Pictet de Rochemont. François Dumur.
The Pariahs of Europe. Concluded. Madame de Witt.
A Civil Minister of War: M. Freycinet. A. Veuglaire.
Werner von Siemens. G. van Muyden.
Diderot and the Reform of the Theatre in the 18th Century.—II. Jules Béraneck.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian, Swiss and Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. February 20.

"The Word Was Flesh." J. Bovon.
The Religious Revival in the Reformed Church at Geneva and in France, 1810-1850. H. Cordey.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

February 10.

The Wagnerian Drama. Georges Vanor.
Peasants. Henri Bordeaux.

February 25.

Charles Baudelaire. Henri de Regnier.
The Wagnerian Drama. Continued. Georges Vanor.

L'Initiation.—Paris. February.

Practical Experiments in the Condensation of the Astral Body.
C. de Bodisco.
Martinist Science.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. February.

Should the Panama Canal be Abandoned or Carried On? G. de Molinari.
The Rural Economy of Russia. M. Inostranietz.
State Agriculture. E. Ratoin.
The Agricultural Movement. G. Foquet.
The Hindrances to Criminal Statics. Henri Joly.
Cremation. Frédéric Passy.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on February 4.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

February 1.

The Science of Physiognomy. E. Blanchard.
Russians and Germans.—II. A. Rambaud.
Bacon Judged by History. G. Lyon.
The Co-operative Movement in Agriculture. Continued. Cte. de Rocquigny.
Cardinal Voltaire. H. Buteau.
The Free Grouping of Nations. M. Novicow.
The Private Journal of Chas. Grad. J. de Barr.
The Disappearance of Birds. L. A. Levat.
Jose Zorrilla. F. Loliée.
Henrik Ibsen. Léon Daudet.
The Atavism of Genius. Dr. C. Lombroso.

February 15.

Elizabeth and Essex (1st article). H. de la Ferrière.
Russians and Germans.—III. A. Rambaud.
The Co-operative Movement in Agriculture. Concluded. Cte. de Rocquigny.
The Goldoni Centenary in Italy. H. Montecorboli.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

February 1.

The Farce of Modern Life. Jean Reibrach.
The Drama in Spain. Comte de Sérigan.
Poems by Paul Bourget, Auguste Lacaussade and François Coppée.
The Modern Cagliostro? Cornelius Herz.
J. Massenet. Oscar Comettant.

February 15.

A Visit to Chopin in His Last Concert. M^{me}. Berton.
Political Corruption in France. Jean Reibrach.
Poland Under the Administration of Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.
The Carnival in the South. Claire de Neste.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

February 1.

Lessons of the Present Day. Charles Wetché.
Professional Syndicates. Gabriel Alix.
Natural Rights and Social Usages in the Marriage Question. M. Vanlaer.

February 16.

Family Life in Paris Under the Ancient Régime and Lettres de Cachet. F. Funck-Brentano.
The Strike at Carmaux: Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. A. Gibon.
Practical Patronage: The Diamond Wedding of M. and M^{me}. Alfred Mame.
Profit-Sharing and the Theory of Wages. Father Castelein.
The French Budget and Liberty. J. Angot des Rotours.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

February 1.

Diderot's Paradox and Suggestion in Art. L. Brémont.
The Theatre at Alençon in the Sixteenth Century. H. Jouin.
The "Duchess of Malfi" at the London Independent Theatre. G. Timmory.

February 15.

Diderot's Paradox. Continued.
The Theatre at Rouen in the Seventeenth Century. G. Monval.
Athalie. M^{lle}. E. Lerou.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

February 4.

Twenty-Seven Months in Africa. With Maps. Commandant Monteil.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Continued. F. Brunière.
The Convicts of New Caledonia. Paul Mimande.

February 11.

The Choice of a Library: The Twenty-five Best Books.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry. Continued.
Goliardic Literature. Continued. C. V. Langlois.

February 18.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry. Continued.
The Psychology of a Gold King: Jay Gould. C. de Varigny.
The English in Egypt. Gabriel Bonvalot.
Dahomey. Henri Pensa.

February 25.

Cardinal Alberoni. Gustave Lanson.
A Heroic Pessimism. Jean Lahor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

February 1.

Rome and the Renaissance: Sketches and Studies.—I. Cinqueto. Julian Klaczko.
The Jews and Anti-Semitism.—V. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
A Projected Connection Between Marseilles and the Rhone. J. Charles-Roux.
The Civilization of Mycenæ.—I. George Perrot.
The Correspondence of Alberoni. G. Valbert.
Lamennais. F. Brunetière.

February 15.

Real Estate, From Philip Augustus to Napoleon. Vte. d'Avenel.
Notes of Travel in Central Asia: Samarkand. E. Blanc.
The Photographer and the Artist. R. de la Sizeranne.
The Civilization of Mycenæ.—II. G. Perrot.
Thomas De Quincey's Joan of Arc. G. de Contades.
Commandant Monteil's Expedition. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

February 1.

The Panama Trial. Gustave Lejeal.
J. Massenet. With Portrait. A. Pougin.
Loie Fuller, Dancer. With Portraits. Roger Marx.
The Death of Louis XVI, and the Illustrations of the Day. J. Grand-Carteret.
Cardinal Lavigerie. With Portraits. P. M. Smith.
M. Pasteur's Jubilee.

February 15.

The Panama Scandal. Continued. G. Lejeal.
St. Geneviève of Paris: A Mystery Play. Arthur Pougin.
"Cosmopolis," by Paul Bourget. G. Pellissier.
The Binger Mission. Aug. Robin.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

February 1.

My Salon. Jules Simon.
A Financial Adventure in the Seventeenth Century: Law and His System. Professor P. Beauregard.
A Voyage to the West Indies: Guadeloupe. Poultney Bigelow.
The Rivalry of Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia. K. Waliszewski.

February 15.

My First Year of Teaching. Jules Simon.
Luxury During the Restoration: A Fancy Dress Ball at the Duchess de Berry, March 2, 1829. Illustrated. He ri Bouchot.
A Cause Célèbre in Rhenish Prussia: The Fonk Trial. G. Cavaignac.
The Mahomedan Feast of the Persians in Constantinople. Paul Jamot.
Social Catholicism. Charles Benoist.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

February 1.

The Religion of the Inhabitants of Annam.
The Italian Colonization of Tunis. Concluded. Dr. Bertholon.
Coaling Stations of the Pacific Ocean. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.

February 15.

Islamism and Fetichism. A. Nagues.
The Religion of Annam. Continued.
Coaling Stations of the Extreme East.
Latest Events in Egypt.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. February.

The Social Movement and State Intervention. Ch. Woeste.
 The Crystal Works at Baccarat on the Meurthe. P. Frapier.
 The Royal Abbey of St. Maurice and Its Treasures. Ch. Buet.
 Through the Waters of Zealand. Continued. H. Van Doorslaer.
 Anatole France, French Writer. Henry Bordeaux.
 Christopher Columbus. Georges Kaiser.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme. Paris. February.

The Psychical Nature of Hysterical Amblyopia. Professor Bernheim.
 Hypnotism and the Illegal Practice of Medicine. Professors Cornil and Brouardel.
 The Human Organism. Professor Bernheim.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—Paris. January-February.

Sociology. René Worms.
 A Strike in the Days of the Regency. Albert Babeau.
 The Birth Rate in France. Dr. Jacques Bertillon.
 The Commercial Tiers-Etat and the Grand Magazines. P. du Maroussem.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. February.

Protestant Fanaticism in Scotland. R. Lambelin.
 France in the Soudan. Concluded. Louis Robert.
 What Is Lacking in the Best of Republics: The Experience of Garcia Moreno in Ecuador. Marquis de Moussac.
 The Social Movement. Urbani Guérin.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. February.

The Unity of Philosophy. Paul Janet.
 Objective Expression in Music. J. Combarien.
 James' Psychology.—Concluded. L. Marillier.

Revue des Questions Scientifiques.—(Quarterly.)—Brussels. January.

The Inferior Races. Marquis de Nadaillac.
 Explorations on the Great Ice Sheet of Greenland. J. de la Vallée Poussin.
 Influenza. Dr. Moeller.
 A New Theory of the Inorganic World. P. Duhem.
 M. de Quatrefages and Anthropology. II. Abbé D. Le Hir.
 Newton and Movement at a Distance. C. de Kuwan.
 Across the United States. Concluded. X. Stannier.
 The Jubilees of M. Hermite and M. Pasteur. A. de Lapparent.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. February.

The Literary Movement in England.—II. G. Barlow.
 Love Among the Ancients. O. K. Notovitch.

March.

The Literary Movement in Italy. César Lombroso.
 Will the Woman of the Future be Bald? Jean d'Ault.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.**February 4.**

French Influence in Central Africa. With Map. J. Dybowski.
 The General Methods of Physiological Psychology.

February 11.

The Artillery of the Future.
 The Bacteriology of the Glacial Zone. P. Couteaud.
 Electric Tramways. Gérard Lavergne.
 A New Hypnotic: Chloralose. Charles Richet.

February 18.

The Position of Lombroso and His Theories.
 A Naturalist in La Plata: W. H. Hudson. H. de Varigny.

February 25.

The Effects of Consanguinity. F. Regnault.
 Cotton in Russian Turkestan. P. Gault.
 The French Museum of Natural History. A. de Lassus.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. February 15.

Political Corruption. V. Jaclard.
 Free Lodgings. M. Charnay.
 The Revolution of the Future. Continued. Henri Aimel.
 The Revolution in Roumanian Literature. G. Diamandy.
 The Philosophy, Thought and Works of J. de Strada. J. F. Malan.
 Justice and Social Organization. E. de Pompery.
 Modern Secondary Education, and the History of Art. P. Buguet.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. February 15.

Cardinal Foulon.
 The History of the Conclave. Lucius Lector.
 A True Catholic Organist: Lebel. M. de la Sizeranne.
 Cardinal Newman and the Revival of Catholicism in England. Continued. Count J. Grabinski.
 The Psalms of Solomon. E. Jacquier.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. February.

The Sovereign Principality of Orange.—II. J. A. Sillem.
 Ten Years After Wagner's Death. H. A. Viotta.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. February.

The Prevention of Infectious Diseases. Dr. J. Enklaar.
 The Monetary Conference of 1892. J. Vrolik.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.**February 4.**

The Warnings of Panama.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NW.	New World.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quiver.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
		MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man
				YR.	Yale Review.

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The Review of Reviews will be indispensable through the World's Fair year. Readers should preserve and bind their numbers. The separate copies or the bound volumes for 1892 can still be obtained.

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THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (WORLD'S FAIR).

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, MAY, 1893.

No. 40

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE Columbian World's Fair is an accomplished enterprise. In ten thousand matters of detail the opening day will not have found it ready; but its majestic buildings are completed, its principal exhibits are in place, and it may challenge the attention of the world without apology. It fitly represents us as we are, symbolizing our national greatness, testifying to our originality and creative vigor, proving the high average level of our civilization, and also revealing unmistakably the incompleteness of our development in some directions, and our inferiority of present attainment in many arts and attributes of which we had been disposed to think ourselves almost monopoly possessors. The Fair will have been of immense value to us if as a mere incident of it we learn—what it is so easy to forget—that while we make progress other nations are making progress also, and that we can as little afford to neglect their achievements as they can afford to neglect ours. In many respects Europe is more open to innovations than America; and fresh ideas find readier acceptance there. It is we rather than they who are conservative. Our Constitution and our governmental organization are now more venerable than those of Europe, and far more difficult to alter. Our religious bodies are more “orthodox” than their denominational counterparts abroad. Our educational system is less flexible, and has yielded less radically to the new conditions of *fin de siècle* life. Our city governments are from ten to twenty-five years behind those of Europe in the use of modern ideas, appliances and inventions. Even in electrical applications the Old World is showing itself more enterprising than the New. In all kinds of scientific investigation, there is a daring and an ardor in Europe that one too seldom meets in America. We have, indeed, our worthy and indefatigable students and our brilliant discoverers; but Europe is producing the Pasteurs and Kochs, and is leading us in almost every field of thought that involves revolutionary methods and perfect daring. In the whole realm of ideas there is a fine ferment in Europe, compared with which our thinking seems dull and stagnant. If it be treason to say these things in a year of American flag-raising and revived patriotism, then

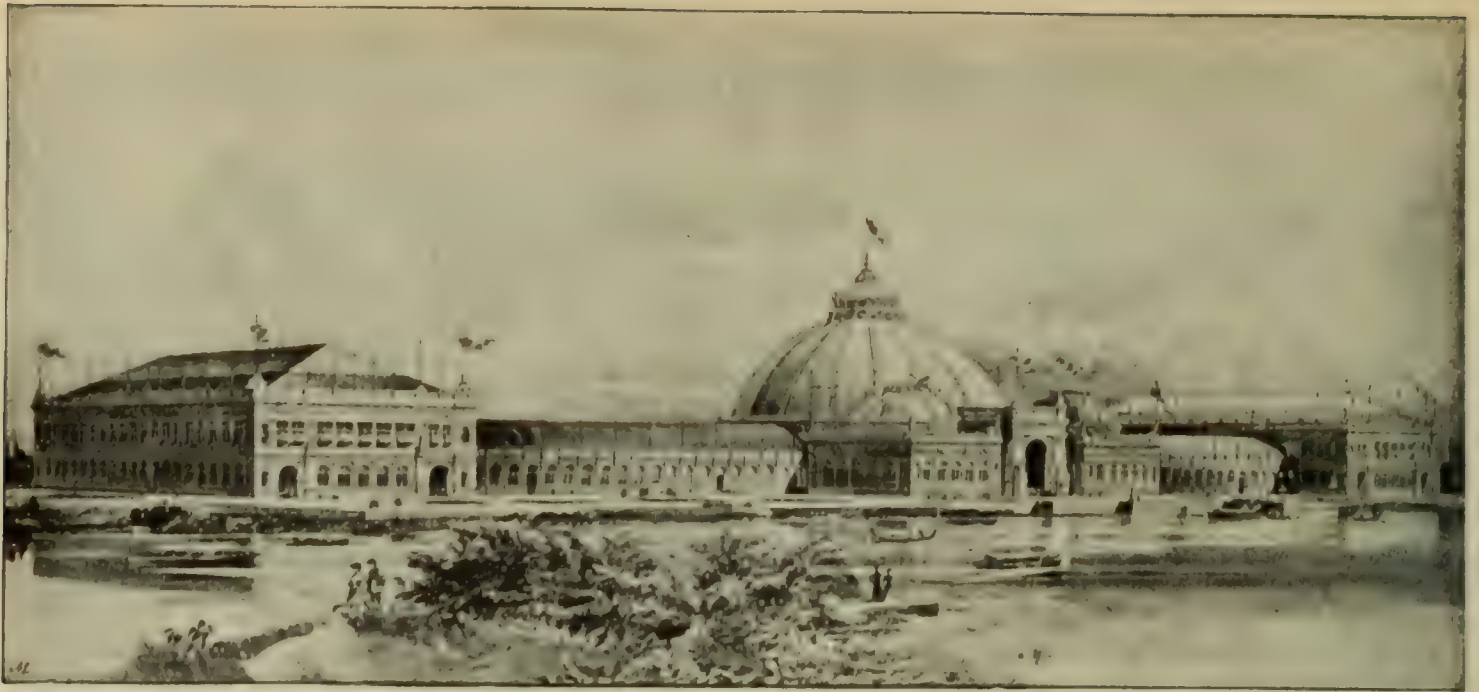
so be it. But six months hence there will be more Americans than there are to-day who will understand that these words are true.

*The National
Significance
of the Fair.*

It was not to be expected that the European nations could or would make exhibits at Chicago that should do them relative justice. This is an International Fair, certainly; but it is pre-eminently a Western-Hemisphere exhibition. The discovery of America, and its subsequent development have reacted so powerfully upon Europe that the date of the Columbian voyage is almost as truly epochal for the Old World as for ours. But the Chicago exhibits and gatherings will more than aught else show the achievements that have been made on American soil by the colonizing races. None the less, the large exhibits from England, France, Germany and other European States will teach us how very modern and progressive those so-called “effete” countries are, and what a splendid and determined vitality they possess. The great Congresses, on religious, educational, social, literary, scientific, philanthropic, reformatory and other subjects and phases of subjects, will also give us a new sense of the untrammelled march of ideas that is the glory of modern Europe. These Congresses, rightly used and appreciated, can literally lift us forward a whole decade. Our educational methods, our philanthropic work, our esthetic life, our scientific spirit and purpose, can be quickened and bettered to an amazing degree by the wise improvement of the opportunities that the Columbian Exposition at Chicago will afford us.

*Will it be
Worth While to
go to Chicago?*

There are some moderately intelligent people in the East who have thought it a mark of personal or local superiority to affect indifference about this World's Fair. There are a few people of high intelligence and of excellent sense who really feel no particular interest. The first class is not deserving of attention. As for the second class it is merely a case of preoccupation and unaroused curiosity. Long before the Fair is ended these people will have discovered it and they will atone for their earlier lack of interest by the



HORTICULTURAL HALL (WORLD'S FAIR).



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

high degree of their subsequent enthusiasm. This paragraph, however, is meant particularly for many thousands of our readers living farther east, let us say, than Ohio, who must make careful plans in advance if they are to go to Chicago at all, and who are now asking whether or not it will be really worth their while to make effort and sacrifice to visit the Exposition. No general advice can fit all particular cases, but so far as general principles can have any bearing let us all decide that it will be immensely worth while to go. Students, teachers, all classes of men and women who have healthfully inquiring minds, would make no mistake in planning to spend as much as possible of the summer at Chicago or in that vicinity. The opportunities for advantageous study will be almost limitless. Our industrial arts and our art industries will find a new birth in this Fair. Fine arts will obtain a powerful impetus. Our educational methods will be reformed by it. The whole world will be brought nearer together. The cause of peace among the nations will be promoted. The world's religions will have renounced somewhat of their mutual bickerings and hatreds and will have seized more firmly upon the principle of love. Do not lightly decide that you can afford to dispense with the benefit of some personal contact with all this vast congeries of undertakings. It was a great thing to be at Philadelphia in 1876 and at Paris in 1889; but it will be far more than either or both to be at Chicago in 1893.

*Will It Be
Dangerous
to Go?*

"But will it be safe to go to Chicago?" is a question that thousands are asking. "Do we not hear that the drinking water is rank poison; that the cable cars are Juggernaut engines of destruction that kill whole families in the streets; that sandbaggers and garroters waylay the pedestrian at nightfall; that the hotels are cunningly contrived to fall in upon their occupants and bury them in the debris; that wickedness in every form so flauntingly asserts itself as to sow moral contagion broadcast, and to offend intolerably the visitor of good habits and correct tastes; and that cholera, smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever, and a Carter Harrison municipal administration are warranted to commit the direst ravages throughout the entire period of the Exhibition?" These anxious questions certainly call for an answer. As to the Chicago water, then, do not feel it imperative to drink much Peoria whiskey or Milwaukee beer as an antidote. You are extremely fortunate if you are drinking as pure water at home as Chicago people enjoy every day. The Chicago supply is one of the amplest, purest and best in the world. Nineteen-twentieths of the visitors to the World's Fair who will use the ordinary unfiltered water that the city furnishes will be drinking a purer and more wholesome beverage than can be had, without the most careful domestic filtration, in their own towns and cities. As to country wells, not one in fifty supplies water as pure as flows through Chicago's hydrants. This is not a reckless assertion. It is the



MACHINERY HALL.

plain truth. The ordinary visitor need not concern himself seriously about epidemics or about the sanitation of Chicago. Going to the Fair will not be synonymous with flying in the face of disease and death. There are no conditions existing at present that would justify avoidance of Chicago on such grounds. Nor is Chicago a city of criminals. Its police service will be found good, and its cab and hack service is so cheap and so good when compared with that most extortionate of all cities, New York, that the visitor feels an immediate sense of relief. Life and limb will be as safe in Chicago as anywhere else. If any harm befall the too curious prowler who wants to see the "dark" and "seamy" sides of life, that will be his own fault. It will be a mistake, moreover, to be frightened away by reports of exorbitant prices, or of inadequate and tumble-down accommodations. It may cost some little effort to find just what one wants; but generally speaking it will be possible for every visitor to suit his accommodations to his purse; and rates for lodging and meals will not be inordinate. Chicago is a very widespread and roomy city, with many easily accessible suburban towns; and vast additions have been made to the housing accommodations in view of the Fair. Thousands upon thousands of resident householders will be prepared to supply lodgings. Central committees will aid strangers in getting themselves adjusted. In short, the reports adverse to the ability of Chicago to take decent care of her guests in all respects have, for the most part, been idle vaporings. One expects to meet some annoyances on any occasion that brings together large masses of people. But it may be said with some assurance that never were preparations for a great gathering so adequate, all things considered, as they will prove to be at Chicago in 1893.

*The Descendants
of Columbus.*

The exigencies of our space this month quite forbid the printing of all his Christian names, much less of all his titles of nobility and distinction; nevertheless, room can be found to say that the American people most heartily welcome the Duke of Veragua, whose



From a copyright photograph by Moreno, New York.

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

proudest title of honor is the fact that "Christopher Columbus" forms a part of his proper name, and that he is a lineal descendant of the great voyager of 1492. If this pleasant gentleman, who, with his wife, children and suite, has been receiving vast quantities of American hospitality with fine Spanish grace, could only manage to make good his claim to that proportion of all the wealth of the New World that was originally guaranteed to Columbus and his successors through all time, our visitor would be by far the richest man in all the world. It makes the course of modern history seem a little briefer, and gives a sharper sense of reality to all that one reads about old Christopher Columbus, to have with us a man who can trace his ancestry back to the great discoverer without a break or an obscure point in the genealogy. The present Christopher Columbus, his magnificent-looking brother, his handsome wife and his charming



From a copyright photograph by Moreno, N. Y.

THE DUCHESS OF VERAGUA.

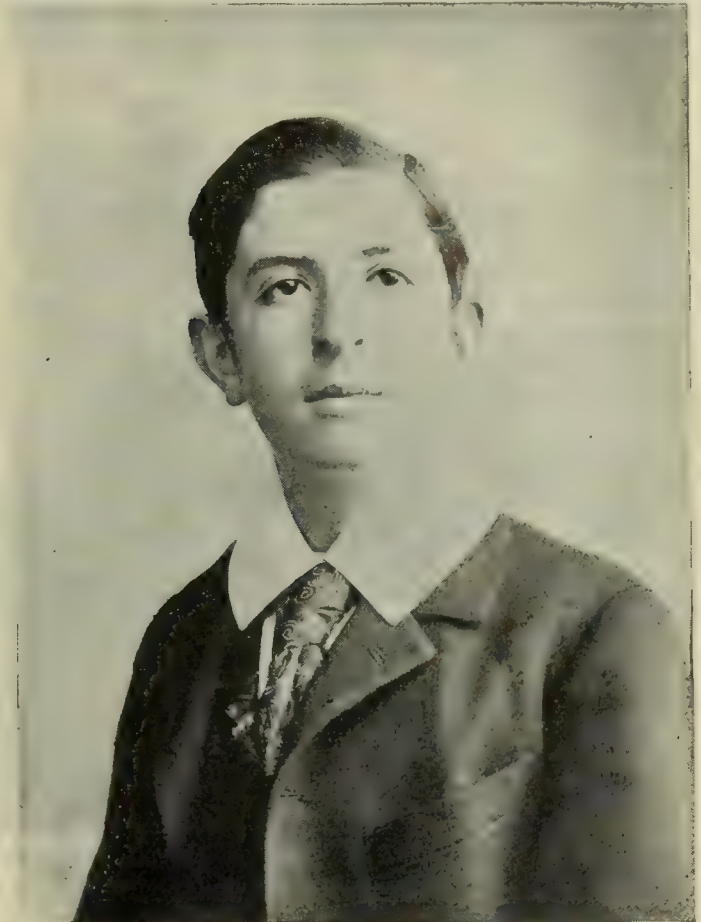
young folks, are all most welcome; and Uncle Sam will be glad to have them repeat their visit at any time.



REAR-ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI,
Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet of Reception.

*The Great
Naval Review.*

The arrival of foreign ships had, by the 20th of April, made it certain that the long anticipated naval review and pageant in the harbor of New York would be successful. The early comers entered at once upon an almost bewildering whirl of ceremonies and gayeties, and the month of April will have been the most festive that our naval circles have experienced since the early days of the Republic. The occasion has been a good object lesson to the country, and will have done something to further the true doctrine that our influence and standing among the nations as a great peace-loving and peace-making power will be measurably enhanced by the further development of our fine new



From a copyright photograph by Moreno, N. Y.

CHRISTOBAL COLON AQUILARA, THE DUKE'S SON.

navy. It was not expected, of course, that foreign powers would send their heaviest battle ships to the review, and our own fleet of cruisers will have made a very favorable appearance in the presence of the group of foreign vessels actually detailed.

*A Notable Flag
Raising.*

As preliminary to the naval review of April 27, it had been arranged by certain patriotic societies that on the 25th there should be conducted a ceremony highly appropriate to the general occasion in the form of a flag raising on the Navesink Highlands. The Navesink Light occupies the highest point on this coast, and in front of it has been erected a great liberty pole. On that pole it has been determined the Stars and Stripes shall henceforth and forever be visible during hours



FLAGSHIPS IN THE NAVAL PARADE.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. Libertad (Argentine). | 1. Philadelphia. | 5. Arethuse (French). |
| 3. Dmitri Donskoi (Russian). | | 6. Aquidaban (Brazilian). |
| 4. Blake (British). | | 7. Van Speyk (Dutch). |



THE ITALIAN CRUISER, GIOVANNI BAUSAN.



THE SPANISH CRUISER, INFANTA ISABEL.

of daylight. This flag will be the first object to greet ships approaching New York and the last object visible from the decks of departing vessels. The famous Paul Jones flag was to be floated at the mast-head first, after which the very large flag prepared especially for so lofty and conspicuous a place was to be unfurled. Moreover, it is determined that upon certain anniversaries of events significant in the history of the movement for international arbitration and brotherhood, there shall be a peace flag raised upon this same "National Liberty Pole." These ideas, like many another of the same broad and patriotic purport, originated with Mr. William O. McDowell, of Newark. Mr. McDowell is an enthusiast for human freedom and for international peace. He is a soaring optimist who proposes things that a *dilettante* world would scoff at, and who forthwith proceeds to do them. In this liberty pole plan—of which the Nave-sink embodiment is only a part—Mr. McDowell has enlisted powerful co-operators. The Navy is his hearty friend in the matter. So identified with it, moreover, as to make it their own, are the thirty or forty thousand lads of the Lyceum League of America and their accomplished organizer and head, Mr. James B. Upham of the *Youth's Companion*. It was Mr. Upham, by the way, who originated the public

school programme that was so widely observed on Columbus Day last October, and to whom, above all others, belongs the credit for the great parades of school boys. Mr. Upham's efforts, with the *Youth's Companion* at his back, have resulted in the placing of the American flag over the entrance to scores of

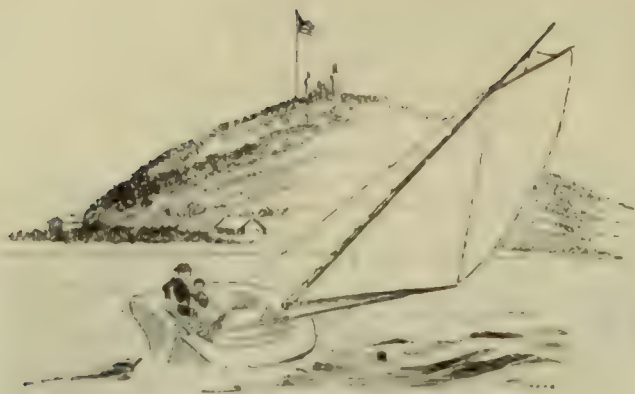


THE ORIGINAL STARS AND STRIPES.



THE PEACE FLAG AND THE GLADIATOR.

thousands of school houses, as a concrete daily lesson in patriotism. Many influential ladies have also borne active part in the Liberty Flag projects. Indeed the public little knows how many and how use-



THE LIBERTY POLE AT NAVESINK HIGHLANDS.

ful are the educational and patriotic efforts of many of our American ladies who are popularly supposed to be immersed in absorbing social life or in selfish luxury. Mrs. Russell Sage has been an especially active member of the flag committee, as she is also active as president of the Emma Willard Association in work for the education of women and in various philanthropies. Our illustration of the American



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

peace flag and the gladiator is from a photograph taken in Rome, and it perpetrates a happy incident of the meeting there of the Peace Congress, that attracted much attention in Italy. It was by mere chance that the flag, after being shown to the assembly, was thrown back upon the antique statue of the Roman gladiator. It is this national flag at the center of a broad, white ground that is to be displayed on certain historical anniversaries from the lofty Navesink pole.

*The Founding
of the New
Bell of Liberty.*

Another of Mr. McDowell's projects which is finding realization just now is that of a Liberty Bell, which shall in pattern be a duplicate of the old Philadelphia Independence Bell, but much larger and heavier, and which, from the World's Fair as its immediate ob-



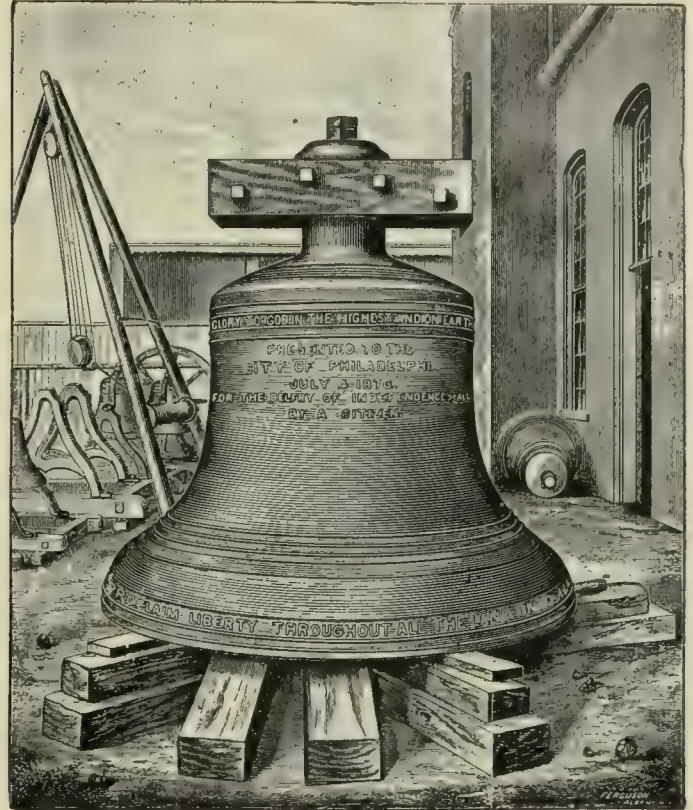
MR. W. O. M'DOWELL AND THE FIRST CONTRIBUTORS TO THE LIBERTY BELL.

jective point, is to be sent traveling around the world ringing its appeal everywhere for liberty and for "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Most men would fail in such a project as this, because they would not have the faith and enthusiasm to believe in it fully. They would reason themselves into a notion that the idea was rather absurd, after all. Not so Mr. McDowell, who believes, and unto whom therefore all things are possible. One of his small boys, who had been wont to carry about his own diminutive brass bell and to call it his "Liberty Bell" after having visited Independence Hall, is in part responsible for the idea; and his toy bell was the first contribution toward the big one that is to be cast at Troy on May 1. Interesting historical relics of all kinds, gold, silver, bronze, etc., have been given



MR. JAMES B. UPHAM.

Hamilton, Jr., and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of St. Paul, and others, have promoted this object with rare enthusiasm and practical success. In Pennsylvania the granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin has served on the committee, and in Texas the daughter of Gen. Sam. Houston has been working nobly.



THE LIBERTY BELL.

MRS. LOULIE M. GORDON.

to the Bell Committee to be molten at the foundry, and to form part of the metallic composite of this remarkable bell. The ladies of the country have shown very especial activity in this enterprise, and notably in the South. Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, who is Georgia's representative on the committee, has shown her zeal by securing various objects of rare interest; and others elsewhere have rendered similar services. It is particularly to be mentioned that the "Daughters of the American Revolution," under the leadership of such well-known ladies as Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, Mrs. Schuyler

*Status of Our
Representatives
Abroad.*

It is not necessary to study the etiquette of international intercourse, or to read the history of diplomacy, in order to comprehend all that is involved in changing the rank of our representatives at London and Paris from that of Minister to that of Ambassador. Mr. Bayard will not have any more authority than Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Phelps or Mr. Lowell possessed, and Mr. Eustis will have neither more nor less discretion at Paris than was committed to Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Reid, Mr. McLane or Mr. Morton. But they will find their positions

JAMES D. PORTER,
Minister to Chili.BARTLETT TRIPP,
Minister to Austria-Hungary.EDWIN DUN,
Minister to Japan.HANNIS TAYLOR,
Minister to Spain.

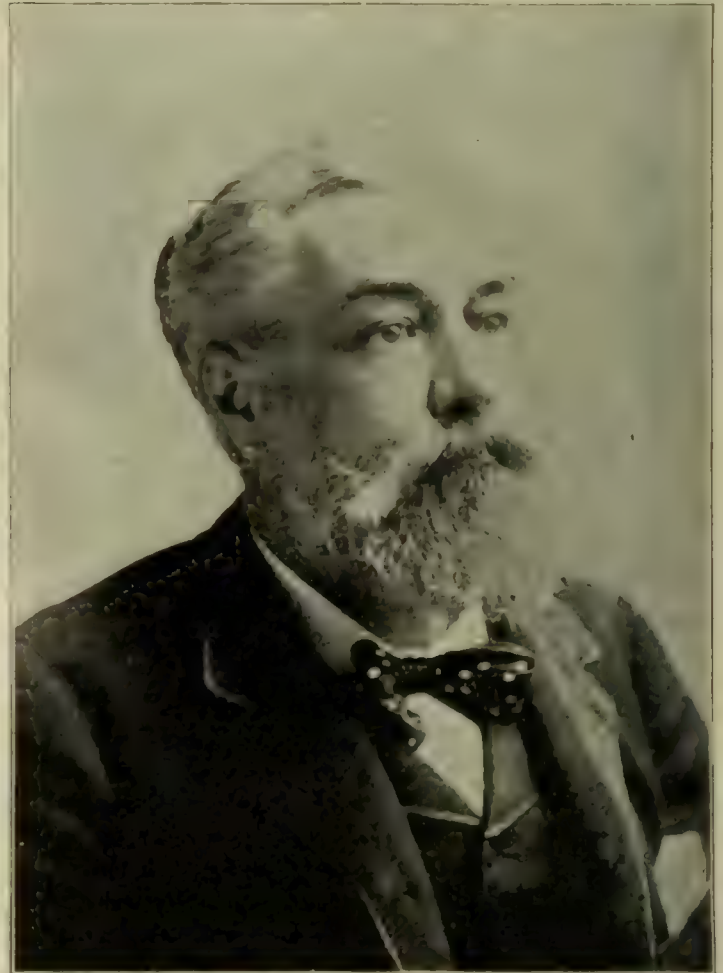
FOUR DIPLOMATIC APPOINTEES



THOMAS F. BAYARD, AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

rendered much more agreeable and convenient. Of all important countries represented at the courts of Europe, ours was the only one not sending representatives who bore the highest titular rank. The Minister from the United States was obliged to give way, not only at ceremonial functions, to the Ambassador from some miniature State, but even in the transaction of serious business he was at a disadvantage. To some extent the etiquette of the diplomatic corps was waived in favor of so great a nation as ours; but there was really no reason whatsoever for our refusal to concur in the custom of sending Ambassadors rather than Ministers. One thing further we should do, and it should be done speedily: We should acquire or erect suitable buildings for our embassies in London and Paris. Every rational argument favors such a course. It is humiliating to find that no Parisian knows where the official headquarters of the American government can be found, and that they have been changed from one rented suite of rooms to another on more than one moving day. Now they are in the Place des États Unis, and now in Rue Galilee. One can listen with some respect to an argument against the maintenance by us of any diplomatic representation whatsoever, but there is nothing to be said in favor of shabby establishments. The expense of a suitable building in each of the European capitals is not to be considered. In some cases it

would be perfectly feasible to assign the consular service its quarters in the same building, and thus to bring all American official interests under one roof, over which the American flag should always fly. The raising of the rank of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Eustis is a hopeful sign, for it indicates our growth in intelligence. The time has come when the country could be trusted to accept the idea of suitable American buildings in foreign capitals. Ten years ago the proposition would have been furiously howled down by demagogue politicians who wanted appropriations for million dollar post office buildings in third-class towns. But American civilization is gaining ground.



JAMES B. EUSTIS, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

*The New
Diplomatic
Appointments.*

The *personnel* of the new diplomatic appointments is upon the whole very well received. Mr. Bayard's appointment to England was expected and is in every way appropriate. His recent experience as Secretary of State, following his long service in the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, gives him exceptional acquaintance with pending international issues and perfect familiarity with diplomatic usages. He has also in a high degree the culture, refinement, aptitude of speech and agreeableness of manner that the British have come to expect in the personality of the American representative. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, who succeeds Mr. Coolidge at Paris, is also a felicitous



THEODORE RUNYON, OF NEW JERSEY,
Minister to Germany.

choice. The French will appreciate the compliment implied in sending them a citizen of New Orleans, and they will find in Mr. Eustis the qualities as a public man and as a private personage that they will both respect and enjoy. The appointment of an American public man of long experience and high reputation to the Chilian mission was obviously desirable, and Hon. James D. Porter, of Tennessee, will doubtless have a more agreeable task than fell to the lot of Patrick Egan. The designation of Mr. Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, for the Berlin post has also met with uniform approval. Dr. Andrew D. White has not yet been superseded at St. Petersburg. Mr. Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, takes the place of Col. Fred. D. Grant at Vienna. Other diplomatic and various consular appointments are noted in our "Record of Current Events."

*The Pension Roll
and the New
Commissioner.*

If the Commissioner of Pensions were an autocrat, who could reconstruct the acts of Congress upon which the present system rests and who could revise the rolls *ad libitum* and strike off the names of hundreds of thousands of present beneficiaries, he would be in somewhat the position that an expectant public seems to consider Judge William Lochren, of Minneapolis,

to have entered upon. Autocracy is not our American method; but it would certainly be a great relief if Judge Lochren could be given absolute and final power to read just both the law and the administration of our pension system. The theoretical principles involved are not just now in very active dispute. Few men whose words carry weight are opposed to the generous pensioning of all plainly deserving cases. A wise revision of the laws would probably increase the amounts paid to some classes of veterans, seriously and permanently disabled as a result of service rendered their country. Other classes,—or sub-classes,—would probably be rejected altogether. But there is less reason to complain of the system as set forth in existing statutes, than of that lax administration of the laws which has admitted to the rolls many persons not fairly entitled to public support. It is very easy to state the case too harshly, and to censure honest and patriotic men as if they were rogues. Moreover, much has been said and written in amplification of the so-called scandalous pension abuses by men grossly ignorant of the whole subject. But when all this is conceded, the very face of the situation reveals disproportion and an abnormal tendency. A few figures may illustrate. Since 1863 there have been filed more than 2,000,000 applications by persons solemnly swearing, with corroborative witnesses, that they were entitled under the laws to a place on the roll of pensioners. For the year 1866, the new claims reached 65,256, and in that year 50,177 were placed on the roll. There was a somewhat irregular decline until 1876, in which year only 9,977 new names were added to the list. Then came a gradual increase, with new and more inclusive laws, until in 1887 the number added was 55,194. In the next three years, using round numbers, there were added 60,000, 52,000 and 66,600 names. Then came the memorable law of 1890, under which the applications have about equaled in number the aggregate of the preceding thirty years, and which led to the allowance of 156,486 claims in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and 224,047 in the year which ended June 30, 1892. The enrollment for the present year has been at a similarly high rate. We have, then, admitted to the roll since the outbreak of the war nearly a million and a half of pensioners, of whom not far from a million survive to this day and are public beneficiaries. Of those now on the list, more than half have been added since the inauguration of Mr. Harrison in 1889. Until 1880, yearly disbursements for pensions had never reached \$35,000,000. In 1888 (fiscal year) they approached \$80,000,000. In 1892 they exceeded \$140,000,000. Existing requirements can hardly be met with less than \$175,000,000 a year, and it is foreseen that \$200,000,000 annually will very soon be needed. The act of 1890 admitted to relief any surviving union soldiers who had grown disabled and needy, providing their physical disabilities were in any way traceable to their service in the army. It was a policy about which men honestly differed. Some men believed that it was fair and wise, as well as broad and

generous, and that it would have the approving verdict of future generations. Other men saw in it only a mad extravagance, at the dictation of greedy claim-agents, organized "pension-grabbers," and demagogue politicians. There were two tenable points of view, so utterly unlike that a statesman might honestly have taken either side of the contention. But when it comes to the concrete administration of the laws, it ought to be easy to agree that there should be the most searching scrutiny used to keep the rolls clear of perjurers and frauds. It simply remains to



WILLIAM LOCHREN, OF MINNESOTA,
Commissioner of Pensions.

be seen what can be done at this juncture. Judge Lochren's appointment is of an ideal excellence. The Republican Legislature of Minnesota endorsed it unanimously and with enthusiasm. He served with eminent valor in the war, and is in full sympathy with the veterans. But he is a just judge, a firm administrator, and no seeker after votes or popularity. Party feeling on the pension question has abated much. The time is ripe for its treatment on non-partisan, reasonable lines. Judge Lochren's management of the office will have begun with a prestige not equaled by that of any of his predecessors.

As to the Appointments in General. Judge Lochren's appointment as Pension Commissioner is so good that it makes some of Mr. Cleveland's other selections seem rather disappointing. General Thomas J. Mor-

gan as Indian Commissioner under President Harrison had precisely that ideal fitness for his post that Judge Lochren possesses for the headship of the Pension Bureau. It was a critical time in the history of our dealing with the Indians. General Morgan appreciated it, and reached the highest point of valuable service ever attained by a man in that office. It was eminently desirable that the work be continued by a man conversant with all its bearings and in full sympathy with the Dawes act and our new, enlightened Indian policy. But Mr. Cleveland has given the office as a consolation prize to an Illinois gentleman who was a strongly endorsed applicant for Commissioner of the Land Office, but whose claims upon that place were outweighed by those of a gentleman from Wisconsin who was brought forward under Mr. Vilas's powerful auspices. We shall be glad to assume that Mr. Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was defeated in the contest for the Land Commissionership by Mr. Lamoreaux, will turn out to be a highly efficient Indian Commissioner. But it is, none the less, a disappointment to find Mr. Cleveland disposing of so delicately important a service as the Indian Bureau in that fashion. Again, it has been the well-established custom to appoint as Comptroller of the Currency a monetary and banking expert, the place having been filled by such men as John Jay Knox, Henry W. Cannon and W. L. Trenholm. But Mr. Cleveland has astonished both parties, and the appointee as well, by nominating for the Comptrollership Mr. James H. Eckels, of Illinois, who is understood to have been an earnest applicant for a local District Attorneyship, and who is admittedly without experience or special preparation of any kind in the line of expert work that falls to his present office. Mr. Cleveland's appointments are, indeed, full of paradoxes and surprises. Jones wants to be a consul somewhere between the Rhine and the Black Sea, because he can speak German; and he finds himself appointed an expert in the pension office, or an inspector in the railway mail service. The principle upon which the selections are made is utterly elusive and baffling, and to no class is it so painfully inexplicable as to the horde of office-seekers. The American people as a whole have so strong a sense of humor that the silenced bewilderment and complete dismay of the office-seekers amuses them infinitely; and they also have faith enough in Mr. Cleveland to believe that he will not intentionally make any bad appointments, and will not often be misled by indorsements and pretenses. As for the political reformers who have long pointed to Mr. Cleveland as the embodiment of all they sought or hoped for, they have no difficulty in accepting anything that the President does,—for the very simple reason that they take the fact of his action as conclusive proof of its wisdom. For, ye uninitiated and ye scoffers, why can ye not understand that if it were not really the right thing to do He would not and could not have done it; and that His having done it is evidence enough that nothing better could have been done under the

circumstances? This logic, of course, would make it easy to approve the choice of a man who could speak English only, and had never crossed his own State line, as an interpreter at St. Petersburg. But when the fair measure of criticism has been dealt out, it remains true, and is admitted by most Republicans, that Mr. Cleveland's new appointments are on a high average level. The fact that he has taken a large proportion of his most important officials from the Southern States is creditable rather than otherwise. These Southern appointees are in general an excellent group of selections. The Senate found it easy to approve the appointments sent for confirmation, and adjourned on April 15 with the impression that Mr. Cleveland's disposition to gratify the party appetite for spoils is not particularly ardent.

The Flag Question at Honolulu.

The Republican friends of Hawaiian annexation should be very careful not to be guilty themselves of the sort of offense which some of them sharply rebuked when committed by their opponents during the last administration. It was urged with much eloquence and truth when the Italian and Chilean questions were pending, that our own government was entitled to some consideration; and that in the moment of its attempt to secure our rights and maintain our honor, the hounding and carping of party opposition ought to have enough patriotism to restrain itself. To many able and wise men in both parties, President Harrison's Hawaiian policy seemed straightforward, honorable and sound. It certainly seemed so to us, as our readers are well aware. But the Senate hesitated; and the change of administration made the withdrawal of the treaty necessary. If it had been ratified by the Senate it would doubtless have been executed cheerfully and in good faith by Mr. Cleveland. Under the circumstances of the evident lack of the requisite two-thirds of the Senate to support the treaty, Mr. Cleveland seems to us to have done the best thing possible in attempting an investigation. He sent to Hawaii, in the person of Mr. Blount, a man of cool judgment and approved discretion. The moment is not felicitous, therefore, for attacks upon the administration's policy. Mr. Blount's decision that the American flag which our Minister Mr. Stevens had hoisted over the government buildings at Honolulu should come down, cost many an American patriot a slight twinge as he read the newspaper headlines; but it gave nobody any real pain or anxiety. The flag had been raised only for the sake of peace and quiet at a critical moment, and not in the assertion of sovereignty. It was to be construed as an act of good neighborhood, for the temporary protection of a somewhat bewildered community against the possibility of a civil strife that would have harmed all interests and benefited none. The moment of crisis having safely passed, the somewhat irregular but practically useful interference of the United States need not take so obtrusive a form. Mr. Blount's advice that the Hawaiian flag be re-

stored was therefore both tactful and honorable; and it need not by any means imply a censure of Minister Stevens' previous course. Let it be remembered, however, that Mr. Blount at the same time made it clear that our government was really in authority to the extent that it would not tolerate the intervention in Hawaiian affairs of any other power. In our opinion, this country will come short of its duty if it insists upon having exclusive rights in Hawaii without being willing to assume open responsibilities. The welfare of Hawaii deserves some thought; and he must be a very queer sort of American who would deny that annexation to the United States would immeasurably benefit every deserving interest and every class of people in the Sandwich Islands. Meanwhile, President Dole and the provisional government are apparently managing affairs as well as could possibly be expected with so many clashing interests to consider and so uncertain a future to await.

American Interests in Turkey.

The qualities of our new Minister to Turkey are likely to be tested quite promptly. In the outlying parts of the Turkish Empire, the treatment to which American missionaries and educators have lately been subjected is in palpable violation of the agreements of the Porte and in such



ALEXANDER W. TERRELL, OF TEXAS,
Minister to Turkey.

flagrant disregard of the rights of American citizens that vigorous measures on the part of our government have become imperative. The chief centre of disturbance is at Marsovan, in Asia Minor near the Black Sea, where the population is largely American and where the Turkish and Mohammedan elements are engaged in bitter persecutions against both Armenian and Protestant Christianity. The Amer-

ican missionaries have established important educational institutions at Marsovan, including Anatolia College for young men and a boarding school for young women. Some of the buildings have been burned by direct instigation of the Turkish military and civil authorities, and the whole situation is one that calls for the most energetic action on our part. Two or three of our new cruisers might with excellent effect be sent to make a friendly call in the Bosphorus. Of course the real trouble lies not so much in the bad faith of the Sultan and his central advisers, as in the practical inability of the Sultan to control the governors of the Provinces and the officers of the troops in the more distant parts of the Empire. Turkey is a very shaky and dilapidated edifice. It is possible enough, as is believed in some quarters, that the Marsovan disturbances have been fomented by Russian emissaries. It is perfectly well known that Russia proposes, sooner or later, to proceed from her new strongholds in the Caucasus provinces to the annexation of successive districts of Asia Minor, thus approaching Constantinople from the East and South rather than from the North and West of the Black Sea. And Russia would naturally seek as a pretext for action some particularly distressing attack upon the Armenians by the Koords under connivance of the Turkish soldiery. If Russia could also secure the sympathy of America for an advance movement from the Caucasus that would be a point worth gaining. But the American missionaries decidedly prefer the Turkish to the Russian government. The future of Asia Minor will be one of the most serious questions with which the early future will have to deal.

*The Duty of
America in the
Pacific Islands.*

In the islands of the Pacific, moreover, our government is called upon to give attention to the just demands of American missionaries for protection in their peaceful and beneficent work. It is our brave contingent of missionary teachers—and not the present greedy squads of German and Spanish traders and officials—who have annexed these islands to civilization. Many of them have been completely transformed by the missionaries, whose labors alone have given them commercial importance. But the European powers have been gobbling up these remote specks of land, have been oppressing the natives, and have been insolently disturbing a religious and educational work that had been in progress in some cases for half a century. The natives look to the missionaries as their natural friends and disinterested advisers. It is a villainous state of things that exists in those islands to-day; and it will be pusillanimous for our government to tolerate it. We had better annex a hundred Hawaiis and Samoas and Ponapes rather than be guilty of submission to the insolence and wickedness that some of the far Pacific Islands have lately witnessed as practiced by the new rulers who have, without a pretext of decency or justice, stolen whole groups.

*South American and
West Indian Politics
and Strife.*

The republics of our Western World, apart from the United States are full of political unrest; and in several of them there are now in progress,—or have lately been,—armed conflicts. The revolutionary war in Rio Grande do Sul, the great southernmost province of Brazil, is still raging, with strong probabilities that the Brazilian government will fully prevail. There have been cabinet crises in Chili and Argentina, and general uneasiness reigns



PRESIDENT HEUREUX, OF SAN DOMINGO.

throughout South America. Central America,—Honduras in particular,—has been in the throes of another of the frequent civil wars that are the curse of that region. There has been a rebellion,—now suppressed,—in Costa Rica. Most interesting of all, on various accounts, has been the desperate revolt in San Domingo against the arbitrary rule of President Heureux, who has been wont to boast that he is a more absolute ruler than any Czar or Emperor in the world. Heureux is a most remarkable figure, and his ability and shrewdness made a great impression upon the American gentlemen who recently visited San Domingo and concluded with him the arrangement described in these columns two months ago for the assumption of the Dominican foreign debt and the control of the revenues. Mr. Heureux is a full-blooded negro, who has been ruling, with a hand of iron, a demoralized little republic, a majority of whose citizens are white men. The true story of his career would read like an impossible romance. His daring is wonderful, and his shrewdness is said to be equal to that of the most experienced European diplomats. It seems almost inevitable that his enemies must sooner or later take his life in return for the scores of lives he has himself sacrificed in the maintenance of his power. The reports are too meagre and conflicting to make at all clear the extent and prospects of the revolt which at last accounts he was trying to suppress.

Recent American Labor Disputes. The month of April has witnessed an unusual number of strikes and labor difficulties, the permanent significance of which has been greatly enhanced by the manner in which several of them have been carried into the courts. It is too early as yet to discuss these cases in their full bearings, because they are either still pending in the local courts or else have been carried to the higher ones upon disputed principles of law. The most noteworthy case is that which is at issue between the railroad authorities and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (represented by their chiefs, Mr. P. M. Arthur and Mr. F. M. Sargent), growing out of the recent strike on the Toledo and Ann Arbor road. The engineers on this road contended that their pay was less than that of engineers on other roads; and after seeking in vain to have their grievances arbitrated they struck for the higher pay demanded, with the sympathy and countenance of the entire order of locomotive engineers, abetted by the order of locomotive firemen. As an incident of the strike, the engineers and firemen of two connecting railways refused to receive and handle freight from the Toledo and Ann Arbor line, which, though a short piece of road, lies in the two States of Ohio and Michigan, and comes therefore under the cognizance of the Interstate Commerce act. The management of the boycotted road appealed to the federal courts for an injunction against the Brotherhoods, on the ground that their boycott was in violation of that freedom of interstate traffic which the law requires. The injunction was granted and has

since been sustained and confirmed. Its violation led to the prosecution of several engineers and firemen, and finally to the bringing of a suit for \$300,000 damages against Mr. Arthur as head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The questions involved are entirely new ones, at least in their present forms and applications, and they will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision will be awaited with the deepest concern. In



MR. P. M. ARTHUR,

Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

New Orleans, a decision has just been rendered sustaining an injunction issued last autumn in restraint of strikers connected with local transportation, the judge maintaining the principle that such strikes are an interference with the freedom of commerce. In Rochester, N. Y., a State judge has decided for the plaintiff in a case brought by a non-union workingman against a trades union on the ground that he had lost his situation through the work of the union, and was therefore entitled to damages. In Georgia, Judge Emory Speer, of the United States District Court, has rendered a decision that has attracted wide attention, in which he has held that the employees of a railroad now in the hands of a receiver are entitled to the enforcement of a contract made by a former management of the road with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. But Judge Speer took care to make the condition which the Brotherhood, both as an organization and as individuals accepted, that during the period of this contract there should be no strike, or no withdrawal from work, which in the judge's estimation would be tantamount to a crippling of the freedom of traffic which the United States laws guarantee for interstate commerce. There have been various labor contests over questions involving an

increase or a reduction of wages, but they involve no such new principles as do those cases before the courts which we have thus briefly described. Noteworthy among the strikes of the month was that of some five thousand union men connected with the building trades, who were engaged in the completion of the World's Fair buildings, and who quit work, both to secure increased pay and to compel the discharge of non-union men. The difficulty was promptly settled by a concession of largely increased wages, and by the withdrawal on the part of the union men of their objection against their non-union fellow-workers.



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

The Great Home Rule Debate. At the date when these pages were closed (April 20), the House of Commons was still engaged in the debate upon the motion to proceed with the second reading of the Home Rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain was playing the leading role on the opposition side. Mr. Balfour had made a great speech in Dublin, and had been greeted with a monster torch-light parade. The men of Ulster were working up all sorts of anti-Home Rule demonstrations, and were sending deputations to London. The Cabinet, meanwhile, were standing shoulder to shoulder in solid support of Mr. Gladstone. The second reading of the bill was moved on April 6. It cannot be said that the prospects of the bill are at the present moment particularly bright. If clause nine does not go by the board, the bill ought not to be read a second time. It may be true that a change which would render it impossible for any administra-

tion to govern without a British majority is a change for the better; but whether for the better or for the worse, there is impropriety and impolicy in swapping horses while crossing the stream of Home Rule. It can only complicate questions and aggravate difficulties to insist upon tampering with the existing constitution of the House of Commons as a detail or corollary of the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

How Home Rule Will Come. So far as Home Rule is a question of enabling the Irish to govern themselves, and manage their own local affairs according to their own interests, it is a question that will probably be settled very simply when the time comes. It may be found that the formula "Home Rule in Ireland as in London" may apply not only to the system of local government established, but also to the way in which it comes into being. For nearly a generation the problem of converting London into a municipality baffled successive governments. The problem seemed as far from solution as ever, when one fine day it occurred to Mr. Ritchie to settle the question by introducing a clause or two in the County Council bill, and the London County Council came into being. The Irish Parliament will probably come into existence in much the same way, but it will come all the sooner if its advocates abstain from ridiculously maximizing the importance of the particular method in which 5,000,000 people choose to manage their own affairs.

The Financial Difficulties. Apart from clause nine, upon which we are glad to see Mr. Redmond speaks out with no uncertain sound, the chief difficulty before the Ministry will be the incompatibility of opinion which prevails upon the subject of the contributions of Ireland to the Imperial treasury. Here, also, there is only one way of safety, and that is the *status quo ante*. The British public, with great difficulty, has reconciled itself to the idea of allowing the Irish to govern themselves. It has not even begun to entertain the conception of subsidizing them for so doing; and whatever may be the abstract right or wrong of the dispute between the taxpayers of the two countries, the British taxpayer has on his side the argument of things as they are. Every consideration of prudence would lead the Irish to postpone all question of altering the *status quo* to their advantage until they get Home Rule. It is impossible more effectively to condemn Home Rule than by tying round its neck two such unnecessary and extraneous proposals as those for the destruction of the House of Commons at Westminster, and the transfer of some millions per annum from the shoulders of Irish to those of British taxpayers.

A Case for the Referendum. Of course every one knows perfectly well that the present bill will not pass, and that the whole question turns upon whether or not an intimidatory agitation can be got up this autumn against the House of Lords when

they throw out the bill. The practice of intimidating a branch of the legislature by mass meetings, more or less violent, is one of the excrescences grafted upon the British Constitution by the House of Lords themselves. It would be in every way preferable if, in the place of such tumultuous agitation, the Referendum could be grafted upon the Constitution. If that were done, the Home Rule bill, after being passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, would be referred to a direct yea or nay vote of the electors of the three kingdoms. That would be more scientific, much more reasonable, and in every way preferable to the practice of getting up monster meetings to denounce the Lords for doing what they consider to be their duty. At present, however, no party leader, not even among the Liberal Unionists, has ventured to suggest the legalization of the Referendum in England.

*Can the
Peers Be
Intimidated.*

So far as can be seen at present, there is about as much chance of an effective agitation being organized against the House of Lords in England as there is of extracting sunlight from cucumbers. The last agitation against the Peers was on the subject of the county franchise, upon which there practically was little or no difference of opinion, every one being in favor of it, the point at issue being whether or not household suffrage in the counties should be accompanied by a redistribution of seats, or whether it should precede redistribution. There was no doubt as to the sincerity and the earnestness and preponderating force of the meetings against the Lords; but no sooner did the Conservatives venture to organize meetings of their own in support of the Peers than the agitation practically collapsed, and the question was settled by agreement between the parties. What made this the more remarkable was that the Conservatives did not hold one meeting for five that the Liberals held; but it was recognized then that an agitation to be successful from the point of view of intimidation should be practically without opposition. Reasoning from the data of that last campaign against the House of Lords, the Home Rulers are foredoomed to failure if they base their plan of campaign upon the prospect of successful agitation. The odds at this moment are heavy that the Unionists could organize just as many monster demonstrations in favor of the Peers as the Home Rulers could get up against them; and when public meetings disagree the House of Lords decide.

*Mr. Labouchere
and His Gag.*

Mr. Labouchere seems to have set himself the task of facilitating the conversion of the country to a belief in the necessity for a second chamber. At the meeting of the Liberal party, summoned by Mr. Gladstone to arrange for appropriating the whole time of the House to the Home Rule bill, Mr. Labouchere suggested that after three speeches Ministers should refuse to debate the bill and rely upon the majority to thrust it through

without further discussion. It would be difficult to overestimate the value to the House of Lords and its supporters of such a suggestion as this. Hitherto the popular belief has been that there is no need for the House of Lords to give full consideration to any measure, because the House of Commons could be relied upon as an arena in which every measure would be fully and exhaustively debated. Every fresh application of the closure, every new demonstration on the part of the majority of a despotic chamber, weakens that conviction, and by so much strengthens the British disposition to thank God that they have a House of Lords. Indeed, so far is this reaction spreading as the result of the wish to run a new and undigested measure through the House of Commons, that it is possible people may begin to think seriously of making the House of Lords into a Senate more worthy of the important part which it is evident it will have to play in the future. If it is a case of "mended or ended," the popular decision will be in favor of mending and not of ending; of strengthening rather than weakening an assembly which even now is the only security against the acceptance of what Sir William Harcourt calls the sound advice of Mr. Labouchere. If it is argued that the Home Rule bill has been debated for the last seven years *ad nauseam*, the reply is that while Home Rule has been debated, the bill giving effect to Home Rule has never been discussed until the other day. Mr. Gladstone, on principle, kept it up his sleeve until the last moment. He cannot, therefore, complain if the debates are somewhat prolonged. Certainly, Lord Salisbury could ask for nothing better than that Mr. Labouchere should be allowed to apply the gag to his heart's content.

*Ulster in
Hysterics.*

The programme for a long series of demonstrations at Easter against the Home Rule bill was shortened considerably, owing to the curtailment of the Easter holidays. Parliament sat until the eve of Good Friday, and reassembled on April 6. The recess was very short, but the Unionists made the best of their time, and the demonstrations in Belfast were imposing from their earnestness and unanimity. There seems to be no doubt that the Orangemen and their sympathizers in Ireland are working themselves up into a fine frenzy. When you hear of country gentlemen laying in a stock of powder and shot, and making every preparation to stand a siege, you begin to realize the capacity which the Irish possess of working themselves up into a frenzy of alarm and indignation. They take it seriously themselves; but it is difficult for any one who knows that the bill is not going to pass, and that all that Ireland will ever get is "Home Rule in Ireland as in London," to take quite seriously those hysterical alarms. The Irish are, however, born actors. We have long been familiar with that fact on the Nationalist side. It is now being brought home to us that the gift for tragi-comedy is by no means confined to the south and west.



MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.P.



COLONEL E. J. SANDERSON, M.P.



MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

THREE LEADING UNIONIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM ULSTER.

The Parish Councils Bill.

The Ministers continue to keep up their spirits, and they have been encouraged thereto by the unanimous and cordial approval which is accorded Mr. Fowler's Parish Councils bill. That bill, which is very simple, provides for what may be called the municipalization of the village. Its object is to establish in every parish containing a population of over three hundred a miniature town council, to be elected by all the men and women on the register, either of parliament or of the county council. Incidentally, it subsidizes district councils for boards of guardians of the poor, and provides for the election on the uniform system which prevails under the County Councils act—i. e., it will be one man one vote, without distinction of sex, either for elected or elector; voting by ballot and no *ex-officio* guardians. Mr. Fowler may be congratulated upon having pleased everyone by his bill. It will be a great pity if the state of public business should prevent the passing of it this session.

Payment of Members.

The House of Commons last month passed a resolution in favor of the payment of members of parliament, and for the payment of all members; for strong objection was taken to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that only those should be paid who could not make both ends meet without salary. The resolution will entail upon the exchequer a minimum charge of £200,000 a year; and as Sir William Harcourt, while approving of the principle, has no funds available for putting it into practice, the resolution for the payment of members is not likely to come into practical operation for some time. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the principle, which prevails in almost every democratic country, but there is observable a disposition on the part of many of its advocates which would practically destroy the principle of unpaid service to the State altogether. If every one who serves on a local board or council is to be paid for loss of time the shoulders of the British ratepayers and taxpayers will have to be exceedingly broad.

*The Liberator
Swindle.*

England is congratulating herself, in view of French, Italian and German disclosures, that her recent scandals fortunately have no political bearings. The evidence in the *Liberator* trials left it impossible for the jury to return any but one verdict. The directors, who, until the collapse, were men who made great professions of piety and were regarded as indisputably upright and scrupulously honest, were convicted of forgery and embezzlement. Hobbs and Wright were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, while Newman was put away for five years. "The prisoners' course," said Judge Hawkins in passing sentence, "had been one of continuous, deliberate and systematic fraud." There seems very little prospect that the unhappy victims will receive any dividend upon their deposits. How much widespread misery is implied by that statement only those can understand who have looked below the surface.

*Labor Question
in English
Politics.*

The Lancashire cotton strike, after lasting for nearly five months and affecting nearly one hundred thousand hands, has closed in a compromise by which the operatives agreed to go back to work at a reduction of sevenpence in the pound on their wages. That, however, is but a trifle compared with the arrangement arrived at for submitting all disputes in future to a joint committee representing both sides. If they stick to that, the result may be worth the million pounds of wages they sacrificed to bring it about. The Eight Hours bill is one of the few measures which the House of Commons is free to debate this month. Mr. Gladstone, several weeks ago, met a deputation of miners, to whom he explained his difficulties about the Eight Hours bill for miners. They were not unanimous, he said, nor could they agree as to whether the eight hours should be reckoned from bank to bank, or whether the eight hours should actually be spent at the face of the coal. It makes a great difference, when the workings are miles in length, where you begin to reckon your eight hours. The House of Commons, on the naval estimates, debated the question of improving the condition of the workmen employed in the dockyards. Sir John Gorst, carrying out the policy which he laid down in the pages of this *REVIEW* two years ago, argued that the government should endeavor to set an example to all employers in the land. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, while echoing amicably Sir John's aspirations, said that he would be content to level up the government conditions of labor to those prevailing in the best private yards. As that has not yet been done, it is premature to discuss a still greater advance. The bill regulating the hours of railway workmen raises the question of Sunday labor. A determined attempt is likely to be made to secure to all employees on the railways one day's rest in seven. The six days' working week is at least a more generally accepted social ideal than an eight hours' working day.

*The Latest
Changes in
France.*

France went through another ministerial crisis at the beginning of April, and the Ribot cabinet of January was given its quietus after a troubled career of eleven weeks. Ribot fell for no cause in particular. The immediate occasion was a difference of opinion between the Chamber and the Senate over a minor point of prerogative in passing upon the budget. The Chamber refused by a very small majority to adopt a suggestion made by Tirard, the Finance Minister. At President Carnot's request, M. Meline undertook to form a



M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

Ministry, but failed. Meline was Minister of Agriculture in the Ribot government. Thereupon the task was intrusted to M. Charles Dupuy, who was Ribot's Minister of Education; and he was successful, his Ministry entering upon its work on April 4. A majority of his colleagues were in the former cabinet, but Messrs. Ribot, Meline and Tirard are all excluded, and the new men are comparatively unknown. Dupuy is a deputy of good reputation,—a scholar and a patriot—whose one aim is to give the country a safe business administration and to hold things together until after the general elections next fall. The presidency of the Senate, left vacant by the death of Jules Ferry, was competed for by Constans and Challe-mel-Lacour. Constans, though by far the stronger man of the two in the public estimation, was defeated. Challe-mel-Lacour has come in for a large share of honor; for he was elected a member of the French Academy at about the same time that he secured the political place second only in distinction to the Presidency of the Republic. The recent course of French affairs has begun to tell unquestionably



MADAME COTTU.

upon the prestige and standing of President Carnot ; but as yet no evidence has been produced that really implicates him in any of the scandals with which his enemies have been so anxious to connect him. As to the judicial aspects of the Panama affair, they have for the present been closed with the penal convictions of Charles De Lesseps, Baihaut and Blondin. Cottu was spared, as was Sans-Leroy.

Madame Cottu's sensational appearance and testimony as a witness gave her a very great prominence for a time, but already the French mind is occupied elsewhere. The commercial side of Panama affairs has taken on a fresh interest by reason of the fact that the government of Colombia has extended the expired concessions for twenty months longer, to give France so much of an opportunity to resume work, if it should be found possible to obtain the means. But a resumption of work at Panama is the most unlikely thing in the world.

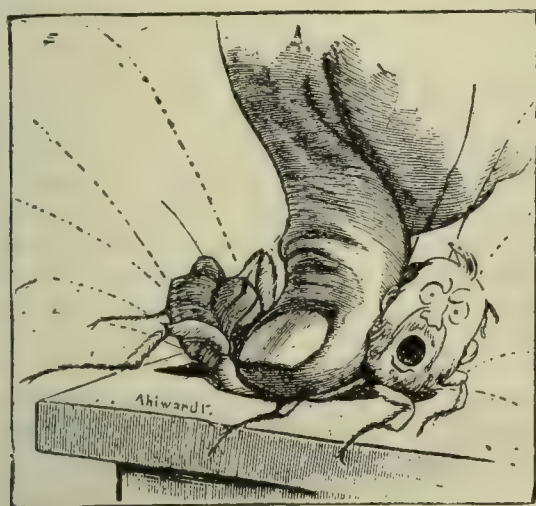
Ahlwardt
and Ger-
many.

While England has her Liberator scandal, Ahlwardt has been asserting that the Reichstag is as corrupt as the French Chamber of Deputies. When he made the statement in the *Tribune*, he was challenged to produce his documents. He said that he had eleven official documents of a most compromising character, together with a mass of other material which weighed no less than two hundredweight, and had been deposited among his friends in safe custody. As all his friends happened to be conveniently out of the way he could not produce these documents when he was challenged, and a committee of the leaders of all parties promptly summoned him before them, and insisted that he should prove what he said. He utterly failed to do so, and the committee reported the fact to the House, placing on record their opinion that Ahlwardt's con-



M. JULES FERRY AFTER DEATH.

duct was such as they thanked God the Imperial Parliament had never before been called upon to witness. Notwithstanding this, Ahlwardt, who seems to be something like the late Dr. Kenealy, continues to repeat his assertions, but without obtaining for them much attention outside the Anti-Semitic circle. But while Ahlwardt has been squelched, and the Army bill defeated, Germany is nevertheless in a condition of grave social and political uneasiness. Our extended reproduction this month of Herr Richter's pamphlet "Pictures of the Future," sheds considerable light upon the tendencies of thought in Germany. This most brilliant of German parliamentary leaders would not have written a popular brochure, in the form of a romance, against the schemes of socialism, if he had not apprehended some very practical danger from the present active socialistic propaganda.



THE SQUELCHING OF AHLWARDT.
From *Kladderadatsch*, March 26, 1893.

The
Coup d'Etat
in Servia.

Four years ago Europe was startled and disturbed by the abdication of King Milan, of Servia. He had previously quarreled with his wife, Queen Natalie, and had secured a divorce from her. Natalie is a Russian, and was constantly intriguing in behalf of Russian dominance in the affairs of Servia, while Milan had always leaned upon Austria and had been supported and sustained in every crisis by the government of Francis Joseph at Vienna. Milan is a man of natural intelligence and ability, who has sacrificed all the serious and responsible elements of character to his personal indulgences and follies. His abdication was in favor of his young son, then a lad of twelve, and was made with a due provision for a Regency of Servian statesmen who should manage the government until young Alexander became of age. The Servian law provides that the monarch shall not assume the reins of government until he attains the age of eighteen years. The young king is as yet barely seventeen, but on April 14th he created as lively a sensation in Europe by imprisoning his regents and assuming control of the government a year too soon, as had been stirred up by the abdication of his father in 1889. The *coup d'état* is explained by the fact that both Natalie and Milan had returned to Servia, become reconciled to one another and been remarried. Milan had long



ALEXANDER, OF SERVIA.

spent the one million dollars which had been placed at his disposal at the time of his abdication, had exhausted the generosity of the Austrian Kaiser, and had finally turned from his old-time Vienna friends to Russian sources of supply. Ready money had brought him under Russian influence, and Russian influence had reconciled him with Natalie. Undoubtedly it was Russian influence which supported the plans of the *coup d'état* and thus got rid of the Regency that was pro-Austrian in sympathy. Bulgaria alone of the trio of Danubian states now holds out against Russian intrigue. Roumania and Servia have succumbed. The painful position of these little kingdoms during the past ten years can hardly be appreciated by one who has not studied their politics on the ground.

Of all the constitutional European governments, Belgium's has held out longest against the modern demand for a practically universal manhood suffrage. The franchise has been very closely restricted in Belgium, the qualifications being based upon both property and education, and the number of enfranchised persons in the entire kingdom having been only a little more than 100,000. For two or three years there has been an intense agitation in favor of a liberal extension of the suffrage, but the cabinet of the day has been conservative and has contemptuously withstood the pressure. King Leopold himself has long desired an extension of the franchise. In April the refusal of the Belgium parliament to entertain the franchise question led to uprisings of the people all over the little kingdom, and the government suddenly found itself confronted with a revolution that made necessary the mobilization of the entire army. So determined were the disfranchised workingmen, and so

Belgium and
Universal
Suffrage.

serious and bloody was the rioting that broke out, that the parliament suddenly took fright; and the lower house, by an almost unanimous vote, on April 18 passed a measure giving the ballot to every male citizen above the age of twenty-five, allowing two votes to heads of families and to members of certain other classes possessing specified qualifications. The measure adds at once more than a million men to the roll of the enfranchised. The radical demand had been for a simple, uniform suffrage for all male citi-



LEOPOLD, OF BELGIUM.

zens above the age of twenty-one; but the concession made by the chamber was so great that the agitators consented to abandon violent proceedings and to await the action of the upper house, in which they hoped to secure amendments to the bill doing away with the plural voting and perhaps reducing the age limitation from twenty-five to twenty-one years. The surrender of the government under what was plainly the physical compulsion of the mob can but produce a profound effect throughout Europe, and must lend itself most forcibly to the aid of movements in other countries for the abolition of class privileges and immunities.

*African Questions
and Our Char-
acter Sketch.*

The subduing of the Dark Continent and its opening up to the purposes of modern civilization is a process which shows a constantly accelerating force and which grows more interesting every day. Projects which ten years ago seemed to need at least a century for their realization are now talked about as if they were matters of next year or the year after. Cattle ranching in Mashonaland is as familiarly discussed in London as was cattle ranching on our Western plains fifteen years ago. Long telegraph lines are projected

as ordinary commercial ventures. The era of African railroad building is about to begin. The air is full of talk of a great Anglo-Teutonic federated republic comprising the whole of South Africa, and the spheres of European influence for the rest of the continent are pretty well determined upon. England has not the remotest intention of leaving Egypt, and the Soudan is to be recovered as inland Egyptian territory. The Congo State, meanwhile, is making progress; the Germans and French are forcing their respective situations in Africa; the British are determined not to evacuate Uganda; measures for the suppression of the Arab slave trade are having more vigorous enforcement; the services of experienced explorers are in new and profitable demand; missionary enterprises tend to multiply; the possibilities of an immense African agriculture as a competitor in the markets of the world begin to dawn upon the minds of European statesmen and economists—and, in short, the darkness is so rapidly disappearing that we may soon find reason to abandon the use of the designation "Dark Continent." One important phase of the invasion of Africa by civilized man and the conquest of the continent for the uses of our modern civilized existence, is most vividly portrayed in our character sketch this month. It is something of a relief to turn from the political aspects of the European partition of Africa, which we have discussed so frequently in this magazine, to the story of man's struggle for dominance over the great and fierce animals that have until recently exercised so large a sway in the great interior stretches of African territory. Greatest of all hunters of any age, perhaps, is Mr. Frederick Selous, whose exploits Mr. Stead so graphically describes this month. Our American boys who like stories of adventure will not want to miss this thrilling chapter. On the other hand, it seems to us to bear a felicitous relation to the whole pending discussion of Africa and the African question.

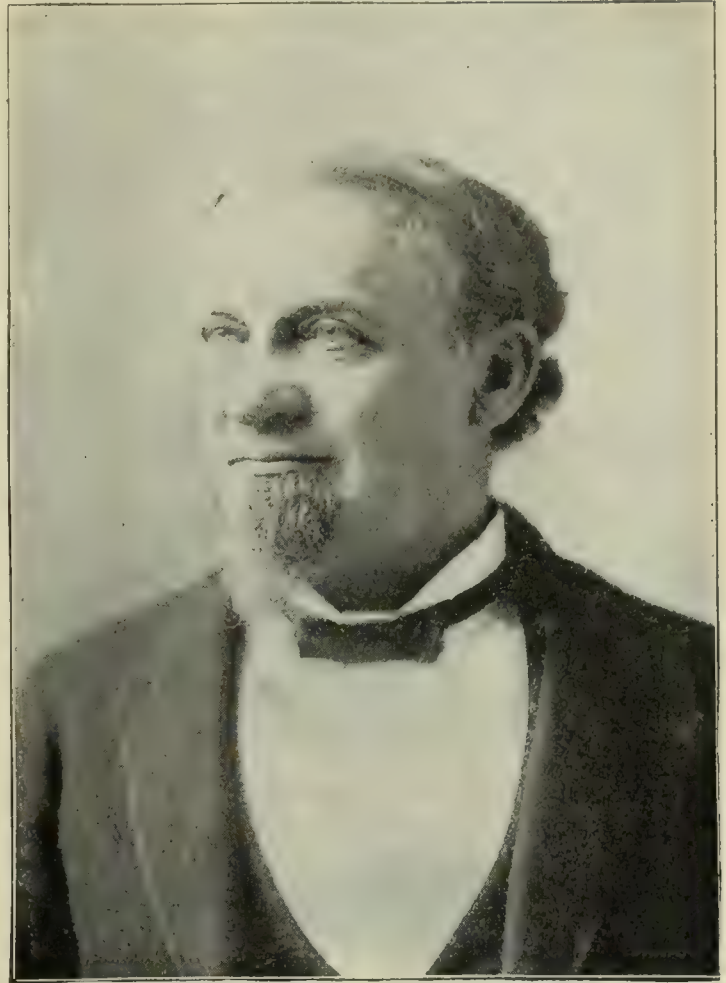
By the way, we wish to call attention here to the marvelously brilliant and complete programme which has been made out for the African Congress, to be held as one of the World's Fair series in Chicago and to occur in the month of August. It is officially termed an "African Ethnology;" but the committee in charge has wisely given broad construction to its duties, and has included every topic having vital relation not only to racial, geographical and political questions of the past, present and future, but also to practical subjects that concern the welfare of the African people, whether now living in Africa or whether in the United States and the West Indies. The chairman of the committee in charge of this congress is the Rev. Dr. J. E. Roy, and its secretary is Mr. F. P. Noble, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, to whom Dr. Roy gives the chief credit for the remarkable programme that has been mapped out. A great number of distinguished scientists, travelers, statesmen and geographical and scientific experts from the different European countries, as well as the best authorities on all phases of African questions in this country, are to participate in the congress, either appearing personally or sending papers to be read.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

March 20.—James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, nominated Minister to France; Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to Germany; John E. Risley, of New York, to Denmark; Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads....Hawaiian Commissioner Blount sails from San Francisco for Honolulu....Trouble arises in New York between the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Clothing Cutters....Arguments of the counsel continued in the Panama case....The Chinese government dispatches arms to its troops on the western frontier, in the neighborhood of the Pamirs....Religious riots break out in Amoy....A hurricane sweeps over the New Hebrides and New Caledonia Islands in the Pacific Ocean....A mass meeting in Budapest celebrates the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848....Signor Giolitti presents his report to the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the bank scandals....A proposal involving universal suffrage presented by the Czechs in the Austrian Reichsrath.

March 21.—The hearing of the cases of the five engineers and three firemen in the Ann Arbor railroad strike begins before Judge Ricks at Toledo, Ohio....The Planet flour mills at Litchfield, Ill., said to be the largest in the world, destroyed by explosion and fire....Three of the Panama prisoners sentenced and six acquitted....Mayor Alexejeff, of Moscow, assassinated....Prof. Elisha Gray exhibits in New York a long-distance writing machine, the telautograph....Rector Ahlwardt makes the sensational statement in the Reichstag that Prince Bismarck and other German officials had made fraudulent contracts with Hebrew financiers....Queen Victoria starts for Italy.

March 22.—Silas W. Lamoreaux, of Wisconsin, nominated to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; John S. Seymour, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents; Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, to succeed Judge Jackson in the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Max Judd, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at Vienna; Wm. H. Sims to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior....Chief Engineer Arthur produces the by-laws of the Locomotive Engineers on order of the Toledo court....Justice Adams, of the Rochester, N. Y., Supreme Court, hands down an important decision concerning the right of labor unions to interfere in the employment of non-union men....Enraged negroes burn the town of Purvis, Miss....A committee of the German Reichstag finds that Ahlwardt has not proved his charges....The Prussian government issues an order prohibiting Russian and Austrian emigrants from crossing the frontier into Prussian territory.



ISAAC P. GRAY,
Minister to Mexico.

....The funeral of Jules Ferry in Paris....The Oxford crew wins the University boat race on the Thames by two and a half lengths, in 18:47, the fastest time on record.

March 23.—The Bering Sea Court opens in Paris....A violent tornado visits the Middle Western States... The case against the Lake Shore strikers concluded in the



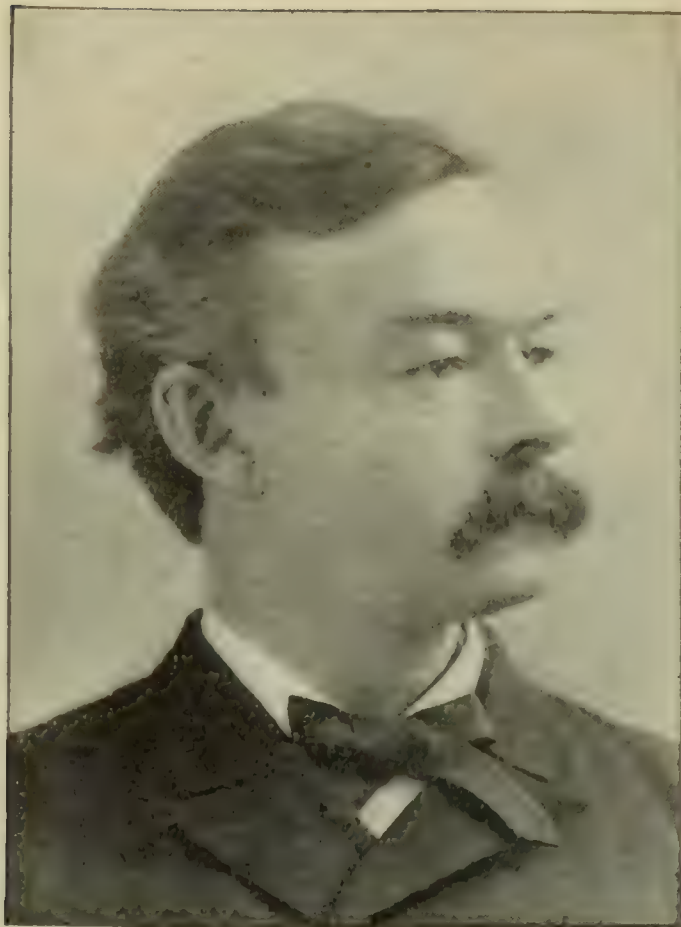
JAMES S. EWING,
Minister to Belgium.



JAMES O. BROADHEAD,
Minister to Switzerland.



JOHN E. RISLEY,
Minister to Denmark.



PATRICK A. COLLINS,
Consul-General to London.

Toledo court....Deputy Lucien Millevoye makes a sensational attack on the government in the French Chamber; the government again sustained, 314 to 200....M. Paul Armand Challemel-Lacour succeeds Rénan in the French Academy....Russia suspends the coinage of silver rubles on private account....Admiral Pasquin, appointed Minister of Marine in Spain, announces a policy of retrenchment....Violent and destructive tornado in the Mississippi States.

March 24.—Dispatches indicate an Indian uprising among the Kiowas, Otoes and Missouris in Indian Territory....The State Department informed of the elevation of the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefoot, British Minister at Washington, to ambassadorship....A resolution passed by the House of Commons providing for the payment of members of parliament....The striking cotton spinners at Manchester agree to accept a reduction of less than 3 per cent....Panama enforces its tobacco tax....The Intercolonial Postal Conference agrees to a resolution for a Pacific cable between Australia and Vancouver.

March 25.—Judge E. C. Billings, of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, makes a decision declaring general strikes illegal if interfering with the freedom of commerce....The Clothing Manufacturers' Association, of New York, orders a lockout of 700 cutters....New cabinet formed in Queensland by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith....The Austrian Reichsrath prorogued....A very large number of women register in Kansas for the municipal elections....M. Challemel-Lacour named for the Presidency of the French Senate....Insurgents from San Domingo cross the Haytian frontier; a decisive battle results.

March 26.—Carriage workers in Boston ordered out on a strike....Ravachol's accomplice arrested in France....The Government of Spain officially tenders to the United States, as a gift, the reproduced flagship of Columbus, the *Santa Maria*....A mass meeting of Irish Americans in New York indorses Gladstone's Home Rule bill....The unofficial Belgium referendum results in the approval of manhood suffrage by 15,794 out of a total vote of 18,701

....A ministerial crisis in Argentina over the boundary treaty with Brazil.

March 27.—Samuel F. Morss, of Indiana, nominated to be Consul-General at Paris; C. W. Chancellor, of Maryland, at Havre; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, at Glasgow; Geo. F. Parker, at Birmingham, England; Justice Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Solicitor of the Treasury....Dr. St. Clair, Chief of the Consular Bureau, removed by Secretary Gresham....The argument continued in the Lake Shore contempt cases; the case against Chief Sargent dismissed....Weavers in Fall River, Mass., strike....The Monongahela Valley miners return to work....Mr. Balfour speaks in the House of Commons on Irish crime; his motion for a vote of censure defeated by a majority of forty-seven....The Count of Paris issues a circular letter to the Monarchist committees in France....A new canal company in Ottawa, Ont., proposes to cut a canal from Lake Erie to Ontario, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain, and thence to Hudson River, to provide a new waterway to New York.

March 28.—George D. Dillard, of Mississippi, nominated to be Consul-General at Guayaquil; Herman Stump, of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration....The Choctaw Indians engage in a skirmish, a part of the Indian militia refusing to be controlled....Secretary Carlisle appoints Dr. Joseph H. Senner Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York....Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, testifies in the Toledo courts....M. Challemel-Lacour takes the chair as President of the French Senate....Mercantile deputations from Ulster visit Mr. Gladstone to protest against the Home Rule bill....M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of the Paris Police, gives testimony before the Panama Committee.

March 29.—Labor organizations in Chicago issue an edict designed to force the employment of only union men....A lively debate in the British House of Commons on the Evicted Tenants bill....The French Chamber of Deputies votes a pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of Ernest Rénan....Spurgeon's son succeeds him in the Tabernacle pulpit.



SAMUEL E. MORSS,
Consul-General to Paris.

March 30.—Ex-Secretary of State Thos. F. Bayard nominated as Ambassador to Great Britain; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, made Minister to Chili; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now Secretary of Legation at Japan), to Japan; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be Solicitor General....The Bering Sea cases and counter-cases presented simultaneously to the British House of Parliament and the United States Senate....The President of the World's Columbian Commission makes public announcement that the Exposition will be open for visitors on May 1....Mayor Gilroy, of New York, issues an important address on the preservation of the good sanitary condition of the city, especially to ward off the impending cholera epidemic....The Ribot Cabinet in France presents its resignation; the President charges them to carry on affairs of state for a short time longer....Gladstone carries a motion in the House of Commons to give Government business precedence....General Dodds expels German traders from Dahomey, on the ground that they were selling arms to Behanzin.

March 31.—The Colombian government grants one month more to the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company in which to arrange for resuming work....A rebellion in Costa Rica suppressed by the prompt action of the government.

April 1.—Destructive prairie fires in Nebraska....Ten men lose their lives in a mine explosion at Shamokin, Pa....The Anti-Semites and Clericals in Vienna resent the nomination of Max Judd as Consul-General of the United States....The Canadian Parliament prorogued....District and provincial assemblies in Russia make elaborate preparations to fight the cholera....Prince Bismarck celebrates his seventy-eighth birthday at Friedrichsruhe....Four thousand houses burned at Manila, Philippine Islands.

April 2.—Locomotive engineers and firemen in Toledo, O., decide to support the Ann Arbor strikers, whatever the court decision in the case may be....Prince Bismarck receives an unusually demonstrative reception in Friedrichsruhe....The United States Minister at Constantinople protests to the Sublime Porte against the opening of letters sent to him under the Consular seal from Marsovan....Belgian socialists meet in convention at Ghent.

April 3.—General Miles orders Colonel Townsend at Ft. Leavenworth to proceed to the seat of trouble among the Choctaw Indians....The Supreme Court renders an important decision with reference to the independence of States....The Ann Arbor cases decided at Toledo; Judge Taft grants the motion for a temporary injunction against Chief Arthur; Judge Ricks adjudges guilty of contempt of court only one of the eight Lake Shore employees....Officials of the Pittsburg, Pa., Builders' Exchange found guilty of conspiracy for combining in restraint of trade....M. Meline fails to form a French Cabinet and President Carnot summons Dupuy to the task....Austrian Socialists in Congress at Vienna favor making May Day demonstrations in the interest of universal suffrage....A typewriter trust formed in New York with capital stock of \$20,000,000.

April 4.—James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, nominated Minister to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to Austria-Hungary; Eben Alexander, of North Carolina, to Greece, Roumania and Servia; James E. Neal, of Ohio, Consul at Liverpool....The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration opens in Paris....Carter Harrison elected Mayor of Chicago, his plurality over Samuel W. Allerton being estimated at 20,000....A. A. McLeod resigns the Presidency of the Reading Railroad....M. Dupuy, the new French Premier, completes his Cabinet....Mr. Balfour addresses a great Unionist meeting in Belfast....The Commercial Bank of Melbourne, Australia, suspends payment.

April 5.—James S. Ewing, of Illinois, appointed Minister to Belgium; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, Consul-General at the City of Mexico; Louis C. Hughes to be Governor of Arizona; William T. Thornton to be Governor of New Mexico....The American representatives oppose the admission of the Supplementary Report on the part of Great Britain as evidence in the Bering Sea case

....The Greater New York bill defeated in the New York Senate....M. Dupuy makes his opening speech in the Chamber of Deputies, France; the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces the extension by the Colombian government of the Panama Canal concession for twenty months....Signs of the renewal of the cholera plague in Russia and the Department of Morbihan, France....Brazilian revolutionists defeat the Castilistas and massacre 4000 men at Alegrete....The London Polish Society protests against the Russian Treaty of the United States.

April 6.—The American naval squadron under Admiral Gherardi engage in practice evolutions at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay....Hannis Taylor of Alabama, nominated as Minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, as Pension Commissioner....Minister Hicks cables from Lima, Peru, of an attack made upon an American Consulate in that State....The National Conference of State Boards of Health, meeting in New York, adopt an exhaustive scheme for interstate inspection....Mr. Gladstone moves the second reading of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons....Premier Dupuy makes a statement of his policy in the French Chamber of Deputies....The Indian government imposes a fine of 40,000 rupees upon the ruler of Khelat for atrocious cruelties committed by him....The great Mormon temple dedicated at Salt Lake City, Utah....The bill to raise the French Legation to an Embassy issued in Paris.



THE CARAVEL.

April 7.—Caleb W. West appointed Governor of Utah....Secretary Gresham requests Minister Thompson, of Turkey, to take vigorous action with regard to the recent outrages in Marsivan....Dock laborers, of Hull, England, strike and become riotous....Report comes of an uprising in San Domingo against President Heureux....The revolt in the province of Catamarca, in Argentina, continues to grow and gain power....Brazilian revolutionists capture San Juan and other towns in Rio Grande do Sul....J. C. Carter, counsel for the United States, closes his argument in the Bering Sea case, denying the right of England to introduce new evidence.

April 8.—The mission of Minister Eustis to France raised to Ambassadorship....August Belmont & Co. made fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London, vice Seligman Bros....Secretary Carlisle amends the regulations of the Treasury Department by not requiring the Chinese to be photographed in registering....Secretary Hoke Smith requests the Secretary of War to send troops to maintain peace in the Choctaw Nation....Idaho's industrial exhibit burned on the way to the World's Fair....Judge Speer, of Georgia, requires a railroad in the hands of a receiver to carry out a contract previously in force with its employees....Eleven hundred machinists and others strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé....Riot at Hull; strikers try to prevent the shipment of crews....Henry M. Stanley, in a letter to the Peace Association, protests against the selling of arms to African traders....The Chilean Cabinet resigns....Hiram

W. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., presents \$50,000 to Cornell University.

April 9.—The French troops take possession of Khone Island in Mekong River; Siamese withdraw without offering resistance....A Scotchman named Proudfoot bequeaths £20,000 to the laborers in Moffat, Scotland.

April 10.—Five thousand tradesmen strike at the World's Fair grounds, but a compromise is arranged at once....The Peruvian government takes steps toward reparation for the attack on the American Consulate....The Supreme Court of Nebraska meets as a court of impeachment in the case of the State officers and ex-officers....A resolution reported in the Senate instructing the committee to inquire into the question of repealing Article 5 of the Interstate Commerce law....Mr. Chamberlain attacks the Home Rule bill in a long speech in the House of Commons....The famine in the European part of the government of Perm, Russia, reported to be worse than ever before....Osman Digma, the Dervish leader, makes another raid in Upper Egypt....The rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul being slowly suppressed; the rebels being driven close to the Uruguayan frontier....The Woman Suffrage bill passes to the second reading in the Nova Scotia legislative body.

April 11.—Great wind storms and cloud bursts in five Western States....Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut, nominated for Treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City; Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs....Agent Bennett, at Muskegee, Indian Territory, again asks Secretary Smith for troops to guard against the Indian troubles....Sir Julian Pauncefoot received by President Cleveland in Washington as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps....The Home Rule debate continued in the House of Commons; Gladstone requested to move the closure on Friday....President Carnot pardons Turpin, the inventor of melanite, sentenced for high treason....Universal suffrage rejected by the Belgium Chamber of Deputies and the General Council of Labor at once orders a strike....The shippers at Hull succeed in placing 2,000 non-union men at work....Japan seizes the Pellew Islands in the North Pacific....The forces of the rebel leader in Honduras, Bonilla, routed by the government....Col. Elliot F. Shepard's will bequeaths one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to various religious institutions....Three hundred miners imprisoned by fire and smoke in a Wales coal mine.

April 12.—The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration refuses to admit the British supplemental report; Mr. Carter begins the argument for the United States....Government troops take post among the Choctaw Nation to prevent trouble....The striking clothing cutters in New York cause the arrest of six manufacturers....The labor revolt in Belgium assumes larger proportions; a mob attacks the parliament building....The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, of London, fails, with liabilities of \$30,000,000....Honduras revolutionists abandon the interior and move toward the Atlantic coast....The city of Charleston, S. C., accepts the sword bequeathed to her by General Beauregard....A complete Syrian text of the four Gospels of the New Testament said to have been discovered in the Mount Sinai Convent.

April 13.—End of the American protectorate in Hawaii; United States forces withdrawn and the flag hauled down by the order of Commissioner Blount....Alexander W. Terrell, of Texas, nominated to be Minister to Turkey....The city of Toledo, Ohio, sues the Standard Oil Company for \$1,000,000 for alleged conspiracy against the city's erecting its own gas and oil plant....The Belgian strikes continue to spread; scores of factories closed and 15,000 men idle....Charles de Lesseps' appeal denied by the French Court of Cassation; the Anarchist trial closes with the conviction of Bricou....The Japanese Emperor appoints a committee to reform the abuses of the navy....King Humbert, of Italy, visits Queen Victoria.

April 14.—Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, nominated Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Martin F. Morris, of the District and Seth Sheppard, of Texas, to be Associate Justices....The discharged engineers of the Lake Shore Railroad ask to be reinstated....The Clothing Manufacturers' Association in

New York refuse to accede to the demand of the Union men....The Committee of the Minnesota Legislature reports unfavorably on the Coal Combine....Alexander, the young king of Serbia, by a *coup d'etat* succeeds in placing himself upon the throne; the Regents and Ministers of State arrested at a banquet; the Skuptschina dissolved and writs issued for a new election....Disorderly demonstrations renewed in Brussels; shops and theatres closed; newspapers suspend publication....The Dock Laborers' Union generally, in England, support the strikers at Hull.

April 15.—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, nominated to be Commissioner of Immigration....The Senate adjourns....Secretary Carlisle suspends the issue of gold certificates for deposits of gold coin....Duke de Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus, publicly received on arrival in New York as guest of the nation during the World's Fair....Continued riots in Belgium....King Alexander of Serbia sets the imprisoned Regents and Ministers at liberty....The Brown segmental wire-wound gun, under test at Birdsboro, Penn., withstands a pressure that would blow any other gun to atoms.

April 16.—A battle between Huns and Italians in Harleigh Valley, Penn....The Mayor of Brussels severely beaten by Socialists; a mob attack the police with Greek fire and stones; the city virtually in a state of siege; the situation at Mons also serious....The British dockers hold a meeting in London to consider their attitude toward the Hull strikers.

April 17.—Six hundred boiler makers and others in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha strike on account of disagreement over reduction of hours....The American Railway Union, a new national organization of railroad employees, formed at Chicago, with 11,000 members....Only \$40,500 free gold left in the United States Treasury at close of day....Fighting in the streets of Mons and Antwerp; a mob at Mons defies the civic guard; many mass-meetings in favor of universal suffrage....Mr. Goshen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposes the Home Rule bill....Workingmen at Bucharest, Roumania, make a demonstration against the increase of the octroi (privileges granted by sovereign authority)....Shipowners in London and provincial ports unite against the Hull strikers....The Liberals in Serbia issue a manifesto unfavorable toward King Alexander and the new Ministry....H. W. Newberry, Secretary of the United States Legation to Turkey, reports, after investigation, that the outrages on the Christians were partially justifiable; denies the report of American letters being opened by Turkish authorities.

April 18.—The Duke of Veragua received by the New York Chamber of Commerce....A secret conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held at Toledo, Ohio....The Universal Suffragists gain their ends in Belgium; the parliament passes a bill by a vote of 119 to 12; previously 20,000 socialists gather outside the city and resolve to enforce their demands at any cost....Lord Randolph Churchill speaks again on the Home Rule bill....The striking dock laborers at Hamburg return to work.

April 19.—Quiet ensues in Belgium; strikers resume work....Lord Salisbury speaks on the Home Rule bill before the Primrose League.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Bernard McDonald, one of the oldest and best known river engineers on the Ohio....Mrs. Maria F. Rives, one of the nearest living kindred of Washington and a well known social figure of early days in Virginia....G. Alex Robinson, an old humanitarian of Kentucky.

March 21.—Dr. Edward R. Humphreys, of Boston, distinguished graduate of English Universities.

March 22.—Ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury, of Dover, Del....Erastus Durnin Webster, prominent politician and Journalist, of Washington, D. C....John Denison Wattles, publisher of *Sunday School Times*....Rev. Albert von Puttkamer, a distinguished German-American clergyman....Cornelius Leary, Ex-Congressman of Maryland.

March 23.—Dr. G. C. Shattuck, prominent physician of Boston, Mass....Dr. Adolf Fischhof, Klagenfurth, Austria....The Duke of Bedford, England.

March 24. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the *New York Mail and Express*.... John Taylor Johnston, founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.... Hon. Matthew P. Deady, United States District Judge, Portland, Oregon.... Antonio Sivori, the oldest Italian citizen in New York.

March 25.—Hon. Alonzo Spencer, United States Consul at Pictou, N. S.... Baron de Andrada, a Brazilian envoy and distinguished diplomat at Washington... Major John Montgomery Perry, of Philadelphia, Mexican and Civil War veteran.

March 26.—Captain William Strickland, an old-time sea captain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 27.—Col. Fred A. Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y.... Rev. Dr. Ashley, the oldest clergyman in the Milwaukee diocese.... Rev. George R. Bliss, well-known scholar and professor of Crozer Theological Seminary.... Enos G. Laney, one of Rochester, N. Y.'s best-known citizens.

March 28.—General E. Kirby Smith, the last of the generals of the Confederate Army.... John L. Woods, a well known banker and philanthropist, of Cleveland, Ohio.... Dr. Henry De Groot, a pioneer and mining expert, of San Francisco, Cal.... Baron Gynlai, famous Austrian cavalry officer.

March 29.—E. D. Farnsworth, of San Francisco.

March 30.—Colonel Henry H. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a veteran of the Mexican War.... David Scannell, for many years chief of the San Francisco Fire Department.... William Patrick, of Denver, one of the Committee of Safety under President Lincoln.

March 31.—Major Thos. M. Newson, U. S. Consul at Malaga.... General Hiram Berdan, inventor of several kinds of firearms.... Colonel P. J. Yorke, veteran, of

motive engineers in the United States.... James H. Beard, the artist, of New York.

April 6.—Hon. George F. Fowler, Saratoga, N. Y.

April 7.—Right Rev. Bishop William Ingraham Kip, of California.... George I. Seney, noted financier and philanthropist of New York City.... Brother Cæsarius Paulian (John Mark Hamilton), well-known professor of civil engineering in the De La Salle Institute, New York City.... Dr. Wm. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., eminent physician and scientist.



THE LATE COL. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD.

April 9.—A. G. McGrath, the last War Governor of South Carolina.... Admiral Paris.... M. Decandolle, the botanist, of Geneva, Switzerland.... Ex-Minister de Parieu, of France.

April 10.—Rev. Father McNulty, of Saratoga, N. Y.

April 11.—William Newell Ely, one of the founders of the city of Springfield, Mass.... Hon. James F. Shively, a prominent citizen of Marion, Ind.... Adolphe Francke, French scholar and member of Legion of Honor.

April 12.—John A. Bell, managing editor of the *Detroit Free Press*.... Hon. John Henry Sothoron, prominent political figure of Maryland.... Alfred Mame, the French publisher and philanthropist.

April 13.—Postmaster George J. Collins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.... Charles Longfellow, son of Henry W. Longfellow.... Mrs. Emily Hosack Rogers, a pioneer lady of New York City.... Charles Smith Weyman, of the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*.

April 15.—Thomas H. Dudley, of Philadelphia, ex-consul to Liverpool.

April 16.—Benjamin Orton, formerly Associate Justice of Superior Court of Indiana.

April 17.—Rodman D. Dawson, ex-Surrogate of Kings County, N. Y.... George Arnoldt, of Rochester, who fled with Carl Schurz from Germany in 1850.... Daniel Pike, well known optician and maker of scientific instruments, of New Providence, N. J.

April 18.—United States Commissioner George Stoll, Sr., of Lexington, Ky.... Ex-Judge Van H. Higgins, of Illinois.... Charles B. Williams, financial editor of *Cleveland, Plain Dealer*.... Miss Lucy Larcom, the poetess, of Boston.... Capt. Van den Kerckhoven, the famous military officer of the Congo Free State.

April 19.—Count Bismarck-Schierstein, head of the house of Bismarck-Schoenhausen... August B. Chiesbreght, the Belgian naturalist.... John Adington Symonds, distinguished litterateur, of England.



THE LATE GEN. KIRBY SMITH.

Point Pleasant, N. J.... Colonel Charles Thompson, of New York, last prisoner to be released from Libby Prison

April 2.—George Hunt, one of the oldest white settlers on the Northwest Coast of America.

April 3.—Lieut.-Colonel Hanley, of New York City.... Cardinal Deacon Achilles Apolloni, of Rome, Italy.... Mrs. John Stow, a distinguished social and musical woman, of New York City.

April 4.—Rabbi Mendes, of Newport, R. I.

April 5.—James Harvey Prince, one of the oldest loco-

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



A TERRIBLE SHOCK.
From *Puck*, April 19.



THE BULL IN THE DEMOCRATIC CHINA-SHOP.
From *Judge*, April 22.



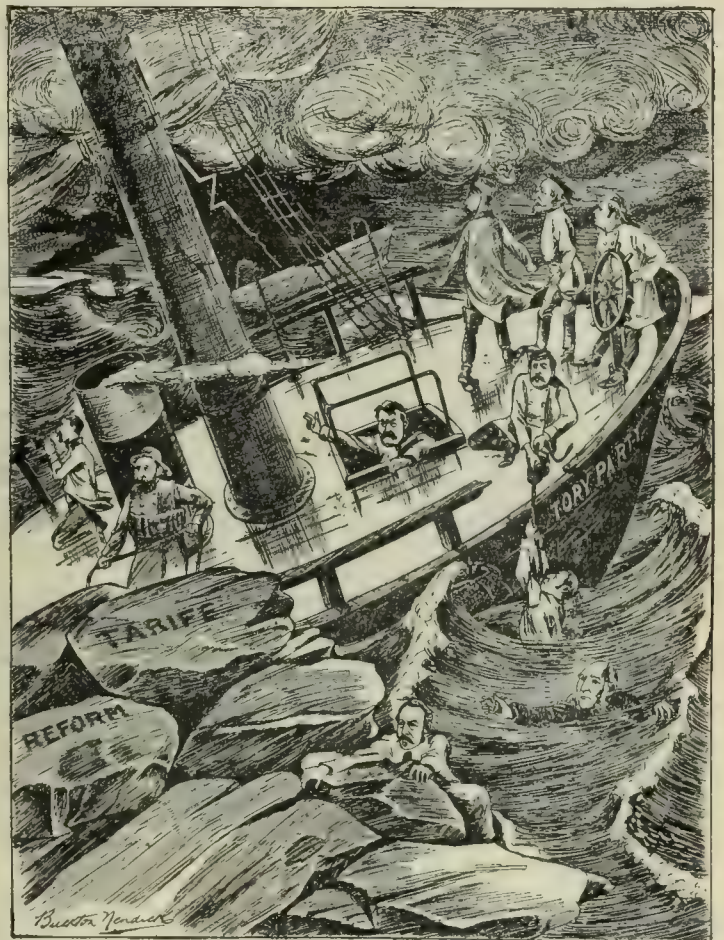
BOMBARDMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS.
From *Judge*, April 8.



THE REFORM EXPRESS. THE "PRACTICAL POLITICIANS" LEFT BY THE WAYSIDE.
From *Puck*, April 12.



NO PLACE LIKE HOME—FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.
From *The Wasp* (San Francisco), March 18.



BREAKING UP OF THE CANADIAN TORY PARTY.
From *Grip* (Toronto), April 8.



A Tough Job

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF MR. GLADSTONE'S DIFFICULTIES.

From The Melbourne Punch.



THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

BALFOUR TO HARCOURT: "Check!"

From The Pall Mall Gazette (London), March 16.



THE HARMONIOUS CABINET.

HARMONIOUS HARCOURT: "As, owing to unforeseen circumstances, 'Home Sweet Home Rule' is unavoidably postponed, I will, with your kind indulgence, conclude the first part with a little thing—ahem!—of my own composing."—*From Judy (London), March 23.*



HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

Humpty-dumpty sat on the wall.
Humpty-dumpty had a great fall:
All Healy's forces, *plus* all the Queen's men,
If Home Rule Bill passes, can't raise him again.

From Judy (London), March 15.

WOMAN'S PART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

I. THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

BY VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.



MRS. POTTER PALMER,
President of the Board of Lady Managers.

IN the Columbian Exposition, which celebrates a fifteenth century fact, the Board of Lady Managers stands for a nineteenth century idea. The Act of Congress authorizing the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, declares that the great event shall be celebrated by "an exhibition of the progress of civilization in the New World." Now, the creation of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission may surely be considered a signal illustration of progress in the New World.

While the several appropriations made by Congress for the Columbian Exposition have been inadequate when viewed from the standpoint of the greatness of the event and the possibilities of the occasion, yet relatively the appropriations made by Congress for

the use of the Board of Lady Managers have been extremely liberal. This liberality has dignified the Board in public estimation, and directed toward its aims and efforts an unusual degree of interest.

At this particular time the trend of thought seems toward plans and ideas which have to do with elevating the worth of the individual, and closely related to this is the subject of the industrial freedom of women. Traditional beliefs in regard to what constitutes a fit vocation or avocation for women are disappearing. Until the hand is free to do the mind cannot be free to think rationally, nor the creature free to live nobly. This is the philosophy that underlies an international industrial exposition. Something of this nature was implied when Congress, in creating the Board of Lady Managers, indicated but one duty, leaving others to be prescribed by the World's Columbian Commission. The duty imposed by Congress is, "to appoint one or more members of



MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH, OF INDIANA,
A Vice-President of the Board.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor." This recognizes both the right of the producer to representation in the important function of making awards for excellence, and also the fact that women have acquired a considerable place in industrial production and need to be sustained and protected in their industrial rights and privileges.

Congress also empowered the Board of Lady Managers, through its Committee on Awards, to present to expert workers who have assisted in the production of an exhibit to which a medal has been awarded a lithographic *fac-simile* of the medal and diploma, with the name of the artisan inscribed upon it.

The Woman's Building in Jackson Park provided the opportunity for a woman to demonstrate her ability to grasp and execute a fine architectural idea. The building is of the style of the Italian Renaissance. The roof gardens and groups of figures standing on the roof line accent the points of beauty in the building itself. The whole effect is so chaste and delicate that among the colossal structures of the Exposition the Woman's Building proves a restful and refreshing point for the eye. The architect is Miss Sophia G. Hayden of Boston. The interior has been decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Candace Wheeler and is in the same style as the building. The main decorations are in the rotunda or gallery and the two vestibules. In the gallery are six important decorative paintings. The gallery is in ivory white with ornamental plaster work picked out with gold. A decorative band in an Italian design upon a gold background connects the two great pictures in either end of the gallery; under this band runs a series of

panels, each bearing in gold letters the name of some woman distinguished in history, beginning on one side with the heroines of Bible history and on the other with queens famous for a career beneficial to mankind. The panel under the great picture in the south end of the gallery carries the name of Sophia G. Hayden, architect, while the corresponding panel on the north bears the name of Bertha Honoré Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

The most elaborate apartment in the building is the library, a spacious room devoted to the literary work of women of all ages and countries. The decoration of this room is of the style of the period of the great painters of Venice. The bookcases and all the furnishings have antique carvings of the same period. The Venetian ceiling is, perhaps, as important a piece of decorative painting as has been executed by a woman in this generation. It is divided into five parts by bands of gilded plaster and carries in these divisions groups typical of literature, science, romance, history and the arts of painting, sculpture, music and the drama.

The large parlors on the east side of the gallery are decorated in copper reds, beautiful in design and finely executed; a painted frieze of looped roses and vines surmounts the wall; the draperies and accessories are an elaboration of the same idea. The color scheme of the whole building is light and carries out the suggestion of an apparent radiation from a central point, the main gallery.

The assembly hall on the north of the gallery will be used during the Exposition for instructive talks about exhibits and subjects of interest to women. These talks will be by distinguished women of all

nations, and will occur at stated hours. A most interesting room on the south of the gallery is one devoted to headquarters for organizations of women; these represent the most advanced thought in education, the noblest endeavor in philanthropy and the loveliest work in charity. Many of these associations are international in scope.

The exhibits arranged in this handsome building, so beautifully decorated, comprise productions from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the islands of the sea. These exhibits have been forwarded by domestic and foreign committees co-operating with the Board of Lady Managers.

At an early period of its history the president of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, directed her efforts toward securing committees of representative women in all those nations which had accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition. Almost all of these governments appointed committees of women, thus giving them official recognition. "The powerful organization thus secured extends around the world, and stands with perfect solidarity for the purpose of serving the interests of woman, and making industrial conditions easier for her." Nothing in connection with the management

of the Columbian Exposition parallels this brilliant effort at organization and co-operation among the nations. Tradition and conservatism in Europe and in the Orient have graciously united with the imperious New World, upon what would have been thought the most unlikely cause to enlist co-operation—the industrial status of woman.

It is earnestly hoped, and, indeed, fervently believed, that this organization will outlive the Columbian Exposition, and thereby the Board of Lady Managers will have proved a forceful influence in leading women everywhere to appreciate responsibility and inciting them to a proper share of thinking and doing. It is not possible to eliminate the element of error from an undertaking confronted with untried problems, as has been the work of the Board of Lady Managers; but if steadfastness of purpose, mental energy and alert projection into the future could guide, or rather could build, a ship of destiny, then this service has been performed for the Board by its president, Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer. To her must be ascribed the praise for projecting and directing the work upon lines that now seem destined to compel success and to form an interesting part of the history of the Columbian Exposition.

II. THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

BY MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

THE World's Congress Auxiliary is organized to facilitate the holding of conventions and congresses during the Exposition of 1893. The Art Palace on the lake front will be the meeting place of the entire series. This building, now nearing completion, contains two large central auditoriums, each with a seating capacity of three thousand, and eight or ten smaller halls with a seating capacity of from 200 to 800. It will thus be possible for two series of congresses to run parallel, and this will in nowise interfere with their success, for each naturally appeals to a different audience. The Directory of the Columbian Exposition will give \$200,000 towards this building on condition that during the summer of 1893 it will be placed at the disposal of the Congress Auxiliary. The smaller halls may also be used for round table conferences. Of a truth, the comfort and convenience of the choice between a large or small audience will be charmingly secured in a building which offers auditoriums of all sizes, which is situated in the heart of the city, facing the largest hotels, at the termini of all surface railroads, while back of it is the station of the Illinois Central going directly to the Columbian Exposition, with trains leaving every five minutes.

When the Congress Auxiliary was first organized women were unrepresented. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, addressed

a communication to the officers of the Auxiliary requesting a representation of the interests of women in the congresses. This was at once granted and it was explained that no committee had been at first appointed because the officers of the Auxiliary had anticipated such a request and preferred to defer action until the suggestion reached them from those having women's interests in charge. The Woman's Branch was thereupon appointed, with Mrs. Potter Palmer President and Mrs. Charles Henrotin Vice-President. It goes without saying that women have not applied for representation in every congress, but the large number in which we do find them is remarkable and makes a sure index of the trend of modern civilization.

THE CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

The first congress in the list is that of Representative Women. It will convene May 15, and will represent the progress of woman since the discovery of the continent in 1492. It is divided into the following departments: Education, Industry, Art and Literature, Philanthropy and Charity, Moral and Social Reforms, Religion, Civil Law and Government. In it women will discuss the relation of woman to all subjects; for instance, education will not be treated *per se*, but rather the relation of woman to education. Reports

will be published on the status of woman in every congress, the object being to show her historical progress and present estate throughout the world. These reports will be invaluable to the student of sociology.

THE WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

During the week of the Congress of Representative Women morning and evening sessions will be held in the two large auditoriums, and subjects of general interest will be presented. The titles of some of the papers to be delivered will be: The Civil and Social Evolution of Woman, The Administrative Ability



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.
Vice-President Woman's Branch W. C. A.

of Woman, Woman the New Factor in Economics, Woman on the Stage, Woman in the Pulpit, The Ethics of Dress, Woman as a Financier, Woman in Municipal Government, The Political Future of Woman, Woman's War for Peace, Woman as a Social Leader, The Trades and Professions Underlying the Home, and others dealing with the work of preceding congresses, with the improving status of Eastern women, and with the all-important part that organization plays in her progress.

SPEAKERS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM EVERY LAND.

Many foreign societies and associations will be represented by delegates from abroad, among them

being Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, Treasurer of the International Council of Women; Mrs. Fredriksen, of Denmark; Dr. Marie Popelin, of Belgium; Contessa de Gubernatis, of Italy, and Signorita Esmeralda Cervantes, of Spain. The last day of the congress will be Sunday, May 21, on the morning of which a religious service will be held, conducted by women ordained as ministers. In this service every denomination which has admitted women to the ministry will be represented, and the evening session is to close with a sacred concert in which the lines of sex will again be drawn, both as to composers and performers.

Sixty-three organizations will be represented in the Congress of Representative Women and many hundreds of societies and associations. During the week thirty or forty organizations will hold business meetings, and some of the principal speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Madame Modjeska, Julia Marlowe, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, Emily de Morsier, Miss Frances Willard and many other prominent women, both American and foreign.

THE JOURNALIST, MEDICAL AND OTHER CONGRESSES.

The series of congresses which follows will be participated in by both men and women, and the committee have carefully refrained from selecting women to speak simply because they are women, but have only placed them on the programmes when they were representative, and could fairly compete with the men who were invited to address the assemblages.

The Public Press Congress, convening May 22, follows that of Representative Women, and one of the evening meetings is reserved for Woman Journalists, while on the programme of the other evening sessions of this congress many women have been invited to deliver addresses. The Woman Journalists will hold three sessions of their own, and most of the prominent writers of the country have promised either to deliver addresses or to add to the interest of the meetings by being present.

The Medical Congresses will convene May 29. The committees having them in charge act as a joint committee and arrange their programme in common. The Temperance Congress will convene June 5, under the auspices of Archbishop Ireland and Miss Frances Willard, and will be addressed by many temperance orators of great note. The International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will be held June 12 to 18, and has been divided into seven sections, among them being the Public Treatment of Pauperism, the Care of Neglected, Abandoned and Dependent Children, the Prevention and Repression of Crime and the Punishment and Reformation of Criminals.

WOMAN AS A BUSINESS FACTOR.

In the Section of Commerce and Finance, women have but small representation, but several papers will be compiled from statistics of building, loan and real

estate associations, insurance companies and national banks, which will show the enormous amount of property controlled by women in the financial institutions of the country, in the management of which they are mostly content to vote by proxy. Could women once realize their financial power their sense of responsibility would be aroused and they would give to the subject that attention which it merits.

MUSIC, LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

In the Congress of Music convening July 3 several of the world's noted woman musicians have promised to be present and participate in the meetings, among them being Mme. Viardot, Mme. Marchesi and Mme.

tion; Physical Culture; Domestic and Industrial Education; Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; College and University Institutions and Psychology, Experimental and Rational. In the last week of July the General Congress will be held under the auspices of the National Educational Association, presided over by Prof. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education. The participation of women in the Educational Congress is naturally very large. The branches of the Kindergarten, of Manual and Artistic Training and of Domestic Education are for the most part under their control.

THE LATER CONGRESSES.

The congresses in August will be conducted more exclusively by men, but in Art the Woman's Committee will make a creditable showing. Neither have women attained to eminence in Government, Law Reform and Political Science, but every effort will be made to secure papers from those who are students of these subjects. The Committee of Science and Philosophy for the Congress of this department, convening August 7, work jointly, and several women will make addresses. In the Scientific Congress, while many women are students, few have won for themselves any recognition for original research, but the few that have will be recognized.

The Congresses to be held in September and October are deeply interesting to women. In the Labor Congress, convening September 1, the most noted labor leaders among women will speak, presenting the status of working women and children under present competitive industrial conditions.

WHAT WOULD THE CHURCH DO WITHOUT ITS WOMEN?

In the great Parliament of Religions and Missionary Congresses convening early in September, woman's work is tremendous and her influence beyond estimate. Indeed, it is fair to say that were women to retire in a body from the churches the congregations remaining would be small. They have never aimed to rule the "church militant," but they have swelled the list of the "noble army of martyrs" and thousands of heroic and gentle lives have been entirely given up to the carrying on of charitable and humane work. They are penetrating into the slums of the great cities, carrying in one hand a broom and in the other the "reason for the faith that is in them." The Little Sisters of the Poor, the Gray Sisters, the Visiting Nurses, Deaconesses and the Salvation Army, are all striving in different ways to vanquish sin and banish suffering. The annals of the Church are glorious, but were women's voices dumb in them the strain would not penetrate far beyond the walls of the churches. In the programme arranged by the Woman's Committee of the Missionary Congresses we find among



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Albani Guy. In the Literary Congresses convening July 10 the following subdivisions have been adopted: Library, Historical, Authors', Children's Literature and Philology and Archæology. Mrs. Elizabeth V. Reed, Chairman of the Archæological Society, has secured papers for this last Congress from the most famous scholars. The growing interest of women in this subject and their zeal as explorers renders it extremely important. Mme. Schliemann, one of the most notable instances of whole-souled devotion to a cause, will be present and will read a paper on her husband's excavations in Mycenæ. The date for Educational Congresses is July 17, and the first week will be devoted to the special subjects of Kindergarten Education; Manual and Artistic Educa-

those who have promised their co-operation such names as Miss Charlotte M. Young, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Isabella Alden, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Miss Amelia S. Quinton and Miss Edna Dean Proctor. In the Denominational Congresses which follow the Parliament of Religions a committee of women for each denomination will present the work in it. A session of the Roman Catholic Congress will be devoted to the work of woman in that church. The Lutheran women will hold several sessions and the Jewish women will make known what they have accomplished in connection with their religious organizations, showing the influence of Judaism on the home and on social and economic life. A meeting will be held of ordained woman ministers of all denominations and they will make addresses.

THE EMANCIPATED WOMAN IS A HOUSEWIFE, TOO.

Last but not least of the committees of women is that on Household Economics. The appointing by the Congress Auxiliary of this committee has led to the formation of the National Columbian Household Economic Association, and for the first time this great subject will receive the attention which is its due. This committee is assigned to three congresses—Education, Labor and Agriculture—besides a special one on housekeeping itself. Many foreign and

American women have promised their co-operation. Prof. Lucy Salmon will speak on the Practical Application of Economics, Prof. Catherine Coman on the Effect of Competition on the Terms of Domestic Service, while Scientific and Sanitary knowledge involved in Household Economics will be discussed by Miss Marion Talbot, and the Sufferings of Little Children from Incompetent and Untrained Nurses and Uneducated Mothers by Mrs. Anna Howes Barus and Mrs. Helen Hitchcock Backus.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The limited space which has been allowed me to present this exhaustive and world-embracing subject has forced me to touch but lightly upon the various departments of the Congresses and the part which women will take in them. The effect of association on woman is beginning to tell and the enthusiasm with which they respond to an invitation to be present at the Congresses, testifies to the enlarged views and deep interest which they are taking in economic, social, political and religious life. These international gatherings at Chicago in 1893 will reveal to the world at large what woman has accomplished. As Mrs. Potter Palmer said in her eloquent address at the dedication ceremonies, "Columbus discovered a new world, but the Columbian Exposition has discovered woman."

III. THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

NO building in the entire Columbian Exposition city has more of the fabulous, in the way it sprang up, than the Children's Building. It was later in its inception than any other, had less material to work with—since it had no aid from the exposition authorities proper—and the whole plan had to be wrought out within the briefest possible time and in the face of almost entire apathy upon the part of the outside public.

Indeed, it was looked upon in many quarters as chimerical and with no adequate reason for being. But a few wise and earnest women held to the scheme. They knew what far-reaching influences would go out from their idea if it could be materialized, and they persevered with a result astonishing even to themselves.

In the first place, the board of lady managers assumed the responsibility of raising the money for such a building. The various States pledged themselves to their proportion of the cost. A desirable location was secured adjoining the Woman's Building.

But contributions came in slowly. The Friday Club, of Chicago, a social and literary association made up mostly of young women, became interested in the success of the enterprise. They arranged a Bazaar, which was held in the house of Mrs. Potter

Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and realized therefrom \$35,000. Children from all over the land assisted in raising money by means of bazaars, musicales, dramatic entertainments and by subscriptions, in some cases as high as \$1.

The building itself is 150 x 90 feet. It is built of staff and is decorated in colors, light blue predominating. Amongst other decorations are sixteen medallions of the children of other nations in their national costumes—Indians, Japanese, Dutch, French, Spanish, etc.

The inspiring spirit of it all is Mrs. George L. Dunlap. It is her energy and enthusiasm that have brought it to its present completion. Her idea from the beginning was an educational one. The Children's Building was not to be merely a halting place for tired mothers, nor only a nursery where children could be cared for while mothers made the sight-seeing round.

That feature of public comfort—although amply provided for—was to be but an incident in the plan, not the vital and essential purpose. With a place for the shelter, comfort and care of the little ones, was to be combined illustrative departments upon all subjects of importance to both the moral and physical well-being of childhood. Every phase of the rearing

and education of children, according to the newest enlightenment of the end of the century, was to be set forth in such palpable and practical fashion that no mother could enter the doors without being stimulated and inspired in her happy vocation.

Hence not a detail which could be of educational value has been omitted.

To begin with, a large, light airy room is devoted to the *crèche*. About one hundred children can be cared for here at a time. Here are applied the most rational and healthful systems of dress, food and attendance upon infants, and short lectures are to be given at intervals upon these subjects. This room is upon the ground floor, where are also an assembly hall and a general reception room. The assembly room contains rows of little chairs and a platform, from which stereopticon lectures will be given to the older boys and girls about foreign countries.

These will be given by experienced kindergartners, who will then take the groups of children to see the exhibits from the countries about which they have just heard. This audience room will also be available for musical, dramatic and literary entertainments, which will be carefully planned to suit the intelligence of children of varying ages. Distinguished people who are in the city in attendance upon the various Congresses will be secured for brief talks along their special lines of work. In this way the youth of the country will be brought



MRS. GEORGE S. DUNLAP.



THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

into direct contact with the men and women who have accomplished notable things in the world of thought.

Upon the second floor of the building will be the Kindergarten, under the management of the International Kindergarten Association; the Kitchen Garden, in the care of Miss Emily Huntington, of New York,

the inventor of the system; the Cooking School from the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the best of its kind in the country; the Romona Indian School, consisting of thirty Indian children, which the Secretary of the Interior has given permission to have transported from Sante Fé, N. M.; a Slojd, supported by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston; a library, fitted up with books, pictures and periodicals; a department where daily demonstrations will be made of the methods of teaching deaf mutes to speak, and a room devoted to physical culture, where some wonderful exhibitions of physical training are arranged for. All these departments will be in full operation throughout the Exposition.

To crown the whole is a beautiful playground upon the roof. This is inclosed with a strong wire netting to insure safety. The playground is something in the nature of a garden, with vines and flowers, and with birds flying about in perfect freedom.

Here, under cover, will be exhibited the toys of all nations, from the rude playthings of the Esquimaux children to the almost sentient ones of France. These toys are not only to be looked at, but will be used to entertain the children. The attendants provided throughout the building will be willing, efficient and constant.



FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS: GREATEST OF AFRICAN HUNTERS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY W. T. STEAD.

I.—IN PRAISE OF NIMROD.

IN the earliest of our sacred books there is written a verse which fascinated my imagination from my boyhood. It runs thus: "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord." What bygone centuries furl off like great clouds as we read these verses, revealing in the blue-black Assyrian sky the star of Nimrod!—Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, whose name has become a synonym for the hero-hunter among all the children of men. How many millions of sages and philosophers, of cunning artificers and heroic warriors, of inspired bards and eloquent statesmen, have gone down forever into the abyss of oblivion, and still the name and the fame of the son of Cush are living realities in the Old World and the New! In those days, as the old Book says, a man was famous as he lifted up his spear against the beasts of the field—the wild boar and the lion and the bear, the four-footed denizens of the forest and the fell, who had then the overlordship of the world, haughtily disdaining the arrogant usurpation of the biped, man. The wild beast was the enemy in those days—the universal enemy—of the human race, and the warfare against the four-footed lordlings of the wilderness was the highest and the most universal form of patriotism and of humanity. Primitive man had as his enemies not smooth-skinned bipeds, speaking different dialects, like Frenchmen or Germans and Russians, but fierce carnivores, who respected no truce, who observed no frontiers, who gave no quarter, and with whom he and his lived on terms of ceaseless war, war *à outrance*, war to the knife and to the death. Nor was it only that the hunter was the hero-patriot, defending the commonweal against the savage incursions of ruthless foes; he was also the food winner. In him militarism and industrialism found their original point of union. He was the soldier to smite and to slay; but the same sword that smote and the spear that slew also provided food for the larder and clothes for the wardrobe. Small wonder then that in primitive times, "the mighty hunter before the Lord" was regarded as the first of men, the father of the people, the champion of the race.

FROM THE EUPHRATES TO THE ZAMBESI.

It is a far cry to the tents of the children of Cush and to the cities which Nimrod builded on the banks of the Euphrates. But although it is nearly a thou-

sand years since the last wolf's head was paid for in England, and most of our millions know no more dangerous carnivore than the domestic cat or the necessary dog, there are huge tracts of the world's surface which are in the same condition as the plain of Shinar in the days of the Babel-builders. There are millions of square miles where the sovereignty of man has only been fitfully asserted, or not at all. In Central Africa the human being is rather the parasite of the over-lord than the over-lord himself. The real masters of the interior are the animals, not the men. Hence in these regions the hunter is still the hero, the warrior, and the food provider. He is the pioneer of civilization, the knight errant of humanity. The type is an interesting one at all times, but especially interesting to us of the civilized world. And of the hunter type the supreme example among us to-day is Frederick Courtenay Selous, the Nimrod of South Africa.

THE FASCINATION OF THE CHASE.

Lord Randolph Churchill is said to have declared that even tiger-hunting was less deliriously exciting than the upsetting of ministries. But that was no doubt due to the fact that when he upset ministries he took a leading personal part in the fray, whereas when he went tiger hunting he was in his howdah, little more than a spectator in the gallery, while the excitement fell properly to the share of the elephants and the beaters, who did the real hunting. There seems to be little question that the habits of countless generations, who perforce had to hunt or die, have bred into the very fibre of our race a passionate joy in the chase which it is almost impossible to eradicate. Fox-hunting, that most artificial of sports, bears witness, with its hundred packs, to the passion that has been engendered by the stern ordeals through which our ancestors developed from savagery into civilization. Rat-catching, as Carlyle sardonically declared, may be a great deal more respectable pursuit than fox-hunting; but what it gains in respectability it lacks in excitement. There are few men, no matter how closely they may be desk-bound or closet-bred, who have not experienced at some moment of their lives the fierce thrill of a novel but enchanting excitement that comes from the chase.

THE HUNTER AS PIONEER.

I have sketched so many politicians and poets and philosophers in the REVIEW that it is a welcome relief to vary the series by a study of this reversion to the type of the aboriginal hero. Mr. Selous has written one book, and he is busy with another; but he is not a

writing man by nature. He is Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, who can read the spoor of the wild beast better than the books of the ancients, and who can better drive a bullet from a rifle into the brain of a charging lion than he can impel his ideas into the mind of the British public.

But Mr. Selous is more than a hunter, and it would be unjust to him to give an impression even for a moment that such is not the case. Even Nimrod was a builder of cities, and Mr. Selous has done his share in empire building. He was the pioneer at the front, the traveler, the geographer, the naturalist. He, years ago, traveled over and mapped out the greater portion of Mashonaland, which Mr. Rhodes has annexed to the British Empire. Nor was he contented with acting the part of explorer only; when the time came for the British South African Company to enter into possession, it was Mr. Selous who was pioneer of the pioneers, the guide and leader of the vanguard of the Company's forces. For two years after the occupation he remained in the land as a kind of presiding genius, making roads, and generally discharging some of the most onerous duties of empire building. Indeed, so useful have been his services, and so conspicuous the success with which they have been crowned, that it is almost necessary to remind the public of the hunter's adventures, which have been somewhat eclipsed by the renown of the pioneer

AND NATURALIST.

Great as Mr. Selous is as a hunter and an empire-builder, he would probably wish to be remembered more as a naturalist than as anything else. Though not a trained scientist, he has made the scientific world his debtor by the care with which he makes his observations and the patience with which he follows up his studies, and the intense interest which he displays in all forms of animated nature. The best specimens of wild animals that are to be found in the collection at South Kensington were shot by Mr. Selous in the wilds, and their skins sent home to become a permanent addition to the attractions of the capital. Nor is it only South Kensington which has profited by the spoils of his campaigns in the wilderness; the museum at the Cape has received from him a valuable collection of butterflies; for, with the true instinct of the all-round naturalist, Mr. Selous is just as eager in the pursuit of a moth as he is in the shooting of an elephant or the hunting of a lion.

The paper which he read before the Royal Geographical Society in February affords some index to the immense services which he has rendered to our knowledge of the topography of the region which lies north of the Zambesi, that St. Lawrence of Africa. Mr. Selous is, therefore, a typical man of his time, combining in his own person the prowess of the earliest hunters with the reflection, habits and observation of the scientific naturalist of the nineteenth century. As such, his character and career are full of interest equally to the student and to the casual reader.

II.—HUNTING ADVENTURES IN AFRICA.

Mr. Selous is not like many a famous Nimrod, without education or breeding. He is an English gentleman, educated at Rugby, whose country home is at Wargrave, on the Thames, and who finds his



A KOODOO BULL.

natural level among the cultured and well-to-do classes, who, all, democratic changes notwithstanding, practically keep the government of the Empire in their hands.

HIS HUGUENOT FOREBEARS.

Mr. Selous comes of a Huguenot family, which migrated from France to escape the bitter persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family settled in Jersey, where there still remains a clump of houses bearing the family name, although no living Selous is to be found upon the island in the present day. His great-great-grand-father, being much embittered against his native country on account of the persecution which drove him to seek shelter in a foreign land, endeavored to obliterate his foreign origin by dropping the "e" from his name, electing to be known as Slous. His descendants, however, restored the letter shortly after their emigration to England. Whatever name they were known by they transmitted to their present representative a physical constitution of almost unequalled vigor. After twenty years roughing it in tropical Africa Mr. Selous is to-day as hale and hearty and as healthy a specimen of humanity as you will discover in a day's march.

TEA AND NO TOBACCO.

Probably it was the same Huguenot strain in his blood which shielded the young traveler from the temptations that often are fatal to explorers. Without being a pledged teetotaler, Mr. Selous is as strict a temperance man as the United Kingdom Alliance could desire—i.e., in all his wanderings in Africa he

The illustrations in this article, with the exception of the "Hopo Pit," are reproduced from the original drawings of Mr. Selous' sister.

has never taken with him even a medicine-bottle of brandy or of other spirits. From his youth up he never tasted beer or wine or any other intoxicant. If to-day he deigns to sip the wineglass which is filled at his right hand during a dinner party, he does so merely because to refuse so trifling a homage to the customs of society would occasion inconvenience and provoke remark; but when Mr. Selous caters for himself, he drinks nothing but tea, and tea he will drink at every meal. He is a standing example of the absurdity of the popular fallacy that tea has an injurious effect upon the nerves; for forty years Mr. Selous has been an inveterate tea drinker, drinking it morning, noon and night, with the result that his nerves are like steel, and he can face the charge of a trumpeting elephant with imperturbable *sang froid*.

The anti-tobacconists will be delighted to know that Mr. Selous is also proof against the temptations of the insidious weed. As a boy, tobacco never had any charms for him, and to this day he is free from all taint of nicotine. No cigarette, cigar or pipe has lured him from the straight and narrow path of rigid abstinence. The natives, he said, with whom he spent most of his life in Africa, never smoked tobacco, although they did occasionally intoxicate themselves by smoking Indian hemp. They are now learning to use the pipe, which is following in the wake of British enterprise in Africa as elsewhere.

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

From early childhood Mr. Selous was famous for daring activity, for indomitable perseverance, absolute fearlessness, and great capacity to do and to dare. When he was only fifteen he took second prize at Rugby for swimming in his first year. He would

have taken the first prize in the second year had there not happened a slight accident just before the race. The amphibious habit which he thus early acquired stood him in good stead in later life, when he thought nothing of swimming crocodile-haunted rivers, carrying in his hand a heavy rifle above his head. One of his friends, now an officer in the Guards, to whom I applied for reminiscences of the explorer in his early days, sends me the following:

I was both at a private and public (Rugby) school with Selous, and a real "Tom Brown" he was, always first wherever there was any sport, mischief or fun going; but no matter what scrapes he got into he would never tell a lie.

It was always his intention when he left Rugby to go to Africa, and indulge his love of adventure, sport and natural history, and one of his preparations was sleeping next the dormitory window, which he opened wide on the coldest nights, as the nearest approach he could get to "sleeping in the open." I was in the dormitory, and devilish cold it used to be. What he loved best was a bit of mischief with field sport or natural history attached to it. To wit, on one occasion getting out in the middle of the night and taking the eggs out of a jackdaw's nest, which was just against the bedroom window of the head master, Dr. Temple, now Bishop of London. Temple was very fond of his jackdaws, and hearing the commotion got up to see what was the matter. He did not, however, see Selous, though up the tree and close to him, and the eggs were eventually brought back in triumph. On another occasion he got two eggs from the heronry at Coombe Abbey by swimming to the island in the lake on which they breed, then taking off his wet clothes the better to climb the high tree, and swimming back, it being a real bitter day in early March.

Poaching of all sorts was dear to him; bathing in forbidden places had a charm; but, besides all this, he was good at books, good at games, knew no fear, and was loved by everybody.

"ALLAN QUATERMAIN?"

The boy is father to the man; and, after such a career, no one could be surprised that Mr. Selous took himself to the continent which affords the discoverer the widest field for the gratification of his desires. Many people have spoken of Mr. Selous as the Allan Quatermain of Rider Haggard's thrilling South African romance. Rider Haggard is the Fenimore Cooper of the pres-



BUSHBUCKS FROM THE RIVER CHOBE.

ent day, and Allan Quatermain is as famous as Old Leather Stocking. Allan Quatermain being the most famous hunter of contemporary fiction, and Mr. Selous being the most famous living hunter, the public, putting two and two together, jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Selous was the original from which Mr. Haggard drew the hero of his romance. It may be so; but if so, the novelist has taken more than the ordinary liberty in sketching his portrait. Allan Quatermain is a little and ugly man. Mr. Selous stands five feet eight and a half inches, weighs about 170 pounds, and is, as his portrait indicates, a man of prepossessing and attractive appearance. Mr. Selous never met Mr. Rider Haggard in his life. The novelist was officially engaged as secretary to Sir Theophilus Shepstone in the Transvaal; but the hunter and the novelist never met face to face. It is possible that Mr. Selous' career may have given Mr. Haggard many hints for the evolution of the character of Allan Quatermain; but the connection probably does not go beyond that. Those who have read "Allan Quatermain" will be able to form a very fair idea of some of the adventures through which Mr. Selous has passed.

HOW HE BEGAN.

But from his youth up Mr. Selous was seized with a passion for wandering adventure, which could only be satisfied in other lands than ours. He himself speaks of an inborn love for all branches of natural history, which was stimulated by the early study of all works on sport and travel on which he could lay his hands, until the longing for the free and easy gypsy sort of life described by Gordon Cumming, Baldwin, and others became insupportable, and leaving England behind him he began his career of adventure in South Africa at the early age of nineteen. This was in September, 1871. He started life with £400 in his pockets and a constitution that was worth many hundred pounds. He remained in the hunting field from 1871 till 1875. After a year in England he returned to his first love and spent another five years in the African interior. He returned home in 1881 for a brief visit, but since then, although he has twice run over to the old country during the season, he has practically made South Africa his home. For the last three years he has been working with the Chartered Company in Mashonaland. He is now arranging his wonderful collection of trophies and writing his book. When this is finished the old attraction will reassert itself, and "Allan Quatermain" will once more find himself in his adopted land.

HIS WORK IN AFRICA.

Character sketches, fortunately, are not biographies; and there is no necessity to preserve strict chronological order in writing of the exploits of Nimrods. The only chronological importance about hunting stories lies in the evidence which they afford of the ebbing of the tide of savage life, and the gradual, steady rise of the flood of human progress. The death wrestle with the brute aboriginal garrison of the wilderness goes on endlessly, as it went on in an-

cient times along the frontier and debatable lands. Nor has the method of attack much varied—at least, not since gunpowder was invented. Mr. Selous, for instance, says that he never used a rifle which drove better than the old smooth bore muzzle-loading duck gun of the very commonest description, with which he slaughtered seventy-eight elephants, all but one of which he shot on foot. The old duel between the slender, all but naked biped, faring forth on foot in the wilderness, and the massive strength of the original landlords, is ever the same. There is the pitting of foresight, calculation, ingenuity and skill against brute strength, natural instinct, the swiftness of the quadruped. Mr. Selous did a good deal to beat back the frontier and give to man a wider and safer territory than that which he enjoyed before. He was one of the vanguard who clear the way. On him and on his "boys" fell the brunt of the war, and before many years are over lions will be as scarce in Mashonaland as wolves in Wales.

A MODERN ODYSSEY.

His journeyings form a perfect Odyssey of African adventure. In the pages of "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa," and in his own conversation, we have endless pictures from the diversified panorama of African explorations. To those who have the Viking strain in their blood it is exciting reading, and the fascination of such a life is almost dangerous. But to the sober citizen who enjoys his morning paper with his morning roll, and trundles backward and forward between Bayswater and the City by bus or underground railway, the experiences of the modern Nimrod are the reverse of alluring. Mr. Selous seems to have suffered almost every description of accident, and to have almost broken every limb in his body. But somehow or other it was always only almost. He bears to this day the mark of the scar which was left on his face when a double-loaded elephant gun burst at his shoulder; but even that gaping wound did not prevent him going on with the hunt in which he was engaged. Mr. Selous is not, to look at him, what would be regarded as a typical Nimrod. He is a middle-sized, slightly-built, spare, light-complexioned man, modest and unassuming in manner, with nothing to distinguish him from any other quiet, self-possessed English gentleman. No one who sees him in club or drawing-room would imagine that this was the man who has wrestled with wild beasts in African jungles, who has run mile after mile in his hat and shirt after elephants, and has experienced all the worst vicissitudes of pioneering in tropical Africa.

AN IRON CONSTITUTION.

It must be admitted that Mr. Selous deserves to be numbered among the natural miracles that occasionally occur, as if to prove the falsity of all the rules and regulations of the physicians. For twenty years of his life he has set at nought almost every canon of health. He has exposed himself recklessly under African suns, undergoing the most violent exertions bare headed and bare legged in a temperature which was congenial only to the salamander. He has liter-

ally lived in the open through the long months of a heavy rainy season without a tent or a waterproof, sleeping night after night in the open without opium or alcohol, or any prophylactic except quinine and Warburg's fever mixture. Mr. Selous is an enthusiastic believer in Warburg. In this he resembles General Gordon, who, however, shared his allegiance with Cockle. Mr. Selous does not seem ever to have need of Cockle, or Beecham, or any other stomachic pill. During the whole of his African journeyings he had only once for three days in the last twelve months of his sojourn there experienced even a temporary trouble of his digestive apparatus. Surely with all the patent digesters conceived by the imagination of man, that which was packed up inside the corporation of Mr. Selous deserves the first prize. To drink the muddiest of water, to suck a few drops of stagnant moisture through the sand, and to have no other beverage for three or four days at the time; to be parched with thirst until his throat was so dry that when water was at last procured it could hardly be swallowed; to eat monotonously twice a day for a month together the same kind of meat without any bread or vegetables; to be compelled to consume the flesh of all manner of clean and unclean beasts in various stages of putridity—to do this with an African sun beating down on your head during the day, while you are shivering and freezing at night in a cold severe enough to coat the tea in your pot with ice; to do all this for year after year, to turn up as right as a trivet or as tight as a drum—

surely no internal fittings of the human being were ever exposed to so severe a test without succumbing.

LOBENGULA'S "BOY."

Imagine a young man of nineteen starting off into the unknown with a rifle in his hand, sufficient capital in his pocket, and asking nothing of the world save liberty to shoot. There you have young Mr. Selous, who was such a stripling when he first stood before Lobengula that the great king of the Matabele refused to give him leave to hunt elephants. "You hunt elephants!" he said; "you are only a boy; you had better hunt antelopes." It was only after much pertinacity and patient waiting that the required permission was accorded, and then fortunately without the usual restrictions. "You are only a boy, you can shoot anywhere," opened up to Mr. Selous the pick of Lobengula's preserves. The old savage little suspected what a Nimrod he was letting loose upon his wild herds. No such chance is ever likely to fall to an English youngster again, at least not in those regions. Whether further inland, nearer the Equator, some equally lucky adventurer is likely to have a chance of shooting elephants by the score before man's estate, who can say? The dream of the possibility of such achievements is enough to keep many a schoolboy awake at night longing and wondering, and praying—if wishes are prayers—that he may yet be allowed to arrive at the happy hunting grounds of the Dark Continent before all the big game is killed off, and lions have to be preserved as diligently as foxes in the English shires.



THE PIT AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE HOPO.

(Reproduced from David Livingstone's "First Expedition to Africa.")

THE HOPO.

The classic Sunday-school book of African adventure in my boyhood was Moffat's interesting story of his missionary journeys north of the Cape Colony. What visions that book conjured up of zebras with their velvety stripes, of tall giraffes carrying lions on their shoulders as they careered through the desert, plunging madly to escape the living death that bit and tore into their vitals; of huge buffaloes and graceful eland! Then Livingstone took up the tale, and threw Moffat quite into the shade. For he had been himself chewed by a lion. And it was his book that first told us about that horrible hopo or native drive, by which all the beautiful wild animals within a wide range of country are driven within an ever-narrowing circle of nets, from which there is only one exit—an abysmal pit into which they are driven to die. The picture of the zebras and antelopes, and many another bright and beautiful creature, struggling madly, blindly into that horrible pit, haunted me for years, and in a way may be said to haunt me still. For Livingstone gave a pitiful account of the way in which the helpless wretches fell into the treacherous pit, breaking their limbs as they were heaped up one above the other, while the hunters speared them from the sides. When the pit was full, and all the animals on the surface were speared out of their pain, those below were still alive, and in their smothering death agony the whole horrible compost of dead and dying animals would shudder and heave. In Piccadilly at midnight and elsewhere visions of that African hopo return with all the hopelessness and the horror of the savage chase.

THE UGLY SIDE OF THE CHASE.

There is no account of the hopo in Mr. Selous' wanderings. But it would be idle to deny that there is much that is anything but pleasant reading in the stories which he tells of butchery in the African wilds. There is something wonderfully human, like the eye of a woman, in the eye of the giraffe and the antelope, and although Mr. Selous seldom killed save for food or for profit, others were less careful. And when Mr. Selous hunts on horseback the odds are so heavy against the animals that his narrative is almost as monotonous as the diary of a killer at an abattoir. When you run down a herd of elephants and ride round and round the poor wearied, frightened crowd, blazing away at near range with heavy rifles into their vitals, the charm of the sport has largely disappeared. Even this, however, is less horrible than the hopo, or the still more diabolical practice which Mr. Selous also witnessed, of corralling a large herd of hippopotami in a pool and deliberately starving them to death. Nothing comes out more clearly in Mr. Selous' account of his adventures than the enormous superiority which a mounted man has over all wild animals. Man by himself can and does play a winning game with his four-footed rivals. But man *plus* horse—man, as it were, become centaur—has the whole brute creation in the hollow of his hand. A good horse can run down or run away from any living thing, and

hunting in good country with a good horse is to a sure shot almost as easy as catching the Brompton bus. It seems almost a refinement of cruelty, however, first to wound your game and then to drive it back to the wagons before giving it the *coup de grâce*, so that it may be butchered close to the kitchen; but this is, of course, so highly convenient that no one can wonder at its adoption.

THE WARDENS OF THE AFRICAN MARCHES.

Hunting on horseback in Africa is only possible outside the fly region. The tsetse fly, that stings man and beast, only tortures the man, but kills the horses. But for this fly the elephant would probably be as extinct as the dodo, for it is one of the paradoxes of nature that the largest of animals owes its existence to one of the smallest. The tsetse is about the size of the common horse-fly. Its body is dull gray, with pinkish bars. With a long probe that can pierce through the thickest flannel it drinks the blood of man and beast. Men only feel one bite in ten, like the sting of a wasp; the other nine are not much more than flea-bites; but horses and cattle weaken and die. Hence the fly country is a preserve of elephants and large game, where they can only be hunted on foot. The tsetse, however, depends for his existence upon the buffalo, in whose dung he lays his eggs. Where the buffalo roam you have the tsetse. Clear out the buffalo and the fly vanishes. Thus, buffalo and tsetse form the rampart of the elephant. But all three are vanishing before the breechloader and the constantly-increasing demand of civilization for ivory. Mr. Selous' most interesting adventures were in the fly country, or when he was hunting on foot. There was, however, one exception.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

His narrowest escape from death by an elephant took place on September 17, 1878, when Mr. Selous, with George Wood and their Kaffirs, slaughtered a herd of elephants near the Umbila river. There were some sixty or seventy animals in the herd, twenty-two of which they shot. They had a long day of it, and his horse was dead beat. Once Mr. Selous only got away by the skin of his teeth, for an elephant bull charged him, furiously trumpeting all the time like a railway engine, while his horse was so tired it would only canter. After the herd was nearly destroyed, Mr. Selous had an adventure with a cow elephant which nearly proved fatal. He shot her first behind the shoulder, and then again between the neck and the shoulder. On receiving this second wound she backed a few paces, flapped her ears, and then charged. Mr. Selous in vain spurred his horse; the poor beast was too worn out to gallop. In a moment the elephant was upon them. Mr. Selous heard two short, sharp screams above his head—"All's up," he thought—and then the tusk of the elephant struck with terrific force into the rear of his horse, and he was dashed to the ground. Although half stunned by the fall, he felt he was unhurt, but the smell of the elephant was very strong; and no wonder,



A CRITICAL MOMENT. MR. SELOUS UNHORSED BY AN ELEPHANT'S CHARGE.

for the huge animal was kneeling over him; he had fortunately been thrown under its body. Had he been in front of the forelegs he would never have lived to tell the tale. He wrenched himself loose, wriggled out from beneath her; and escaped into the bush. His eye was bruised, all the skin was rubbed off his right breast; but, beyond feeling very stiff in the neck and down the back, he was none the worse. His chief regret was that the elephant escaped. His horse, although badly wounded, also survived the encounter.

CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Elephants are gruesome cattle to be at close quarters with. Poor Quabeet, a Kaffir who served George Wood, was killed by a tuskless bull. Quabeet was pursuing him when he suddenly charged, and, seizing the hunter with his trunk, knelt on his stomach, and then literally wrenched him into three pieces. The head, chest, and arms were thrown on one side, then a leg and thigh were torn off, and the elephant, having wreaked its fury, departed. Mr. Selous had many narrow escapes from elephants when hunting on foot. One of his most exciting days was in the valley of Dett. Mr. Selous, with Wood, was stalking a herd in a dense bush. They had fired and hit some bulls. Mr. Selous was going in hot pursuit of a

wounded bull "when suddenly the trunk of another elephant was whirled round, almost literally above my head, and a short, sharp scream of rage thrilled through me, making the blood tingle down to the very tips of my fingers. How I got away I scarcely knew. I bounded over and through thorn bushes, which in cold blood I should have deemed impossible; but I was urged on by the short, piercing screams, which, repeated in quick succession, seemed to make the whole air vibrate, and by the fear of finding myself encircled by the trunk or transfixed by the tusk of the enraged animal. After a few seconds (I don't think she pursued me a hundred yards, though it seemed an age) the screaming ceased." It was a near shave. Mr. Selous emerged from the bush stark naked.

THE ORIGIN OF HIS SCAR.

He always hunts bare legged when on foot, wearing only a flannel shirt girt round his loins, with a leathern girdle and a hat. In plunging through the bushes three-fourths of his shirt, the girdle and the hat had disappeared, and there was hardly a square inch of skin on his front uninjured by the thorns. His adventures, however, had not ceased. He resumed the pursuit of the bull, and, firing at him at short range with an elephant gun loaded twice over

by mistake, he very nearly lost his life. The explosion lifted him clean from the ground. He turned a somersault and fell face downwards, the gun flying yards away in the rear. His face was covered with blood, caused by a deep cut, two inches long, made in his cheek by the recoiling gun. His shoulder was injured; he could not lift his right arm; but notwithstanding all this, he went after the elephant again and contrived to get another shot. His attendant, panic stricken, declared that his master was bewitched; but he still pursued the elephant. This time he had to face another charge. He was within twenty yards, charging at full speed through the grass, when he was stopped by a four-ounce ball on the head. He was not killed, however, and ultimately the whole herd got off without losing a single tusk.

ELEPHANTIANA.

Mr. Selous is full of elephant stories. He has killed over a hundred of these monstrous pachyderms. He says that, although they smell a man very quickly, they do not discern him well with their eyes. If he stands quite motionless, the odds are they will mistake him for a tree or a stump and leave him alone. African elephants stand about 10 feet high, and their tusks weigh from 30 to 70 pounds each. The most edible part of the elephant is its heart, after that its foot and its trunk. The elephant is a natural reservoir of fat, and out of his cavernous interior the natives carefully excavate every particle of tallow as soon as he is disemboweled. As they bathe in his blood, and allow it to dry on their bodies, they are not very desirable companions. The elephant when wounded goes on, and on, and on for ever until he drops, hence it is seldom any use following up the trail of any but a very badly wounded beast. When very hot they insert their trunks in their stomachs, draw up water, and sprinkle it over their backs—preferring apparently to have the moisture outside rather than inside. The natives eat all the elephant to the bare bones, if they can keep the carcass from the lions and the hyenas. They eat it when putrid, just as greedily as when it is fresh killed. In this they resemble the lion, who will batten on a seething mass of maggoty putridity day after day, never caring in the least to kill fresh meat so long as any carrion remains. Whatever feeling of interest we may have in elephants at a distance, a herd of wild elephants must be about as undesirable an appurtenance of an agricultural community as could be imagined. They trample down plantations, wrench away the branches of trees, rout up the roots of every edible shrub with their tusks, and generally rush like a great porcine avalanche of ruin across the country. Hence as civilization comes the elephant must go. And go he does—nor does he stand upon the order of his going. Poor wretch, he carries on his head the premium for his own destruction. A pair of average tusks, weighing say 50 pounds each, represent a money value of £50 each. Every elephant, therefore, may be said to carry a £25 note payable to his slaughterer, to say nothing of his value as victuals.

THE FUTURE OF THE ELEPHANT.

In talking over his exploits with Mr. Selous, I expressed the feeling which every one must have who reads the story of the massacre of such hecatombs of animals, and found to my delight that Mr. Selous heartily agreed with me.

"I am not a hunter by nature," said he, "I am a naturalist. If I had been properly trained as a youth, and could have obtained employment, I should have devoted all my life to scientific observation, and would have collected specimens instead of slaughtering elephants; but I was not trained as a naturalist, and I was shut up to elephant hunting as a means of making my living. I made it pay. It was rough and heavy work, but it gave me my livelihood; and after all, the elephant is not a creature with whom civilization can rub shoulders. As civilization advances the elephant must disappear. I do not think that the African elephant will be domesticated south of the tropical regions. For practical purposes you will get more work out of a span of oxen than you will get from a full-grown elephant. In Central Africa, in the equatorial regions, it may be possible to preserve him, but he will not pay his expenses in regions where oxen and horses can be used. The African elephant is much quicker on his feet than the Indian, and the experiment of utilizing him either for war or industry is a doubtful one. He costs too much to keep."

In reply to the question as to whether there were any elephants living in his country—*i. e.*, in the country in which he made his living as an elephant hunter when he first went out—he said there were still a few stragglers, but there were not sufficient to make it worth any one's while to hunt them for the sake of their ivory. There were still some on the Pungwe, where he shot last October, but in Mashonaland and along the Zambesi, where once they abounded, there were practically only to be found some straggling specimens.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LION.

After elephants Mr. Selous has most to say about lions, of which he has shot over twenty. Mr. Selous has had many adventures with the king of beasts. On one occasion (that shown in the accompanying illustration) he killed three full-grown lions with four shots. Lions, it seems, are easily killed. A bullet that would not break up an antelope will do for a lion. *Per contra*, their flesh is capital eating. Lion pie is almost as good as veal pastry, and quite as white. Mr. Selous is much impressed by the eye of a lion. It is, he says, of a fiery yellow of intense brilliancy. The lion measures from ten to eleven feet from nose-tip to tail-tip, and weighs well on to four hundredweight. But instead of holding his head nobly in the air, as royalty is supposed to do, his leonine majesty always walks with his head lower than the line of his back. Sometimes he raises it to take a look at an intruder, but he lowers it promptly and trots away with a growl. When at bay, with open mouth and glaring eyes, he holds his head low between his shoulders. He keeps up a continuous growl,

twitching his tail from side to side; and Mr. Selous declares that even then he is as unpleasant looking an animal as can be seen in a day's march. Another illusion that Mr. Selous destroys is that of the animal's mane. He asserts that the lions at the Zoo are much more nobly maned, with rare exceptions, than their wild congeners. Leisure and regular meals seem to agree with lions as well as with human beings, and the menagerie lion is, for show purposes, a much more imposing lion than the monarch of the African desert.

same mother. They travel about sometimes in troops, sometimes in couples, and sometimes accompanied by a score of hyenas. Mr. Selous says that horses or oxen that have never been mauled by a lion have no instinctive fear of the brute, but once let them experience what a lion's scratch or bite is, they ever afterwards go mad with terror. Lions can get over the ground at a great pace, but they come along like a dog at a clumsy-looking gallop, and can usually be overtaken by a good horse. They kill their game in different ways. They spring upon the shoulders of



THE DEAD LION AND THE WIDOWED LIONESSES.

THE KING OF BEASTS AND HIS WAYS.

On the other hand, Mr. Selous does something to vindicate the roar of the lion from the discredit heaped upon it by Livingstone. The great missionary likened it to the booming of an ostrich. Mr. Selous says that the ostrich boom sounds as loud at fifty yards distance as the roar of a lion at a distance of three miles. The two notes are as different as the notes of a concertina and a cathedral organ. Mr. Selous says there is nothing in nature more grand and more awe-inspiring than the roaring of several lions in unison, especially if the listener, as Mr. Selous was on one occasion, is not more than fifteen yards from the performers. The old lions who have worn down their teeth are the most dangerous to human beings. With them, as with tigers, it is necessity, not choice, which leads them to diet off man. Mr. Selous does not believe there are two species of African lions. The black maned and the tawny maned are both born of the

buffaloes, seize their nose with one paw, and break their neck by suddenly jerking the head backward. Horses are sometimes bitten in the throat, sometimes in the back of the neck behind the head. They never carry off their prey, but merely drag it along the ground, holding it by the back of the neck. When eating a large animal they tear open the belly near the navel and first eat the liver, heart and lungs. If they vary this they begin by eating the hindquarters. Sometimes they bury the entrails in the earth, returning to them afterwards. Hunger is the chief source of the lion's courage. "A hungry lion is a true devil, and fears nothing in the world."

CHARGED BY A BUFFALO.

After the lion, Mr. Selous tells us most about the buffalo, of which he has shot over two hundred. An ugly customer a wounded buffalo must be when he charges, but Mr. Selous maintains that in comparison with the number of buffaloes shot only a small pro-



ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO. RIVER NATA, MAY 20, 1874.

portion charge, and that he is not nearly so dangerous as the lion. On May 20, 1874, however, Mr. Selous narrowly escaped death at the horns of a buffalo. Twice he had pulled the trigger at an old buffalo bull at a distance of thirty yards, and twice the gun had missed fire. A third time he prepared to fire, when the bull suddenly wheeled round and charged, with his nose stretched straight out and his horns laid back, uttering short angry grunts. He was upon Mr. Selous in a moment. He fired full in the bull's face, but it did not stop him. In a second his horn was plunged deep in the poor horse's stomach, wrenching out the entrails, and tossing horse and rider into the air as a bull will toss a dog. The bull stopped short. The horse galloped away, and Mr. Selous lay flat on the ground within a few feet of the buffalo's nose. The bull then charged again. Mr. Selous lay as flat as possible, and the buffalo rushed over him. It struck at him as he lay, but fortunately missed him with the point; it struck his right shoulder with the round part of the horn, nearly dislocating his elbow, but otherwise he was little hurt. The buffalo galloped off, but the horse was so injured it had to be shot. The most exciting sport in the world is that of following into thick covert the blood spoor of a wounded buffalo. When he charges it is almost impossible to stop him, and often the only chance is to shin it up the nearest tree, against which, however, they are apt to charge so furiously as to render it very difficult to hold on. In the open they

can outpace any but the fastest horse. In charging they always hold their noses straight out, and only lower their heads just as they strike. Their horns are from three to four feet across, and each horn about three feet long.

THE "PLEASURES" OF SPORT.

In facing great game it is necessary to have imperturbable self-possession. To aim quietly and shoot coolly at the nose of a lion just about to spring upon you requires some nerve; but it is probably less trying than the effort to take sure aim at the heart of a trumpeting elephant who is thundering through the bush on murderous thoughts intent, or even to spot a buffalo when charging. The hunter needs to have great indifference to pain. Mr. Selous mentions occasionally that he spent a whole day in picking thorns out of his body. Almost at the beginning of his wanderings a companion ignited some powder and an explosion followed by which he was badly burned all over the neck and face; the eyes and the insides of his lips and nostrils were so badly burned that he did not recover for some time, notwithstanding the vigorous rubbing of his skinless face with oil and salt. On this first giraffe hunt his horse cannoned against a tree trunk so violently as nearly to break his right leg, and he had to wander for nearly ninety hours without food or water, spending night after night in the freezing cold of an African winter, where ice will form over small bodies of water, etc. On another

occasion, he cracked the tibia of his leg so badly by a fall from his horse that some of the serum ran out, forming a lump on the bone and lamming him for some time. I have already described the way his cheek was cut open by the double-loaded rifle. From all these and many other wounds, bruises and accidents he escaped, and Mr. Selous is now as sound in wind, limb and eyesight as he was when he first landed in Africa.

During his second sojourn in the wilds he suffered severely from fever and ague, as well as from all manner of hardship from the lack of food and water. Thirst must be an almost intolerable torture. Oxen, Mr. Selous says, in the coolest season will not pull a wagon without water for more than three days and four nights; in summer, they will not pull more than two days and two nights without water. They will, however, walk when unyoked for long distances to the water. The African traveler has plenty of nature's best sauce to his meals, and he needs it. To live day after day for weeks on nothing but the flesh of such animals as he may be able to kill, makes a man pine not so much after the flesh pots of Egypt, as after the vegetables and bread, which are unattainable luxuries in the desert. When traveling with wagons the hunter is within range of civilization. It is only when he is far afield, without tent or shelter, with no companions but his native boys and his trusty rifle, that he enjoys to the full the savage gypsying that first lured Mr. Selous to South Africa.

SOMETHING LIKE A GAME BAG.

Of the innumerable animals that fell victims to this sure shot we need not speak. It seems a sin to kill a giraffe, a zebra, or an antelope, they are so beautiful and so rare. But Mr. Selous was continually compelled to kill them for food. Here are two of his game lists:

I.—FROM JUNE 5 TO DECEMBER 5, 1874.

Elephant.	24	Koodoo.....	3
Rhinoceros, black.....	5	Sable Antelope.....	1
“ white.....	4	Roan “	1
Hippopotamus.....	1	Tsessebe.....	3
Buffalo.....	19	Waterbuck.....	1
Giraffe.....	2	Lechwe.....	3
Zebra.....	7	Pookoo.....	7
Wart Hog.....	4	Impala.....	5
Lion.....	1	.....	1
Eland.....	1		—
Total			93

II.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1877, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Elephant.....	20	Wart Hog.....	17
Rhinoceros, black.....	10	Ostrich.....	3
“ white.....	2	Crested Bustard.....	6
Hippopotamus.....	4	Lion.....	13
Giraffe.....	18	Spotted Hyena.....	3
Buffalo.....	100	Antelopes of all sorts...	304
Zebra.....	48		—
Total			548

III.—THE EFFECT OF CAREER ON CHARACTER.

Mr. Selous has not been brutalized by his warfare with brutes, neither has he lost interest in the affairs of the world. In politics he is a Liberal at home and an Imperialist abroad.

HIS PRIDE OF RACE.

He found, naturally, much food for complacency in contrasting the English with the Portuguese in their dealings with the natives. The Portuguese are hospitable enough to English travelers, but in their dealings with the natives they are cruel. He found them to be slave traders and cruel, as all slave traders are. One Diego, a mild little man, flogged, till the blood came, a pretty young girl who had been captured and enslaved. It is impossible not to sympathize with the honest pride of race with which Mr. Selous records the confidence of the natives in the word of an Englishman. The natives of a country recently raided by the Portuguese sang hymns of praise to the English, “Children of the Almighty, people who did not kill and plunder.” Mr. Selous says:

I am proud to rank myself as one of that little body of English and Scotch men who, as traders and elephant hunters in Central South Africa, have certainly, whatever may be their failing in other respects, kept up the name of Englishmen among the natives for all that is upright and honest. In the words of Buckle, we are neither monks nor saints, but only men. However, a Kaffir who is owed money by one Englishman, perhaps the wages for a year's work, will take a letter without a murmur to another Englishman hundreds of miles away if he is told by his master that upon delivering the letter he will receive his payment. . . . Whereas on the Lower Zambesi, near Zumbo, you cannot get a native who has been in the habit of dealing with the Portuguese to stir hand or foot in your service unless you pay him all or part of his wages in advance.

THE WHITES AND THE BLACKS.

I asked him whether he thought, on the whole, that it would have been better for the blacks if the whites had never entered their country.

“No,” said Mr. Selous; “I do not think the native is likely to be treated over kindly by the white man; but the worst treatment he ever gets from his white masters is benevolence compared with the treatment which he used to receive from his black neighbors. Nothing is more remarkable than the evidence with which the country abounds of the absolute extermination of whole tribes by their internecine wars. There was once an immense population in Mashonaland; but there are hundreds of square miles without an inhabitant to-day. The people are simply killed out; and as it is there so it is in many other places in South Africa. The black man was a worse enemy to his brother black than even the Portuguese whites; but even in the case of Portugal most of the mischief that is done is done by the black men upon each other. Blacks, educated or half educated by the Portuguese population, having the right to levy a tax upon a certain area or prazo, as soon as they buy their district simply put on the screw to the uttermost, so as

to make a profit out of their transaction. If the unfortunate wretches do not pay, they simply seize all their women and use them as slaves until their husbands and fathers ransom them by paying whatever blood money the extortioner or tax-gatherer chooses to exact."

MISSIONARIES.

Of the vexed question as to missionaries, Mr. Selous' testimony is clear. He has nothing but praise for the hard-working and indefatigable missionaries who pioneer civilization in Central Africa; and he expressly says that the only natives whom he has ever either admired or respected were the sons of some of Khama's headmen, who had been educated by Mr. Mackenzie at Kuruman. It is indeed difficult for such a slayer of animals not to feel admiration for a man like Mr. Sykes, who in 1859 established his mission station at Emhlangen in Matabeleland, in the midst of roving lions, who used to come and drink every night at a pool two hundred yards from his doorstep, and whose most appreciated pastoral duty was the driving of wild elephants out of the cornfields of his flock.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A COLONY.

I asked Mr. Selous what he thought of the opportunities South Africa afforded for European colonization. He said he had no doubt Europeans could live, thrive, marry, and multiply on all the plateau lands both south and north of the Zambesi. Families of European missionaries to the third generation had shown that the English lost nothing in vitality or physical energy by living in Matabele, and he had no doubt that, in the next century, all that highland would be peopled up with the English and Dutch. The experience of Europeans in Mashonaland had been conclusive on this point. There would be fevers, no doubt, even on the plateau. If ordinary Englishmen were to travel from London to Aberdeen, sleeping in the open, and experiencing the hardships which an African explorer took as a matter of course under the tropical sun, they would probably suffer more from ill-health than the African does from fever.

The first nine years of Mr. Selous' African experiences were chiefly devoted to hunting; the last ten have been spent in exploring and naturalizing. From 1882 to 1892 he spent about eight years in Mashonaland. During that time he had been roughly mapping out the country by taking compass bearings, wherever possible, from hill to hill, and sketching the course of the innumerable rivers and streams. During these eight years he was continually on the move, seldom sleeping two nights in the same place. He thinks he has climbed almost every hill in Mashonaland, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the new land which the Chartered Company has added to the English-speaking world. Of Mr. Bent and the cities of Mashonaland he speaks with little respect, and entirely repudiates his theories about Zimbabwe. He believes that the people who live in the country to-day are the descendants of those who built Zimbabwe. If the early builders of the strange temple originally came

from Arabia, then they have mixed with the population they found there, which down to quite recent times has continued to build fortifications and dig gold just in the same way as their remote progenitors.

THE FUTURE OF MASHONALAND.

Mr. Selous believes in Mashonaland. It is a magnificently watered country, far vaster than Lord Randolph Churchill and other rapid tourists can imagine. Almost the whole of the country lies over 3,000 feet above the sea level, and some parts even as much as 5,000 or 6,000 feet above. During the hottest months cool winds blow from the ocean. Indeed, the nights are cold all the year round, and in winter even bitterly so. He says that an Englishman suddenly set down in the Mashonaland upland in the midst of the bracken with which the whole slope is covered, would imagine that he was on a wild moorland of northern Europe rather than in tropical Africa. During eight months of the year the country is very healthy, but in the rainy season there is a good deal of fever in the lower parts. Mr. Selous thinks that Mashonaland will be one of the most prosperous of the British colonies. The future of the gold field is assured, and European women and children can live and thrive on any part of the plateau. Two papers are already published—the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Rhodesia Chronicle*, in Forts Salisbury and Victoria. Brick buildings are being put up. Wheat, oats and barley, and any vegetable can be more easily grown in Mashonaland than in any other portion of South Africa.

THE GUIDE TO THE LAND OF OPHIR.

It was to this land that Mr. Selous guided the British South African Company's expedition in 1890. According to the Talmud, when the Jews made their famous journey from Egypt to Canaan, the Archangel Michael, mounted upon the Horse of Life, rode before the host, guiding them through the wilderness. In fault of this celestial guide, the South African Company had no inadequate substitute in Mr. Selous. Not for a single hour were any of the eighty wagons detained along any part of the four hundred miles of road that were made through a wild country of forest, swamps and mountains. Seldom or never has so difficult a march been carried out with such complete success.

Mr. Selous is now in England busily engaged in writing his book, which will be published by Ward & Co., the famous taxidermists of Piccadilly. The "Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" tells the story of nine years' adventures in the lower end of the Dark Continent; the second volume will carry its story for eleven years further, and will be of much more general interest than the first, which is chiefly devoted to a narrative of a hunting adventure.

READING IN THE WILDERNESS.

When Mr. Selous was in the wilderness during the earlier part of his career he was of necessity without provender in the way of books. When a man has to

tramp on occasion forty miles under a blazing African sun, carrying a rifle which weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, it is obvious that he will not burden himself with a portable library. A pocket copy of Byron's poems was often the only reading he could command, and it was by no means to be despised. In later years, when he had wagons and a horse, he carried about with him a good many books. His taste was scientific rather than religious. Among his chosen companions were Darwin, Buckle, Sam Laing, and others of that ilk, and many a weary hour did Mr. Selous beguile when stranded among primitive men by diligently poring over the pages in which the great scientist and the rationalist-philosopher printed their speculations as to the descent of man and the origin of civilization.

GENERAL GORDON—PARALLEL AND CONTRAST.

Mr. Selous in many things reminds one of General Gordon. He is almost as fair as Gordon, and there is at times almost the same kind of light in his eyes. Like Gordon, he is extremely modest and unassuming, with a kindly soul in him and a passionate devotion to England. Both spent the best part of their lives in the African wilderness face to face with the same problems, and confronted by the same insoluble enigmas. Both had a passionate hatred of injustice and a sense of duty which dominated even the instinct of patriotism. Mr. Selous, for instance, was, and is, almost Gordonian in his denunciation of what he regards as the injustice of England's dealings with the Transvaal. He expressed himself in his earliest writings, before the Transvaal was annexed, indignant at the high-handed ill-treatment which the Boers often had to put up with from the British authorities, and he shared the feelings of the Boers as to the annexation. To this day it is a mystery to him why Mr. Gladstone did not restore the Republic to its rightful owners in 1880, and so strongly did he feel on the subject that if Colonel Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood had carried any other flag than the British, Mr. Selous would have been fighting in the ranks of the victors of Majuba Hill. Mr. Selous, whether from his Huguenot descent or from his early indoctrination in the worship of the Puritan heroes of our civil wars, has a strong instinct for righteousness and an uncompromising outspokenness in condemnation of what seems to him cruel or unfair. Mount Cromwell, in South Africa, owes its name to Mr. Selous' admiration for the greatest man that England ever produced, and Mount Hampden also bears testimony to the sincerity of his devotion to the heroes of the Long Parliament.

"NATURE RED IN TOOTH AND CLAW."

But Mr. Selous differs from General Gordon as a man nurtured on Byron and Darwin and Buckle differs from a man nurtured on the Bible and Thomas à Kempis and the Dream of Gerontius. Mr. Selous sees everywhere the working of a great scheme of law, of iron law often horribly unjust to the individual, however beneficial it may be to the race, and it inspires in him feelings quite other than the rever-

ential, childlike faith of General Gordon. In Tennyson's familiar lines he would say:

. . . Nature red in tooth and claw,
With ravine shriek'd against his creed—

for his soul has dwelt among the lions and his meditations in the wilderness have been often prompted by the hideous howl of the hyenas and the agonized wail of their victims whom they were eating alive. For Mr. Selous has been compelled to dismiss as altogether unfounded the beautiful theory which Dr. Livingstone built up as his own experience that the bite of a wild beast acts as an immediate anæsthetic. He has interviewed numbers of men who have escaped literally from the mouth of the lion, and he finds that they all suffered horribly both from fear and from the physical agony of the tearing teeth and claws. He has heard the pitiful lowing of cattle seized by lions, and listened as the wild, horrible moaning bellow of the victim became weaker and weaker as the lion proceeded on its meal, but never ceased until life was extinct. Alike among men and beasts there was before him the constant evidence of suffering and of death. His soul dwelt in the habitations of cruelty, and his life was spent among the primitive barbarities of the most ruthless races of the world.

MEDITATIONS IN SOLITUDE.

A man in the wilderness has plenty of time to think; and Mr. Selous, being naturally of a meditative turn of mind, has revolved many things in his mind in the long dark nights and in the dreary days when game was scarce and travel impossible. Fate, foreknowledge, free will, the great metaphysical problems of all time, which have acquired a deeper and more realistic tinge from the modern hypotheses of heredity, evolution, and the survival of the fittest, afforded plenty of subjects upon which he could break his mind in these solitary musings. Nor could he get much help from his Kaffir associates.

A Darwinian and a Cromwellian, a descendant of the Huguenots, and a child of the nineteenth century, he has emerged from his South African wanderings a materialist in philosophy, with the conclusion deep imprinted on his mind that the rule of life which Plato, Confucius, and Jesus formulated centuries ago, Do unto others what you would others should do unto you, sums up best the whole duty of man. Thus would he sum up all the law and the prophets. But sometimes when inclined to say that man is as the beast that perishes, and that at death there is an end of personality, there comes a doubt born of many strange phenomena, among which the warning of David Thomas stands out conspicuous. If after all we are not mere cunningly compacted material machines, if after all there be something that survives after the body goes to its elements, then what comes of the materialist hypothesis? And may not the great spiritual teachers of all ages be right after all in asserting that our life here is but a mere infinitesimal section of an infinite existence? Who knows? Who can answer these things? And if we are on the eve of the Fourth Dimension, may we not be right in expecting a new Revelation confirming, summing up, completing the old?

HOW A SOCIALIST MILLENNIUM WOULD WORK.

EUGEN RICHTER'S "PICTURES OF THE FUTURE."

HERR EUGEN RICHTER, who is by common consent the most brilliant parliamentary leader in the German Reichsrath, has now attained fame as a writer. His "Pictures of the Future" is having a sale in Germany comparable with that which Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" secured in the United States some four years ago. Herr Richter has brought a vivid and practical imagination to the task of delineating what might be the incidents of an attempt prematurely to realize such a collectivist ideal as Mr. Bellamy's. The majority of men have but meagre imaginative powers. They cannot think out for themselves in advance what would happen if this, that or the other were introduced into their lives or surroundings. Hence the utility of such works as Bellamy's on the one hand and Richter's on the other. Bellamy's vision naturally fascinates the ardent and sympathetic, while Richter's, on the contrary, is depressing.

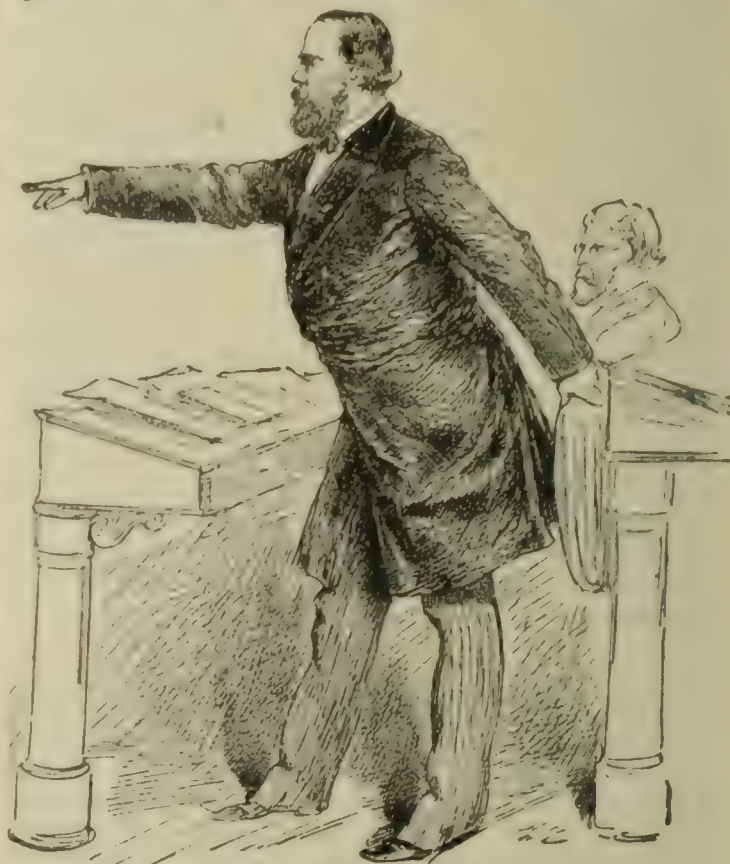
It is always more pleasant to be told that all will go well than to see the somber reverse of the medal and to be compelled to realize the price that will have to be paid for all these fine things. If the Jews in the time of the exodus from Egypt, instead of being fascinated and prevailed upon by a Bellamy-Moses' description of the promised land, had been privileged to have a Richter describe to them with realistic truth the tribulations of the Wilderness, they would perchance never have crossed the Red Sea. That would have been a misfortune for the Jewish race and for all other races as well. It happens that they were spared a delineation of "Pictures of the Future" in Memphis, in the fifteenth century before Christ.

But mankind to-day does not wish to make a blind exodus towards millenniums, socialist or otherwise, and prefers to take care beforehand and ascertain all that can be known about the probable duration of the preliminary wanderings in the wilderness that lies between the Egypt of the present and the promised land of our Utopian dreams. It is to help them to a more adequate realization of the perils by the way and the difficulties that await them at the end of their journey that "Pictures of the Future" were painted. They will not have the success in our English-speaking countries that "Looking Backward" has attained, but even for us they have their significance. On the other hand, Herr Richter's *jeu d'esprit*, apart from its interest as a criticism of the socialistic commonwealth, is valuable as revealing certain conditions that now exist in the life and society of Germany.

It is rather curious that this very successful book should, as yet, have found scarcely any readers, either in America or England. It frequently happens,

though, that a book achieves a great success in one country while remaining totally unknown across the frontier; and if this is the case even when the two countries speak the same language, it is not so strange that it often happens when their languages are different.

The following summary, which faithfully translates the more significant parts of Herr Richter's pamphlet and synthesises the rest, is prepared by Miss Werner, who has served the REVIEW OF REVIEWS most efficiently as a reviewer of the German periodicals, and who, to the regret of both the English and American editors of the magazine, is upon the point of departure to Africa to devote her enthusiasm and her marvelous linguistic gifts to the services of the Nyassaland Mission. The task of preparing this synopsis of what has been called a German antidote to Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" possibly went somewhat against the grain in Miss Werner's case, for it happens that she sympathizes much more strongly with Mr. Bellamy than with Herr Richter. The impartiality of her presentation of the gist and essence of "Pictures of the Future" is not, however, marred at any point by her dissent from the conclusions of the book and her antipathy to its general point of view.

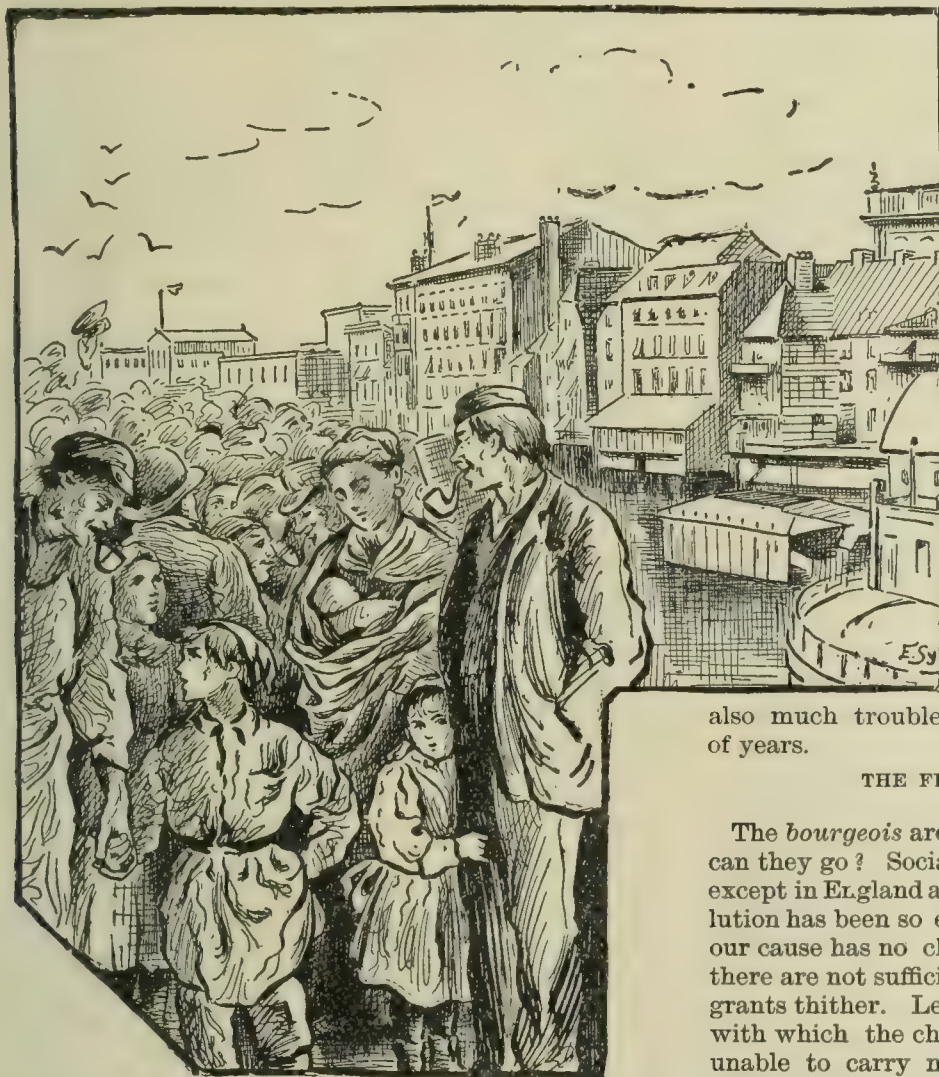


EUGEN RICHTER.

"PICTURES OF THE FUTURE."

The story is told by a hard-working, conscientious and earnest Social Democrat named Schmidt. He is a bookbinder by trade—a married man, with two sons and a little daughter. The family is a happy and united one, though the wife's father, who lives with them, is far from sharing his son-in-law's views.

The day on which the Republic was declared and the red flag waved from the Palace and all the public buildings of Berlin was also that on which Schmidt



IN THE SCHLOSSPLATZ, IN WHAT WAS FORMERLY THE SCHLOSSFRIEHEIT, THE THRONGS WERE CLOSELY PACKED.

and his wife Paula were celebrating their silver wedding. It was made a still more joyful one for them by another family event—their eldest son's betrothal to Agnes Müller.

They have known each other for a long time, and love one another devotedly. They are both young, but thoroughly well skilled at their trades—he is a compositor, she a milliner; so, between them, they need not want. As soon as the new order of things with regard to work and dwellings has been established they will marry.

After dinner we all went out into Unter den Linden. What crowds of people! what endless rejoicings! Not a discordant note marred the celebration of our glorious victory. The police have been disbanded. The people

themselves kept order in the most exemplary manner. In the Lustgarten, in the Schlossplatz, in what was formerly the Schlossfreiheit, the throngs were closely packed. The new government was assembled in the Schloss. The comrades hitherto at the head of the Social Democratic party have seized the reins provisionally, while our Socialist members for the city constitute, for the present, its magistrates. Whenever one of the new rulers showed himself at the window or on the balcony, the people's enthusiasm burst out afresh, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs and singing of the *Workmen's Marseillaise*. In the evening there was a splendid illumination. The statues of the old kings and generals looked strange enough, decorated with red flags, in the glare of the crimson Bengal lights. They will not remain in their places much longer, as the statues of dead heroes of Socialism will be substituted for them. It has already been resolved to place those of Marx and Lassalle in front of the University instead of the brothers Humboldt. Frederick the Great's statue on Unter den Linden will be replaced by that of our immortal Liebknecht.

In our quiet family circle we kept up, till late at night, the celebration of this (to us) doubly joyful day. Even my wife's father, who, so far would have nothing to say to Socialism, was in high spirits, and full of sympathy. We hope soon to leave our modest lodging on the third floor, which has witnessed, indeed, much quiet happiness, but

also much trouble, care and hard work in the course of years.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BOURGEOIS.

The *bourgeois* are emigrating by thousands—but where can they go? Social Democracy reigns all over Europe, except in England and Switzerland; and though the Revolution has been so effectually suppressed in America that our cause has no chance there for many years to come, there are not sufficient vessels to transport intending emigrants thither. Let them go. Thanks to the suddenness with which the change has taken place they have been unable to carry much of their ill-gotten wealth with them. All bonds, pawn tickets, certificates of shares, bills of exchange and bank notes, have been declared void and worthless, and all means of communication, machines, tools and implements have been confiscated for the benefit of the Socialist State.

Our party organ, the *Vorwärts*, has taken the place of the *Reichsanzeiger*. It is delivered free of cost to every dwelling. As all printing presses are government property the other papers have ceased to appear. For places outside of Berlin the *Vorwärts* appears with a local supplement.

THE NEW REGIME.

In the interval before the election of a new Reichstag, the Socialist members of the former one will form a legislative committee in order to enact the new laws necessary for carrying out the new order of things. Our party programme, as drawn up in 1891 at Erfurt, has been proclaimed, provisionally, as the fundamental law of the

nation. By this, all the means of production, the land, the mines, quarries, machines and tools, and all means of transport and communication, have been legally declared the property of the State, or, as we now say, of society. A further law declares labor to be compulsory on all persons, male or female, from their twenty-first to their sixty-fifth birthday. All under the minimum age will be educated, those over the maximum supported, at the cost of the State. Private production has ceased. However, until the new system of production is fully regulated every one is to continue working at his present trade and be paid by the State. All individuals holding property not included in the above-mentioned confiscation—household furniture, wearing apparel, coin, etc.—must send in an inventory thereof to the government. All gold coins to be handed over immediately. The new government, under an energetic Chancellor, is going to work with as much zeal as practical knowledge. The army has been disbanded, and no taxes are levied, as the government is to deduct the amount required for general purposes from the sum of socialistic production. Doctors and lawyers are supported by the State, and have to give the public their services gratis. The three days of the Revolution and its triumph have been declared legal holidays. A new, glorious age is dawning!

THE FIRST RIFT IN THE LUTE.

This hopeful state of things was soon troubled by the first mutterings of discontent. All savings-bank books were declared worthless. Agnes Müller, alarmed by the reports she had heard, was about to withdraw the little capital she had been saving towards her wedding outfit, when she found to her consternation that she had lost it. A deputation of the aggrieved depositors at once made for the palace, and were about to rush it, when it was discovered that the gates were not only closed, but guarded by men armed with rifles. The Chancellor pacified the crowd by appearing on the balcony, and announcing that the matter should at once be brought before the Legislative Committee. All good patriots and honest Socialists ought to have full confidence in the justice and wisdom of the representatives of the people. This speech was received with cheers; and at this



A DEPUTATION OF THE AGGRIEVED DEPOSITORS AT ONCE MADE FOR THE PALACE.

point in the proceedings the fire brigade arrived at a gallop, having been telegraphed for in the absence of a police force. They were received with laughter, and the crowd dispersed in high good humor.

THE CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

The next step in the new order of things was the issue of public notices, calling upon all persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five to choose an occupation within the next three days, declarations to be received at all the former police and registrars' offices. Women and girls were particularly reminded that, from the day of their beginning work in the State workshops, they were set free from all housework at home. Children were to be taken care of in the public nurseries and schools. The principal meal of the day was to be provided by the State kitchens, and all sick persons to be sent to the hospitals, while linen was to be fetched from private houses to be washed in large central establishments. The working pay of eight hours was the same for all trades and persons.

Certificates of capacity for the work chosen had to be handed in along with the declaration, and the work the applicant had been previously engaged in had to be stated on the forms of application. No applications for employment as such were entertained from the clergy of any denomination, all expenditure of State funds for religious purposes being expressly forbidden by the Erfurt resolution of 1891. Any who might wish to do so were free to exercise this profession in their spare time, when the State working day was over.

Schmidt, his son Franz, and Agnes Müller, all resolved to keep their previous occupations. Frau Schmidt applied for occupation as a nurse, hoping to have her youngest child, Annie (aged four), under her care.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICE FORCE.

After the riot in front of the Schloss, the Ministry resolved to reintroduce a police force of 4,000 men, to be stationed in the arsenal and the adjoining barracks. To avoid reviving unpleasant memories, the new force were to have brown uniforms instead of blue, and wear, instead of helmets, slouched hats with red plumes in them.

After a somewhat stormy discussion in the Reichstag, it was decided that the 500,000 marks in the savings banks should not be restored to the depositors. Great excitement followed when this result was known; several arrests were made, and the police were said to have made good use of their new weapons—so-called *Todtschläger* (truncheons), "after the English model." "People would need," is Schmidt's reflection to be as firm as I am in their Socialist convictions, to be able to bear such losses cheerfully." We continue the narrative in his own words:

THE APPORTIONMENT OF WORK.

The marriage of Agnes and Franz has been indefinitely postponed. To-day the police distributed the orders for

work based on the application handed in, and the plan drawn up by the government for the organization of production and consumption. Franz has, indeed, got his appointment as a compositor, but at Leipzig instead of Berlin—the latter city only requiring one-twentieth of the number of compositors formerly employed. Only quite trustworthy Social Democrats are to be employed on the *Vorwärts*, and it seems that some words Franz let fall about the savings-bank business have been reported to his disadvantage. Moreover, he has his suspicions that political considerations have had some share in the distribution of work. The party of the “Young” in Berlin has been completely dispersed. One member, a paperhanger, has been sent to Inowrazlaw, and there is said to be a scarcity of paperhangers there, while there are too many here. Franz indignantly remarked that the old anti-Socialist law which banished people from their homes had come to life again in a new form. Something must be excused in a man who, just before his marriage, finds himself separated for an indefinite time from his bride.

HUSBAND AND WIFE: NEW STYLE.

I tried to console him by reminding him that in the next house to us a couple already married had been separated. The wife is going as a hospital nurse to Oppeln, the husband as a bookkeeper to Magdeburg. “How can they separate man and wife? That is simply infamous!” cried Paula. My good wife forgot that marriage, under our new social conditions, is a purely private relationship, and can be concluded or dissolved without the intervention of any official whatever, so that the government cannot possibly know who is married and who is not. Consequently, every woman is entered on the labor register under her maiden name—the family surname being, as in all other cases, that of the mother and not of the father. When production and consumption are systematically organized, it is not possible for married people to live together, unless this arrangement will fit in with their respective places of work. The organization of labor cannot take into consideration private arrangements which may come to an end at any time.

I had obtained a situation as a bookbinder, but only a journeyman’s place, though I had been a master before. This, I was told, was unavoidable, business being now carried on on so large a scale as greatly to reduce the number of masters. However, finding that, on account of an error in the calculations, 500 additional inspectors would be required, I determined to apply for one of the vacancies.

MOTHER AND CHILD (DITTO).

My wife has been placed as a nurse, but not in the institution where our youngest child is to be received. It is said that to prevent favoritism, and also jealousy on the part of other mothers, no woman is to be employed about a house where her own children are. This seems just, but Paula will find it very hard. It is women’s way to set their own private wishes above the interests of the State.

My daughter-in-law is to be employed, not as a milliner, but as a plain needlewoman. Millinery is much less in demand with society. The new plan of production, I hear, only takes account of what is required on a large scale. Consequently, there is only a limited demand for skill, taste, and everything which tends to raise a trade to the level of an art. Agnes said it was all the same to her what became of her, so long as she and Franz had to be kept apart. “Children,” I replied, “just consider that not even a Deity could hope to please everyone.” “Then,” said Franz, “they should let everyone

look out for himself. We could not have been so badly off as this under the old state of things.”

WHO IS TO DO UNPOPULAR WORK?

I tried to pacify them by reading to them from the *Vorwärts* the government report of the applications received and the arrangements made for the distribution of labor. More men have sent in their names as gamekeepers than there are hares within a 10-mile radius of Berlin. According to the applications, the government could station a porter at every doorway, and a forester at every tree, and provide every horse in the city with a groom. There were far more nursemaids on the list than kitchenmaids, more coachmen than stable-helpers. Waitresses and singers had applied by the dozen, but very few hospital nurses. Salesmen and saleswomen had applied in great numbers; also overseers, foremen, inspectors, and other superintending officials; also acrobats. Very few want work as paviours, or stokers, or, in fact, in any trade much concerned with fire; still fewer on the sewers. But what can the Government do? If they tried to equalize matters by lowering the rate of wages for the popular trades and increasing it for the rest they would be transgressing the very first principles of Socialism. Every kind of work which is useful to society, as Bebel always said, is of equal value to society. The law of supply and demand, which operated unchecked under the old capitalist system, must not on any account be allowed to come into play now. The government intends in future to allot the disagreeable occupations to criminals, and also thinks of introducing frequent changes of work. Perhaps the desired object might be effected by putting the same workman to different kinds of work at different hours of the day. For the present matters are to be settled by lot. This is unsatisfactory to most people, but in the present transition state I do not see what else could be done.

DISCONTENT IN THE COUNTRY.

It has been found necessary to organize a militia as quickly as possible to guard against possible outbreaks in the rural districts. All young men of twenty years of age must enlist within three days. The farmers show no disposition to accept the new order of things. They prefer to stick to their own bit of land if they have to work like niggers from morning to night to live by it. They might be left to follow their own fancy, were it not that this would fatally counteract the whole system of organized production. The farm hands and laborers were seized with a sudden passion for change and have been streaming into the large towns, especially Berlin, with their wives and families with hardly anything to live on, but demanding food and drink, clothes and shoes of the best, having heard that every one here is living in luxury and wanting their share of it. Of course these people have had to be carted back whence they came and this has caused much bad feeling. Regulations are being put in force to prevent people leaving their place of residence without passes or remaining away for any length of time without the sanction of government. The universal obligation to labor must be enforced and society will tolerate no vagabondage.

AND AMONG WOMEN.

The last day in the Schmidts’ home was a sad one. The women, especially, showed themselves heartily out of love with the new social order. Franz, too, seemed inclined to agree with his betrothed.

“Don’t you remember Fräulein W——’s beautiful lectures about the emancipation of women?” asked the hus-

band and father reproachfully—"about their equal rights in society with men? You used to be as enthusiastic over them as over Bebel's book."

"Oh, Fräulein W—— is an old maid who has never lived any where but in furnished lodgings!" was the scornful answer.

"But she may be right, for all that. Equal right and equal obligation to labor, without distinction of sex, is the foundation of socialized society. Independence of the wife, through her equal and separate earnings outside the house; no more domestic slavery, either on the part of wife or servants. This implies the diminution of labor and the transference of housework to large public institutions. No children and no old people in the house, for fear the unequal numbers of such inmates should once more produce the distinction between rich and poor. So Bebel has taught us."

"That may be all very fine, and quite mathematically reasoned out," said the old grandfather, "but it won't make people happy, August. For why? Human beings are not a flock of sheep."

"Grandfather is right," said Agnes, and threw her arms round Franz's neck, with a declaration that she did not want to be emancipated from him. Of course, after this, all reasonable explanations came to an end.

THE GREAT REMOVAL.

Next morning a policeman with a furniture van stopped at our house, saying that he had come to fetch the furniture noted on an inventory which he showed us—also an announcement in the *Vorwärts*, which we had failed to notice in all the excitement of the last few days. When my wife could not recover from her consternation at this news, the official, who throughout behaved with great politeness, said, "But, dear madam, how else are we to get all the furniture required for the new institutions for children, old people and invalids?"

"Well, why don't you go to the rich people, who have their houses stuffed up to the roof with the most beautiful furniture, and take away some of theirs?"

"That's what we're doing too," chuckled the officer; "in the Thiergartenstrasse, Victoriastrasse, Regentenstrasse, and all that part, the furniture vans are standing in files. All other traffic has been stopped for the time being. No person is to keep more than two beds, and enough of other things to furnish two or three large rooms. But all that is not enough. Just consider that, out of the two million inhabitants of Berlin, the magistracy has to provide for 900,000 persons under twenty-one, and 100,000 old people over sixty-five. Besides that, ten times as many beds will be wanted in the hospitals for additional patients. Where are we to get all this without



ANNIE WAS ALMOST ASLEEP WHEN THE POLICEMAN CAME TO FETCH HER.

robbing some people? Besides, what do you want with the beds, and all those tables and cupboards, when the old gentleman, and the lad here, and this little girl have left?"

"Yes," said my wife, "but what are our dear ones to do when they come on a visit?"

"Why, we're going to leave you six chairs!"

"But I meant to stay," said my wife.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to manage that," said the policeman; "you'll scarcely have room at your new place."

It turned out that my dear wife's somewhat too lively imagination had deluded her into the belief that when the great distribution of dwellings came off, some nice little villa at the West End would fall to our share, in which we should be able to keep one or two spare rooms for visitors. It is true that my Paula had no ground for this idea—for Bebel constantly asserted that "domestic accommodation ought to be limited to what is strictly necessary." She tried to comfort herself with the idea that, after all, her father and the children would have their own beds to sleep in after the change; but here, too, she was disappointed. We were told that everything was to be collected together, sorted, and finally distributed as should be found most fitting.

ALAS FOR THE LARES AND PENATES!

This occasioned new lamentations. The big armchair had been our present to grandfather on his last birthday. It was still as good as new, and the old man always found

it so cosy. Annie's crib had served all our children in turn. The big wardrobe, which we had afterwards given up to father, was one of the first things we had bought after our wedding, paying by installments. It was hard work enough before we furnished our house completely. Everything in the house had a piece of our life-history sticking to it; and it was hard to see it all disappear, like the contents of a second-hand shop, never to be seen again.

But we could not help it. The furniture was carted away, and in the evening the children and my wife's father were fetched by another policeman. We were not allowed to accompany them. "The crying and howling may as well stop sooner as later," said the constable, gruffly. And he was not altogether wrong. Old-fashioned sentimentality does not suit with the spirit of the new age. Now, when the Fraternity of Man is beginning, and millions are clasped in loving embrace, it behooves us to raise our eyes above the petty *bourgeois* relationships of a past and conquered time. I said this to my wife when we were by ourselves—but it was horribly quiet and lonely in the deserted rooms. We had not been alone like that since the first year of our marriage. She interrupted my expostulations by wondering how grandfather and the children would sleep that night. "True, Annie was almost asleep when the policeman came to fetch her. I do hope they have given in her clothes all right, and put on her flannel nightgown, so that she won't catch cold. She always throws off the cover in her sleep. I put the nightgown on the top of the things, with a note for the nurse pinned to it." Well, we shall have to get accustomed to everything.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at length devised a circulating medium which shall fulfill all the legitimate functions of such, while at the same time preventing the rise of a capitalist class. It has no intrinsic value but merely consists in orders on the State as the sole possessor of all articles which would otherwise be for sale. Every worker in the service of the State receives, every fortnight, a certificate, made out in his or her name, and having the owner's photograph on the cover to prevent its being used by any one else. Even under equality of wages there is no equality of consumption, so that the more economical persons might, unless measures were taken to prevent it, render the rest more or less dependent on them and so erect a capitalist class.

The certificates, renewable every fourteen days, consist of detachable coupons, which have their assigned value, one being marked for lodging, one for dinner, etc. They must not be detached by the holder but by the official to whom they are paid. Besides the above there is a bread coupon entitling the holder to his portion of bread (700 grammes per day). The rest, of various nominal values, may be spent as he pleases. As every coupon is stamped with the number of the certificate it is taken from and an official list of the holders is kept the government is enabled to know in the most detailed manner how every citizen spends his money. Any person who has not used up all his coupons at the end of the fortnight can have the remainder placed to his credit on the new certificate, but his savings must not be allowed to pass the limit of 60 m. (\$15), which ought to be sufficient for all reasonable requirements. All that is saved beyond this limit goes to the public treasury.

THE NEW HOMES.

The great lottery has taken place, and we have moved into our new abode; but it is not exactly an improve-

ment. We lived in Berlin, S. W., on the third floor in the front house; and have now, as it happens, been assigned to a lodging on the third floor at the back of the same house.* This was a great disappointment to my wife, and to myself, too. True, we did not require so many rooms as before, nor a kitchen; but I had hoped for two or three nice bright rooms somewhere. Instead of this we have a room with one window, and a smaller one next it. Both are lower pitched and darker than our old home, and there is no additional accommodation of any sort.

However, there has been fair play as far as possible. Our magistrates are honest, and it is only a knave who gives more than he has. From the census taken under the old condition of affairs it appears that there were one million living rooms for the two million inhabitants of Berlin. But the recent need for increased public accommodation, for hospitals, wash houses, eating houses, etc. (which can be only in part supplied by former public buildings, shops, offices, etc.), has greatly reduced this proportion. About one million young and old people having been placed in schools and almshouses, there remains about a room apiece for the other million of the population, and to prevent all unfairness these rooms have been distributed by lot. This having taken place, individuals were at liberty to exchange with others, so that married couples who had been separated got a chance to secure adjoining rooms. It is true that some were not very eager to take advantage of this facility. The room first allotted to me was not in the same house as the one Paula had obtained, but I was fortunately able to exchange with a young man whose lot had been the little dark room next my wife's, so that we are able to remain together, as we hope to do to our lives' end.

Our lodging is too small to hold even the furniture that was left us after the removal of our dear ones. We put in all that would go, but had to leave several articles in the street. Many other people are in the same fix; and the furniture thus abandoned has been taken to supplement the deficiencies still existing in the public institutions.

We do not intend to let these things trouble us. The task of the new society is to organize, in place of a sordid, narrow, private existence, a full and magnificent social life, which, with its perfectly arranged institutions for physical and intellectual nutriment of all kinds, for recreation and sociability, provides for all human beings without distinction that which could hitherto be enjoyed only by a privileged few. The opening of the State kitchens to-morrow is to be followed shortly by the opening of the State theatres.

THE PUBLIC KITCHENS.

It was a truly admirable achievement to open to-day, throughout Berlin, 1,000 State kitchens at a stroke, as it were, each one calculated to feed 1,000 people. But any one who supposes that these kitchens would resemble the big hotels of former days, where a luxurious *bourgeoisie* revelled in refined gluttony, will be disappointed. Of course, in the kitchens of the Socialized State there are no black-coated waiters, no menus a yard long, or any thing of that kind. Even the smallest details of the

* It may be necessary to explain that many houses in German towns consist of a *Vorder* and *Hinterhaus*, quite separate, but for postal and other municipal purposes considered as one. The *Vorderhaus* faces the street, and has a garden or courtyard at the back, separating it from the *Hinterhaus*, which usually has its back to another street. Thus, the two have only one front and one back door between them.

management are prescribed by the authorities. No one is accorded the slightest preference in any matter. No person can choose his own eating house, but must go to that of the district he lives in. The principal meal of the day takes place between noon and 6 p.m. Every one presents himself at the eating house to which he is assigned, either in the dinner hour, or when work is over for the day.

I find that, except on Sundays, my wife and I can never dine together, as we have been accustomed to do for the last twenty-five years, as our respective hours of work will not admit of it. On entering the dining room, you have to let the cashier detach your dinner coupon from your money certificate, and receive from him the number of your place. As soon as the place becomes vacant, you fetch your portion from the side table. Policemen are present to keep order. These men (the force has now been increased to 12,000), it is true, made themselves rather objectionable to-day, but the dining room was certainly very crowded. Berlin is proving too narrow for the glorious institutions of Social Democracy.

AT THE STATE RESTAURANT.

Every man takes his place just as he comes from work. Opposite me a chimney sweep was seated next a miller, which was more amusing for the former than the latter. The seats are somewhat cramped, so that people's elbows are apt to come into collision with each other. However, the meal does not last long; in fact, the time is almost too short. The policeman stands by, watch in hand, and when the regulation number of minutes has passed, your place must be immediately given up to the man standing behind you.

After all, it is inspiring to know that the same thing is being cooked on the same day in every one of the 1,000 State kitchens. As the management of each one knows exactly how many people have to be provided for—and these people are spared the embarrassment of choosing from a menu what they would like to eat—all the waste is avoided, which formerly in the *bourgeois* restaurants raised the price of provisions so enormously. This saving is one of the greatest triumphs of Socialism.

At first it was intended, our neighbor the cook tells us, to have a selection of various dishes at each dining room, so that the earlier comers would have a choice, and later ones take what was left; but it was felt that this would be an injustice to those whose work detained them till a late hour.

EQUAL RATIONS ALL ROUND.

All portions are equal. A greedy person who, in defiance of Socialist principles, to-day demanded a second helping was mercilessly laughed at. The idea that women should have smaller portions was from the beginning rejected as inconsistent with the equal rights and obligations of both sexes. It is true that men of large frame and extensive appetites have to be content with the same. But for those who, in their days of *bourgeois* opulence, ate more than they required, such limitations can only be good. It should be added that those who find their share more than they can eat are quite at liberty to divide it with their neighbors.

As our neighbor tell us, the ministry have based their dietary scale on a scientific calculation of the quantities of albumen fat, and carbo-hydrates needful to maintain the human body in a healthy condition. Every one has, daily, on an average, 150 grammes of meat, and, in addition, rice, porridge, or pulse (either peas, beans, or lentils), and abundance of potatoes. On Thursdays there is

always sauerkraut and pease-pudding. The list of the dishes cooked every day for the whole week is posted up on all the advertisement pillars.

No more people without food or shelter! Every one provided for! The thought of having achieved even this much is enough to make one forget many inconveniences involved in the changed state of things. It is true that the portion of meat might be a little larger. But our government, with commendable prudence, did not wish to provide more at first than the previous average daily consumption. Later everything will be on a wider and more generous scale, when we have perfected the new arrangements and overcome the difficulties of the transition state.

THE WAY THE WIFE TAKES THINGS.

One thing only troubles me—the way my dear wife takes things. She has become very nervous and irritable, and gets worse every day. In all the twenty-five years of our marriage we have never had so many unpleasant explanations as since the Revolution. The public kitchens do not please her. The food, she says, is such as you would get in barracks—not what any one would cook at home. The meat is boiled to shreds, the soup watery, and so on. And if she knows a week beforehand what she is to have for dinner every day, it is quite enough to take away her appetite. And yet, in the old days, she often complained to me that things were so dear she really did not know what to get for our meals. It used to be quite a relief to her if she had no cooking to do on a Sunday, when we went, as we did now and then, on a little excursion into the country. Well—women always find fault with any food that is not cooked by themselves.

A VEXATIOUS INCIDENT.

Our Chancellor is less popular than he was. I am all the more sorry for this, as there could not be a more honest, energetic and hard-working statesman, or a more consistent Social Democrat. But I find that other people are less sensible than myself. Any one who is inconvenienced by the new order of things, or disappointed in his expectations, throws all the blame on our Chancellor. Many of the women are specially bitter against him since the change of hours and the opening of the public kitchens. It is even said that a reactionary party is being formed among them. My wife, of course, does not belong to it, and I hope Agnes does not.

Reports have been spread that the Chancellor is an aristocrat in disguise. He is said not to clean his own boots, or brush his own clothes, and to have his dinner fetched from the eating house of his district by a man employed for the purpose. This, if true, would be a serious infraction of the principle of social equality; but is it true? In any case the feeling against him was so strong that he was hooted when driving home from the Thiergarten, and pelted with mud as he entered the Schloss, by a crowd composed chiefly of women. He kept his temper, took no notice of their insults, and would not allow any arrests to be made.

THE BOOT-BLACKING QUESTION AND THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Chancellor has sent in his resignation. All well-disposed people will sincerely regret this, especially after yesterday's incident. But the Chancellor is said to be suffering from overwork and nervous excitement, and no wonder, for the work of his position is a hundred times heavier and more trying than it ever was in the *bourgeois* days. He has been deeply hurt by the ingratitude

of the people, and the occurrence at the Schloss gates was the last straw.

It is now known that the Chancellor, some time ago, laid a detailed memorial before the Ministry of State, the consideration of which has been continually postponed. He now insists on an immediate settlement of the question, and has published his petition in the *Vorwärts*. It sets forth that some allowance ought to be made for special circumstances, and that, for his part, he cannot get on without the services of other people. The eight-hours' day is quite out of the question for the Chancellor, unless, indeed, three Chancellors were appointed, to work eight-hour shifts in the course of the day and night. As it is, he has been obliged to waste a great deal of time and strength every morning in cleaning his boots, brushing his coat, putting his room to rights, getting his breakfast, etc.; and in consequence of this, important affairs of State, which could only be attended to by him in person, have been unavoidably delayed. If he does not want to appear before foreign ambassadors with the buttons off his coat, he is forced to do all his mending himself—it is well known that he is a bachelor—as it is not always convenient to wait till the man from the public mending establishment calls round for his clothes. All this loss of time might have been saved, with advantage to the community, by allowing him a servant. Dining at the eating house of his district was very trying, on account of the numbers of people with requests to make, who fairly hunted him down there. As for driving out in the Tiergarten in the government carriage, the Chancellor says he has only done it when his time was too limited to allow of his taking air and exercise in any other way.

All this sounds very plausible, but it cannot be denied that the Chancellor's petition has contravened the principle of social equality, and is calculated to reintroduce domestic slavery; since what he demands for himself might with equal reason be demanded by all other ministers and government officials—perhaps by others also. On the other hand, it is certainly disastrous if all the machinery of State (on whose correct working in our vast organizations so much depends) is to get out of gear because the Chancellor of the Empire has to brush his boots or sew on his buttons before he can receive a deputation. This question is of deeper and wider importance than might at first sight seem to be the case. But I cannot think that so thoroughly honest and efficient a man will be thrown out by this difficulty at the very opening of his career.

EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

The government difficulty has not yet been settled, and in the meantime a law has been enacted against unauthorized emigration. The Socialist State rests on the universal obligation to labor, just as the former State rested on the conscription. Men of an age for military service were not then allowed to emigrate, nor is it possible under our system to allow persons of legal working age to leave the country. Old people past work, and babies in arms, may emigrate if they like, but persons who owe their education and training to the State ought to stay to the end of their working life. At first it was only people who had hitherto lived on their incomes that emigrated with their families. Having been accustomed to do nothing but cut off coupons and sign receipts, they did so little when really set to work that their services could well be dispensed with. The emigration of the painters, sculptors, and many of the writers, too, would have been no great loss. These gentlemen were not pleased with the arrangements for wholesale production. They objected to working un-

der superintendence in the workshops, on the State's account. Well, let them go! We have volunteer poets in plenty who will mount Pegasus in their spare time in honor of Social Democracy. Nothing had been asked of the painters and sculptors but to devote their works to the community instead of laying them at the feet of a bloated *bourgeoisie*. But this did not by any means suit these slaves of Mammon. The only drawback connected with their absence is the impossibility of setting up the statues of our dead heroes of progress, so soon as we had hoped, on Unter den Linden.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REALLY USEFUL.

As for those writers who criticise every thing and whose profession is to spread discontent among the people, they can easily be dispensed with under a polity resting on the will of the majority. It has, therefore, hitherto been un-



WITH A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES UNDER HIS ARM.

necessary to prohibit emigration. But it is a perplexing fact that of late increasing numbers of really useful people who understand their business are leaving the country for England, America and Switzerland. Architects and engineers, chemists, doctors, schoolmasters and professors, also competent foremen, pattern makers, all sorts of technically trained artisans are emigrating wholesale. This may be explained by a deplorable pride of intellect. These people imagine themselves to be something better than the rest and cannot put up with receiving the same wages as any honest unskilled workman. But Bebel was

right when he wrote : " What ever a man is, society has made him so. Ideas are a product generated by the *Zeitgeist* in the head of the individual." Truly, the *Zeitgeist* had sadly gone astray in the former state of society. Hence such egregious conceit. But when the new generation, trained up under Socialist influences, and penetrated by a noble ambition, is able to devote all its powers to the common good we shall be able to do without the services of those aristocrats. Till then it is their duty to remain in Germany. Therefore it is only right that the laws against emigration should be strictly enforced and to this end the coast and the Swiss frontier will have to be vigilantly guarded. The standing army will be increased for the purpose and the frontier patrols will have orders to shoot down all fugitives.

Shortly after this the Chancellor resigned. His successor, a less energetic man and more of an opportunist, at once made a bold bid for popularity by dining at the public eating house, and afterwards appearing on Unter den Linden with a bundle of clothes under his arm, which he was carrying to the State mending establishment.

IN THE WORKSHOPS OF THE STATE.

I have at last been promoted to the post of workshop Inspector, promised me long ago by a friend now in the Government, and no longer have to work as a journeyman bookbinder. I wish that Franz could also get away from his compositor's desk at Leipzig. Not that either of us despises his trade, but my son feels just as I do—work, as it now goes on in the public workshops, is not at all to our minds. After all, one doesn't work only to keep the life in one. Schiller was only a *bourgeois*, yet I always liked his lines :

Das ist es, was den Menschen zieret,
Und dazu ward ihm der Verstand,
Dass er im innern Herzen spüret,
Was er erschafft mit seiner Hand.

I fear our mates in the workshop scarcely understand the feeling. One would think it was only a place to kill time in. The word of command is, "Slowly, slowly, so that the next man can keep up." Piecework no longer exists. It is true that it was incompatible with equality of wages and hours of work. But now that "the money is certain," Franz writes, they say : "If the work isn't done to-day it will be done to-morrow." Industry and zeal are looked upon as stupidity and narrow-mindedness. And why should a man work hard when he doesn't get a bit further in life than the lazy ones? I think Franz is less in the wrong than usual.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF LAZINESS.

I cannot describe the loss in material and tools that goes on through inattention and carelessness. I don't know what I should have done in the days when I was a master had I been plagued with apprentices like the men I now have to do with. The other day, when they had once more passed all bounds, my patience came to an end, and I made them a little speech, which I think was not bad.

"Mates!—Society expects every man to do his duty! We have now only eight hours' work. You are old Social Democrats. Our great Bebel once hoped that under the new state of things a 'moral atmosphere' would impel every one to do his level best. Remember, comrades, we are not working for exploiters and capitalists, but for Society. Through Society, our efforts will in the end benefit every one of us."

"Well preached!" was the response I met with. "What

a pity there are no parsons required now. Bebel promised us a four hours' working day instead of an eight hours' one. Society is very big. Am I to worry myself to death for the 50 millions of Society, while the other 49,999,999 are not such fools? What shall I buy for the $\pi\pi\pi\pi\pi\pi$, if I really do get it back out of the surplus of my labor?"

Then they sang in chorus ;—

If the company don't suit you,
You may look out for another that do!

THE DECAY OF DISCIPLINE.

Since then I have said nothing more. Franz has had a similar experience. His paper is seldom ready to time, though more compositors are at work on each sheet than formerly. As the evening goes on, more and more beer is drunk in the office, and the printers' errors become more and more numerous.

There are superintendents and foremen, as there used to be; but they are chosen by the workmen, and got rid of when no longer agreeable to their subordinates, so that they are anxious to keep on good terms with the ring-leaders and the majority. Those who do not concur in this system fare badly, being illtreated by both master and men; and one can no more escape from such a workshop than a soldier from his company when the non-commissioned officer, has a grudge against him. The late Chancellor understood the evils of this state of things, and did his best to counteract them. An act for maintaining the discipline of the workshops was passed, chiefly in consequence of his efforts, but it remains for the most part a dead letter. Where there is no accuser there is no judge. Our only consolation is that these are the necessary evils incident to a transition period, and we may hope for their cessation when, their causes having been removed, a new generation has grown up under healthier auspices.

THE FATE OF THE CHILDREN.

This afternoon my wife at last received permission to go to see Annie. The regulations of the great institutions only allow parents to visit their children in a certain rotation. Paula had looked forward eagerly to her turn, and had packed a basket with sweets and toys, such as Annie always loved, to take with her. To her great grief, however, she was obliged to give up the basket on entering. No child, she was told, is allowed to have any playthings all to itself, as this would interfere with its training in the principles of social equality. The same would apply to cakes and the like. They would only give occasion for jealousy and quarreling, and disturb the regular order and routine of meals in the establishment. Paula had not yet heard of this new regulation, as she has of late been employed in the kitchen, and not about the children.

She was also disappointed in the joy of meeting again. The new surroundings had made the child less at her ease with her mother. It is true that the separation had not lasted so very long, but with children as young as Annie the rule is "Out of sight, out of mind"! Besides, unluckily enough, the thought of seeing her mother again had always been connected in her mind with the idea of sweets and toys, and when my wife arrived with empty hands it was a disappointment. She thought Annie was looking pale and somewhat changed. Perhaps the changed way of life, different diet, etc., are the cause. The most exact order prevails in the institution. But—as is said to be the case in all our institutions—everything has to be done on a very economical scale as yet; and the



THE NEW SURROUNDINGS HAD MADE THE CHILD LESS AT EASE WITH HER MOTHER.

large numbers do not allow of any very careful treatment of individuals. And yet children often alter in appearance very rapidly. If Annie were at home with us her mother would feel no uneasiness. Of course, as it is, the case is different, and the mother is apt to imagine all sorts of dangers.

THE STATE'S DEPUTY MOTHER.

My wife was especially excited by her interview with the lady superintendent of the institution. The latter harshly cut short Paula's complaints of the separation between little children and their parents with the words: "We've got lamentations of that sort to listen to every day here! Why, even the dumb beasts soon get over it when you take their young ones from them; and surely a woman, who is a rational being, ought to learn to put up with it!"

Paula was inclined to complain to the directors of the rudeness of this lady; but I advised her not to do so, as she would probably visit her vexation on Annie. The superintendent has never had a child of her own—in fact, she has never been married, and cannot succeed in getting a husband even now, though she is said to have taken advantage of the new status of women by making more than one offer.

My wife had not yet returned from her long walk to the institution when grandfather arrived. The old man had some difficulty in finding his way up the steep dark stairs to our new abode. I was glad, after all, that Paula was not present; her father's complaints would have made her heart still heavier.

THE MISERIES OF THE AGED.

It is true they were merely external and minor matters that he complained of. But old people have a way of becoming attached to such little habits as those whose abrupt breaking off he feels so much. His health, too, he thinks is not so good as it was—he suffers from all sorts of aches and pains. I could perceive no change outwardly;

but he has more time to think about himself now than formerly; when in our family circle he had one thing and another to distract his attention. He used to like, too, to sit in my workshop and try to make himself useful. Not that he could do much—but it was always an occupation for him. It is no kindness to old people to give them nothing to do, for work of one kind or another—let it be ever so light—keeps up their interest in life, keeps them in touch with the present generation, and preserves them from bodily and mental decay.

I could not let the old man go back to his institution alone; and unluckily, while I was out with him—my wife, too, being still absent—our Ernst came to see us, and found the door locked.

UNIFORMITY OF EDUCATION.

He told a neighbor's son and former companion of his that an unconquerable homesickness had driven him to take advantage of a free hour or two to visit his parents. He cannot, do what he will, get used to the institution. The everlasting reading, writing and learning by heart—in one word, studying—is not to his taste. He wants to become a hand worker and only learn what has reference to his trade. I am convinced that he has in him the makings of a thorough good workman. Our Minister of Education, however, shares the opinion of B bel—that all human beings are born with very much the same sort of intellect and, therefore, till they begin their special technical training in their eighteenth year, all should alike go through the same intellectual education.

THEATRES AND CONCERTS.

Amusements, as well as other things, are now provided by the State. Open-air concerts are given in all the squares of Berlin. Every theatre gives two performances daily, and on Sundays three. At first there was a mischievous degree of preference shown. Classical plays, intended for the glorification of Social Democracy, were acted to empty benches, while variety theatres were so crowded that not an apple could have fallen to the ground. But now the municipality has arranged a list of pieces to be acted in a certain order at the various theatres of the city and the places are disposed of by lot by the managers. My wife and I have always been peculiarly unlucky—drawing places where she could hear nothing and I could see nothing. She is slightly deaf and I am short-sighted—both are defects incompatible, in the theatre at least, with social equality.

The public dances, too, have given rise to much discontent and disputing. These and other causes have induced a large number of ladies (themselves, however, mostly of mature years) to join the party of the "Young." As women now possess the suffrage, this means a considerable increase in the Opposition at the next general election, which is shortly coming on.

THE WOES OF WOMANKIND.

My wife and Agnes are just now sitting up late, night after night, at clandestine dressmaking. As workshop-inspector, it would, strictly speaking, be my duty to inform against them for overproduction by exceeding the maximum working hours. However, they are not included among the fifty persons legally allotted to my superintendence. They are more talkative even than their wont when such work is in hand. If I rightly understand them, they have been unable to find what they wanted in the stores, and are altering other dresses to suit their requirements. They vie with each other in abusing the

new stores. No more shop windows, or advertisements, or sending out of price lists. One doesn't know, they complain, what new things are to be had, and how prices go. The salesmen appointed by the State are as short and gruff as the officials at the railway ticket offices. Of course, the competition between different shops has entirely ceased. Every one is assigned to a particular shop for particular articles, as required by the organized system of production and consumption.

Of course, it is all the same to the salesmen whether one buys anything or not. Some of them even look ill-tempered when the shop door opens and disturbs them in the midst of an interesting conversation or reading. The more articles one wants to see, the more inquiries one has to make about the quality, etc., of the stuff—the more morose does he become. Sooner than fetch what is wanted from another department of the stores he will say that it is not in stock at all. Ready-made clothes are a great source of trouble. If they do not fit when tried on, it is exceedingly difficult to convince the salesman of the fact; and if you do not succeed, you have either to take the article for better or worse, or bring an action against the governmental department concerned.

LAW SUITS ON THE CHEAP.

It is true that going to law cannot be called expensive. Legal advice (as decreed by the Erfurt Assembly of 1891) can always be had for nothing, and in consequence of this the number of judges and lawyers has had to be increased tenfold. This, however, is still insufficient, as the complaints of goods supplied by the State workshops, of the quality of the board and lodging supplied at the public cost, of official insolence, etc., are innumerable.

The courts are unable, with eight hours' sittings, to keep their work within the bounds of the calendar, though the lawyers certainly have no interest in keeping suits dragging on for any length of time. On the contrary, the complaint is that, since the abolition of fees and their appointment as State officials, they scarcely listen to their clients, and get through their work as quickly as they can, regardless of anything else. All people, except those to whom legal proceedings afford a pleasant excitement, prefer to put up with any wrong rather than the worry and loss of time entailed by a lawsuit.

It is sad to see that offenses against property are on the increase, in spite of the disappearance of gold and silver. Embezzlement and cheating of all kinds goes on in the workshops, and thefts of money certificates are of frequent occurrence. Hitherto I had consoled myself with hoping for an improved state of things once the transition period had passed, but I cannot conceal from myself that matters are becoming worse and worse.

THE FLIGHT OF FRANZ.

We have been living through some terrible days. Early on Sunday morning Franz unexpectedly came to see us, on his way to Stettin, to which town he told me he had been transferred. My wife did not seem surprised by his arrival, but was unaccountably excited at his departure. She sobbed, clung to his neck, and seemed as if she could not let him go. Franz, too, took leave of me as though he never expected to see me again. I did not see Agnes. She was to meet him at the station.

On Wednesday I was reading the newspaper to my wife, and came to a paragraph stating that some would-be emigrants had been shot down by the frontier patrols. She shrieked out "Where?" and when I answered, "In Sassnitz Roads," she fainted away. With difficulty I brought

her back to consciousness, and she told me, in broken words, that Franz and Agnes had left together on Sunday, not for Stettin, but for Sassnitz in Rügen, in order to sail for America. The newspaper further related in detail that the Danish mail steamer had touched at Sassnitz, and been boarded by the patrol on the search for emigrants,—that the latter when found, had resisted, and been forcibly brought on shore again.

We passed some fearful hours of suspense till the next number of the *Vowärts* appeared with the list of those killed and placed under arrest. Franz's and Agnes's names were not among them. What had become of them?

My wife told me she had known of their intention for a long time. On a former visit Franz had opened the matter to her, and she had given him a little secret hoard of gold pieces (saved up in former years) to pay his passage by the foreign ship. He would have left then, but Agnes was still unwilling. She could not yet make up her mind to leave all her other friends. Her own circumstances, however, soon caused her to take a different view.

THE TYRANNY OF THE FOREMEN.

Formerly she had worked quietly at her trade, in her parents' house, only carrying the finished goods to the shop. Now, however, she had to pass the day in a large workroom, with all sorts of women, some of them of doubtful character. Her modesty was shocked by the conversations which went on, and the character of the intercourse which prevailed between the workers and the male superintendents. Complaints only made matters worse, and her good looks soon made her the object of unceasing pursuit by one of the foremen. He revenged himself for all her efforts at repelling him by annoyances of all kinds in the course of her work. Such things may have happened formerly under similar circumstances. But in those cases escape was always possible by seeking employment elsewhere.* But, as things are, many foremen consider the girls almost as slaves delivered helplessly into their hands. The higher officials are not unaware of what goes on, but they themselves often take advantage of their position quite as culpably, and are therefore very lenient in their judgment of the cases brought to their knowledge. Nothing remains, then, for the relatives, or betrothed lovers of the girls, but to take the law into their own hands. Cases of assault and battery, even of manslaughter or murder, such as we hear of every day in the inspectors' conferences, are the result.

THE NEW UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.

Agnes, whose father is dead, had no protector in Berlin. Her letters drove Franz to desperation, and ripened his resolution, with which Agnes was now completely in accord. My wife helped them in their preparations, without telling me. At last the eventful Sunday came, which caused us such anxious suspense. After a week of it, we received a letter, mailed from the English coast. They had not been on board the Danish steamer after all. The fisherman in whose cottage they had lodged at Sassnitz was a distant relation of my wife's. The coast population of that region is thoroughly disaffected, because the new state of things has deprived them of the source of income which they previously had in the summer visitors. For

* Not always, under unlimited competition. It is at least as difficult for a woman to leave her place of employment when she knows that if she does so she will have either to starve or go on the streets, as it would be under such an organized State salvery as that described above. Cases of such virtual compulsion could be found in plenty as things are.—*Translator's Note.*

the Socialized State only allows such persons to go to the seaside for whom sea air and bathing have been expressly ordered after examination by a medical committee.

Our fisher, being a cautious man, opposed the young couple's intention of sailing by one of the mail steamers, as the latter have been supervised of late with the utmost strictness. He profited by the opportunity of the patrol being occupied on board the Danish steamer, took them out to sea in his own boat, and happily got them on board an English cargo steamer returning from Stettin. The English, whose trade has been much injured by the new order in Germany, are always glad to express their contempt for our government by welcoming fugitive emigrants. Agnes and Franz reached England safely, after a short passage, and are now on their way to New York.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The new Chancellor was shortly after this forced to resign, chiefly in consequence of discontent in the rural districts. Foreign complications also ensued. Other States complained of the loss they had suffered in the destruction of foreign bonds and all similar papers. This was not to be wondered at on the part of the English—those "egotistic Manchester men," and their cousins, the Americans, who would have none of Social Democracy. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact of the Continent being set free from debt to England. Yet even those hardened money grubbers might have reflected that Germany has lost by the destruction of all those papers far more than she has gained.

Other grounds of complaint are the quality of the goods manufactured in Germany, and the constant breach of time contracts. Even those nations who had accepted Social Democracy refuse to import their products except for cash, and declare that they no longer have any demand for mere luxuries, such as plush, shawls, embroideries, gloves, pianos, fine glassware, and many other German specialties. Foreigners who consider their interests injured try to compensate themselves by seizing German vessels and cargoes wherever they can; and the conveyance of German emigrants on foreign ships is a constant source of irritation.

THE DEATH OF POOR LITTLE ANNIE.

The government remained in power by a majority of one-third, having obtained two-thirds of the total number of votes. This result, however, proves nothing as to the personal inclinations of the voters. For how can you expect independent thought and action of a man whose whole existence is dependent on the government for the time being? I myself had originally intended to vote against the government, but under the pressure of fresh sorrow changed my mind, and voted for it. I feared that otherwise I might be transferred to some distant province, and then what would become of me and my wife? For we have just lost our youngest child—little Annie. She was carried off suddenly, in the night, by the croup; and her mother calling in the morning, unaware of any illness, and asking to see her child, was coldly informed of her death, and taken into the mortuary to see the body. The shock was so great that she had to be removed to the hospital at once. How it happened, who can say? It is impossible, in these great institutions, to give all the care and attention necessary to delicate children. We have not ventured to tell my wife's father. The child, our only girl, was very dear to him, and I fear, in his present state of health, he could scarcely bear up against the blow.

DEFICIT ALL ROUND.

The new Chancellor has opened the Reichstag with the astounding statement that the country spends 1,000,000,000 marks more than it produces. It is a wonder that this fact should have been kept secret till after the elections, but it is high time it should be known and investigated now.

For some time past it has been noticeable that something was wrong. If one wanted to buy something with a certificate one was frequently told that the stores were just out of that particular article, and that it would be some time before there was more in stock. The fact is, as now appears, that the cause was not a greater demand, but a less degree of production. It has been very difficult to procure even the most necessary articles of clothing. In other departments one was obliged to put up with goods which had remained in the shop for years, because no purchaser would take them, or go without. As for foreign importations, such as coffee, petroleum, rice, etc., the prices were actually prohibitive. The food in the public eating houses is being economized both in quantity and quality, and every day one hears of serious indisposition as the result. Every one is looking forward with great excitement to the next session of the Reichstag, at which the Chancellor will explain the causes of the deficit.

SUICIDE AS A WAY OUT.

I am all alone, my poor wife being still in hospital. The doctor has asked me not to see her too often, as it excites her in the most distressing way. She has not yet recovered from the shock of Annie's death and the events connected with the flight of Franz and Agnes. I determined to consult our own doctor, who knows her constitution and has attended her since her marriage, but he told me that his eight-hours day was already over and much as he regretted it he could give no advice till tomorrow. He has twice already been denounced for overproduction by a younger colleague (unable to prove that he himself had worked for a time corresponding to the legal day), and severely fined in consequence. The old gentleman had just been called in by the relatives of a young man who had committed suicide but was too late to save him. This caused him to remark upon the increasing frequency of suicide in the Socialized State. I asked him whether the present case had originated in an unhappy love affair. He said certainly not, though, of course, such things would happen now and again, as they always have done, since no young woman can be prevented by government from refusing a man she does not care for. He explained the matter otherwise. He had formerly been an army surgeon and told me that suicides in the army frequently arose from the fact that young men, though all their material wants were provided for, could not get used to the compulsory character of military discipline; yet they had the prospect of discharge in two or three years' time, when they could return to their accustomed freedom of action. One can scarcely wonder, he argued, if the great and life-long limitations of personal freedom connected with the new system of production, together with the dead level of social equality, should, for many persons, and those not of the worst dispositions, so far diminish the charm of life that they should look upon suicide as the only way out of a monotonous existence which can be changed by no energy on their own part. Perhaps the old gentleman is not altogether wrong.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

We have good news from Franz and Agnes. They have already left the boarding house in which they went to

live immediately after their marriage, and set up a home which, though small, is still their own. Franz has a good position in a large printing office; Agnes works for a millinery firm, which has greatly extended its operations since German competition ceased to interfere with them. By living economically, they are gradually furnishing their house, and Franz wants his brother to come out to him, and promises to provide for his future in every way.

I am heartily sorry for Ernst. One gets nothing but unfavorable reports from the schools, in one of which he is placed—especially those for the young men between eighteen and twenty-one. They know that their rations will be guaranteed to them when they are twenty-one, no matter how much or how little they may have learnt in the meantime. Even if they work with all their energy in preparing for some trade or profession, they have not the slightest guarantee that they will be put to work at that, or one in any degree resembling it. Nearly all of them, therefore, waste their time in various kinds of dissipation, and it has been found necessary to place the schools under regulations which could not be stricter if they had been reformatories.

A TWELVE HOURS' DAY.

The session of the Reichstag resulted in a manifestation of widespread discontent, and concluded in disorder. The Chancellor's suggestions for the redress of the financial balance were found to be the raising of the labor day to twelve hours and the extension of the legal working period of every individual, so that it should begin with the fourteenth and end with the seventy-fifth year of his or her age. The immediate result of these measures was a strike among the iron workers, who alleged that they had never (as promised before the Revolution) enjoyed the full produce of their labor, and also that that they could not be expected to work at hot metal more than ten hours per day. The 40,000 of them employed in Berlin and the neighborhood accordingly struck work, and the government attempted to starve them out by closing the eating houses against them, and guarding them with strong detachments of police.

A FRENCH INVASION.

The French, who, in addition to their own claims against us, have taken over some of the Russian debt, have annexed the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and begun sending their troops over the frontier in that direction. It is said that the frontier fortresses—as also those on the Russian border—are only provisioned for a week. The Landwehr and the Landsturm are hastening to the East Prussian frontier. But it now turns out that they are short of the most necessary articles of clothing, great part of the stores of boots and underclothing having been used, in consequence of insufficient production, to supply the wants of the civil population.

But I find it impossible to continue these notes on the present scale. To-morrow the longer hours of work come into force. I will, therefore, conclude this book as quickly as possible, and send off all I have written to Franz in New York. I am now so far treated as a suspicious character that I never feel sure my house may not be searched and my papers seized.

BEGINNING OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

Coming back from Schloss Bellevue, where I had been to see my wife's father, I heard that the iron workers were going to storm the provision warehouse on the other side of the Spree, between the river and the railway em-

bankment. They were beaten off, however, by the police on duty there, who, though in a minority, were better armed, and did fearful execution with their rifles.

The force now consists of 30,000 men, picked from Social Democrats from all parts of the Empire, and it has lately been strengthened by the addition of cavalry and artillery. But what can it do if the whole population rises simultaneously? The smokeless powder renders it much easier than formerly to shoot down men from ambuscades, and the rifles now in use are particularly adapted to this sort of fighting. All is still quiet in Berlin, S. W., but detachments of police are constantly marching through on their



I WENT TO SEE PAULA, AND SHE DID NOT KNOW ME.

way to the central division. It appears that the forces will be concentrated at the Palace and on Unter den Linden. How will it end?

My father-in-law was singularly dull and apathetic when I saw him. The poor old man's mind is going rapidly, with the loneliness and want of interest in his surroundings. He told me the same thing several times over, asked me questions I had answered already, and even confused persons and generations in his own family. It was very sad to see.

WAR AND REVOLT.

The worst day of my life! I went to see Paula, and she did not know me. Her mind has given way under the loss of her child and the suffering and excitement of the last few months, and the doctor tells me her malady is incurable. She is suffering from the delusion of being persecuted by devils, and is to be transferred to-day to the asylum for incurable patients.

For twenty-five years we have shared joy and sorrow, in the most intimate communion of thought and feeling. To see her before me, and have those loving eyes look at, without recognizing me—it is worse than the separation of death.

The outside storms are raging worse than ever—but what is that to me, with my individual sorrow? Our troops are said to have been defeated in East Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine. After long marches, badly fed and clothed, they could, with all their bravery, offer no effectual resistance. The revolt in Berlin is becoming more

general, it is already universal on the right bank of the Spree, and partially prevails on the other side. The insurgents are daily receiving reinforcements from the provinces, and a part of the troops is said to have gone over to them.

The Revolution has therefore at once passed beyond the immediate circle of the iron workers and their special demands. It is now concerned with the overthrow of the Social Democratic constitution. I, too, am ready to curse myself for having through so many years contributed to bring about the condition of things we have lately experienced. I only did it, however, because I hoped it would lead to a happier future for my children and their descendants. I knew no better. But will my sons be able ever to forgive my share in the events which have robbed them of their mother and sister, and destroyed our family happiness?

At any cost I must speak to Ernst, and warn him not to venture into the streets, as young men are so easily tempted to do just now. I have plenty of time during the day, having been dismissed (on political grounds) from my situation as inspector and put on to clean the streets at night. Perhaps my work there will turn out to be a bloody one.

THE END.

From Ernst Schmidt to Franz Schmidt, Foreman Printer, New York.

"My Dear Brother: You will have need of all your courage, for I have sad news to tell you. Our dear father is no more. He, too, is an innocent victim of the great

revolution which has been raging through Berlin for the last few days.

"Father was coming to see me at the school, in order to warn me against taking part in any street fighting. Near our institute a fight with the police—of which he was evidently unaware—had just taken place. Some of them had taken refuge inside the house. The strikers were ambushed outside. One of them must have taken father for an emissary of the government. He was struck by a shot from an attic window, and died in the street in a few moments. It was terrible when they carried a dead man into the front door, and I recognized my own father.

"He fell a victim to his care for his children. It was for the sake of their future that he became a Social Democrat; but he had completely given up his erroneous opinions.

"He wrote you himself before his death about the sad condition of our beloved mother, and about grandfather. In my sorrow and utter desolation you are my only thought and hope. When I post this letter I shall already be past the German frontier, which is said to be quite unguarded on the side nearest Holland. Once there, I shall be able to make use of the money order you kindly sent.

"Here everything is in confusion. Terrible defeats on the frontier—anarchy and utter disorder within the country. How it all came about you will see in father's notes, which I am bringing you, continued up to the very day of his death.

"With love to yourself and Agnes,

"Yours affectionately,

"ERNST."



DIED IN THE STREET IN A FEW MINUTES.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

BOARD AND LODGING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN the *North American Review* Director-General George R. Davis denies emphatically the charges that systematic extortion will be practiced at Chicago during the exposition. He says that the visiting public will find protection against the avarice of the hotel keepers in the bureau which has been organ-



DIRECTOR GENERAL GEORGE R. DAVIS.

ized for the purpose of furnishing accurate information in regard to desirable living quarters at reasonable rates, and which has undertaken to contract in advance with landlords for such facilities as may be demanded by incoming visitors. The bureau has already registered hotels and rooms with a capacity of some 15,000 people daily, the average scale of prices scheduled ranging from \$1.36 per day for a single room occupied by one person to \$5.50 for large single rooms occupied by four persons. These prices, Mr. Davis says, may be taken as a fair basis of the charges now contemplated by the householders who expect the Exposition attendance to be a source of revenue.

Mr. Davis thinks that accommodations can easily be provided for 200,000 visitors, which is his estimate of the highest average of non-residents who will attend the fair at any one time. "Estimates, believed to be reliable, place the hotel capacity of the city at one hundred and thirty-five thousand guests, excluding the prominent down-town hosteleries, which have an emergency capacity for at least ten thousand people. And none of these estimates takes into account the enormous capacity of the temporary hotels and other places in course of construction. Personal investigation made by experts for use in this connection shows that there are hotels enough built and in construction within a radius of a mile from the exposition to lodge

at least fifty thousand people every day. Religious organizations, clubs, coöperative associations, dormitory associations and affiliated bodies of great numerical strength have undertaken to solve the question of suitable accommodations for visitors."

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Davis concludes, "there will be some cases of excessive charges. Perhaps some visitors who do not stop to inquire about rates or who neglect to make contracts in advance of taking possession of their apartments will be charged unreasonably. This is not an uncommon occurrence elsewhere. But speaking of the situation in general, of the treatment the great majority of strangers will receive, I am confident that when the Exposition season is over it will be found that those visitors who exercise ordinary prudence will have no reason to complain of the treatment they received."

ADVERTISING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WILLIAM IGLEHEART writes in the April *Lippincott's* on "What the Publicity Department Did for the Columbian Exposition," and tells of the good work that the energetic Major Moses P. Handy and his myrmidons have done to remove



MAJOR MOSES P. HANDY.

the bushel from the light of our World's Fair. The bureau spent twenty thousand dollars for a lithographed bird's-eye view of the exhibit buildings. For a few days the postage alone on these views amounted to one thousand dollars a day, and some conservative men on the directory became nervous at the seemingly enormous and useless expense. When the returns began to come in, these men were the most enthusiastic in their commendation of the idea. As the

Boston man said, the pictures reached everywhere; and when an American traveling in the Sahara wrote to one of the Chicago newspapers saying he had found a bird's-eye view hung up in an Arab tent on the edge of the desert, there was no longer any question as to the value of the expenditure.

"It will be remembered that Professor Boyesen wrote of his surprise at finding that news of the Exposition had reached the most obscure settlements of Lapland, where printed matter has no access. Even Patagonia, the remotest points of South and Central America, and the interior of Africa, have been reached by the same methods, while China and the East Indies get regular information of the progress of affairs at headquarters."

THE WORLD'S FAIR BOYCOTTED.

For a long time the European papers resolutely ignored the Chicago preparations, waiting until they should have been subsidized, as they were in the career of the Paris Exposition, when an enormous amount of money was distributed among them to promote the interests of the Fair. But the American promoters resolutely held out, and finally made their preparations so important that the papers had to publish notices of their proceedings. Mr. Igleheart gives these enormous figures to show what the newspapers have done to make the Fair known:

"Clippings are on file showing that in the year ending January 31, 1892, forty-five million five hundred thousand words—three thousand seven hundred columns—were printed about the Exposition in the newspapers and periodicals of the world. Computed on an average of eleven inches to the column, this would represent about three quarters of a mile of newspaper print one column wide. Thirteen million words of this matter were printed in foreign languages, and twenty-nine million words of the total were reproduction of matter furnished by Major Handy's staff.

"In the same period, the mailing-room of the department sent out two million four hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and two separate pieces of mailing matter, ninety-five thousand and seventy large lithographs, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty electrotype cuts of buildings, and a small number of lantern-slides for illustrated lectures. Three hundred and thirteen special articles from three to seven columns in length were written by staff employees for general publication. In addition to this, all the printing and circulation of rules and instructions for exhibitors emanating from twelve exhibit departments devolved upon the Publicity Department. These circulars were necessarily printed in several languages, involving a work of translation to the average extent of twenty thousand words monthly.

"Unquestionably the most valuable collection of Exposition literature in existence has been accumulated by the department. The library files embrace scrap-books of every printed reference to the Fair since its organization. One hundred of these volumes are being maintained, and twenty-five hundred pages

of newspaper size show the extent of the work. The arrangement of the clippings is in itself an ingenious idea. One book is devoted to each State, and one to each foreign country. Chicago papers alone have already contributed fifteen volumes of clippings. Every editorial reference, every news article, and every quotation of Exposition matter is preserved. Exchange editors in the department, and press-clippings service from London, Paris, and New York, keep the record complete."

THE OUTLOOK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge is not one of the number who think that because the Republican forces were completely routed in the last campaign they must form under a new banner and adopt a new war cry in order to meet again the Democratic hosts with hope of success. In the *Forum* Mr. Lodge says: "The theory that political parties are in the habit of being wiped out and started over again on wholly new lines rests upon an entirely mistaken conception of history. People fall into this error because they confuse names with realities. It does not follow because a party name has changed or been dropped that the party itself has disappeared. There are indeed few things more permanent than party divisions under representative government, and although the names may easily change from time to time, the real distinctions between the parties alter very little. Party divisions at bottom rest on the differences, inherent in human nature, between the people who desire progress and those whose controlling impulse is in favor of keeping things as they are. This fundamental distinction is, like human nature itself, subject to many variations; but although often obscured, it is in the last analysis the true line of demarcation between the two great political forces among men, one of movement and the other of inaction. Both these forces are necessary for the well-being of the body politic, and in their conflict from year to year they make the political history of a free country. A glance at our own history will show the truth of this proposition as to the unimportance of party names and the permanence of party divisions."

MR. CLEVELAND A MINORITY PRESIDENT.

After pointing out the well-known historical fact that the Democratic party is simply the old Republican party born again, and that the Republican party of to-day is a lineal descendant of the old Federal party, Mr. Lodge goes on to say: "Great party organizations do not go to pieces or change their lines through a defeat or even, as has been proved by the Democratic party, through a series of defeats complicated with armed rebellion. Besides, it is only very rarely that an issue like that of slavery comes along, so far-reaching and so powerful as to force a rearrangement. It is also true that the results of a political victory often give an effect of a much greater difference of strength between the parties than really exists in the vote itself. For instance,

Mr. Cleveland is a minority President on the popular vote and had a majority of that vote of 854,088 against him last November, despite his overwhelming preponderance in the electoral college. What is still more significant, he receives only 26,694 more votes in 1892 than in 1888, showing practically no growth in his party vote in four years. In other words, the great Democratic victory was won not by growth of its vote but by the division of its opponents. The great States of New York, Ohio, and Indiana showed a total vote less than that of four years ago, which would indicate in the State of New York alone about 200,000 voters who did not exercise the franchise, over and above the percentage of stay-at-homes which exists at every election. This large body of absentees cannot be set down to accident, for abstention from voting is undoubtedly one way of expressing the voter's wishes and may be as decisive as any other upon the fate of parties."

A DIFFERENCE IN STRENGTH OF ONLY FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTES.

"It should also be remembered that, as the Republicans polled in round numbers 5,000,000 and the Democrats 5,500,000 votes, the difference between them was only four and a half per cent., a very narrow margin in a vote of such magnitude. The Democratic vote as compared with 1888 was practically stationary, while the Republicans lost 400,000 in round numbers. The Populists alone showed a vast gain. They polled a million votes. Here again is another unknown quantity which may relapse into the old parties or extend into new regions, defeating the Democrats in certain States as it already has the Republicans. Its high-blown hopes may break now, or it may get another million votes before its absurdities are understood and exploded. Never, in a word, did the vote at a Presidential election indicate on its face greater uncertainty as to the future. From the facts of past elections, therefore, and from these recent figures, it is perfectly apparent as a matter of reason that the two great parties of American politics are likely to continue to fight their battle along their opposing line of political thought and constitutional construction with varying fortunes in the future as in the past."

ROCKS AHEAD.

The Democrats have before them two very delicate problems to solve, those pertaining to the tariff and silver, and it is upon the way in which these questions are dealt with that Mr. Lodge believes future elections will turn. Can the Democratic party wipe out, as it pledged itself to do in its platform, everything in the system of raising revenue which gives protection and yet be returned to power, or, if it fails to fulfill this pledge, can it hope to receive, four, eight or twelve years hence, a majority of the vote of the electoral college? And can it so legislate as to satisfy both the free silver and the gold factions within its ranks? These are the questions which present themselves to Mr. Lodge. He exhorts the Republicans to be on their guard, to watch and wait.

Some New and Radical Issue.

Elon Galusha Salisbury also believes that the Republican party will be restored to power. In the *American Journal of Politics* he says: "In what form and upon what issues the Republican party shall secure its restoration to power in the national government cannot be predetermined or predicated. It is certain, however, that its victory shall be won under the ægis of some new and radical issue that shall find its origin in man's moral nature and appeal to the moral sentiments of men everywhere, east and west and north and south."

"At the present outlook, while yet the smoke of a lost engagement obscures the perfect vision, three great issues are discernible on the political horizon, either one of which may become the germinant principle of a mighty moral movement and the vital source of concerted party action. They are known as Labor and Temperance and Equal Suffrage, each of which presents formidable claims upon the consideration of the entire people."

IS MR. CLEVELAND FORMING A NEW PARTY?

WRITING in the *Forum* on the subject, "The Great Democratic Opportunity," President Seth Low, of Columbia College, says: "Mr. Cleveland's appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State seems to me to have chiefly this significance, that he wishes to intimate, so far as he can do so, to the large numbers of men who are out of the Republican party as to present issues, and yet not in the Democratic party, that the Democratic party is their true home. Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election in 1892, with all its attendant circumstances, and now his appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State, have caused them to ask themselves the question whether after all they do not belong with the Democracy rather than with the Republicans. They are waiting, perhaps, to see what the Democracy can do without and what it cannot do without. If the policies and the ideals for which Mr. Cleveland stands are subordinated to the strife for offices, or if it appears that Democratic policies in the nation are only to be carried out by handing over cities and States permanently to the dominion of machines that strangle free government at its birth, then such men are likely to return to their old party as soon as they can do so without being false to their convictions. In a single word, the Democracy is fairly on trial in the eyes of multitudes of men who have not hitherto been friendly to it. Will it draw these men permanently into its own ranks, or will it convince them that there is no place in the Democratic party for them? These men have been sufficiently numerous of late years to turn the scales in many of the States from one party to the other. Mr. Cleveland has won from them a regard for Democracy they have not felt before. He seems disposed to turn this regard into actual fellowship. Will the Democratic party let him do it? That is one aspect, at least, of the party's opportunity."

HOW SHALL THE PENSION LIST BE REVISED?

"HOW Shall the Pension List Be Revised?" is answered in the current number of the *North American Review* by Hon. R. P. C. Wilson, Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Col. W. C. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*. All these writers agree that our pension list needs to be revised in such a way as to make it indeed a roll of honor.

The Administration of Pension Laws Should Be Divorced from Politics.

Representative Wilson says: "All cases of reported fraud should be promptly investigated by the department through the medium of the force of special examiners in the field, but in no instance should a pensioner's name be dropped from the roll on any ground until he has been allowed the widest latitude to show his right to a continuance of his pension."

"There can be no doubt that the deserving soldier who went unflinchingly to the front at his country's call, and while enduring the hardships of camp, march and conflict incurred wounds or other permanent disabilities, regards the pension list as a roll of honor, and earnestly desires, with all other good citizens, the adoption of such measures by Congress, or by those charged with the administration of the laws, as will purge the list of all those who have been placed thereon through fraud or misrepresentation; but the undeserving class, which, unfortunately, constitutes a considerable proportion of the list, will never relinquish the benefits wrongfully acquired without a bitter and determined struggle, and many well-meaning and conscientious men in public life, who acknowledge and earnestly deplore the existence of pension abuses, will hesitate to align themselves on the side of corrective measures for fear of a possible adverse effect upon their political fortunes. I contend, therefore, that the administration of the pension laws should, if possible, be completely divorced from politics, and while I have not yet been able to fully satisfy my mind as to the practicability of the change, it may be found, upon careful consideration and investigation, that the transfer of the bureau to the War Department, proposed in a recently offered (but not adopted) amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill, and to the care of a courageous, able and fair-minded army officer, would be a step in the right direction."

Appoint a Non-Partisan Committee to Purge the List.

General Burdett points out that the outcry is not so much against our pension laws as against the methods and result of their administration. "It is insisted in many quarters that the rolls are encumbered by names not lawfully entitled to be there. If this is true it is indeed an outrage which calls for prompt correction. But the very vehemence, excess, and even rudeness of some of the assailants give warning that their charges ought not to be admitted in any meas-

ure until investigation has been had. If matters are as bad as they are asserted to be, there have been worse than mistake and mismanagement; there have been fraud and conspiracy. That all the probabilities are against this is indicated by the dearth of facts which the most hostile have been able to produce. Nevertheless iteration and reiteration have had their effect upon the popular mind. There ought to be searching inquiry through dispassionate (not partisan) agencies. The great body of veteran survivors will welcome this.

"In the meantime the situation might as well be faced. Relief to the taxpayer is to come from the scythe of the great reaper. The beneficiaries are old men now. If not by the actual count of years, they are yet old because of the exposures and decrepitudes which come from their service. All but one of the great leaders in battle are dead; a division of their followers joins them every year. A little patience and the account will be closed."

Codify Our Pension Laws.

"One thing seems possible," writes Colonel Church, "and that is to so codify our pension laws as to make them intelligible and consistent. Under their present interpretation there are, or were at the date of the last detailed report, no less than one hundred and nineteen grades of pay between the extremes of one dollar a month and seventy-two dollars a month, with three other grades of \$100, \$166.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ and \$466.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month, supplied by special acts to a few exceptional cases. The advance from the lowest to the highest rate is by fractions of a dollar, the average advance being sixty cents.

"Another reform that has been suggested is to permit the employment of trained actuaries to determine the exact extent of the burden upon the public treasury. What this is no one now knows, and for a succession of years the Commissioner of Pensions has been obliged to guess at it, as nearly as he could, and to ask Congress later on to make good the deficiency occasioned by his insufficient estimate.

"Finally, and most important of all, Congress should provide for printing a list of pensioners, with a statement of the reason for granting a pension in each case. To this should be added a list of those applying for pensions whose cases are pending, including the claimants for increase of pensions. Such a list should be widely distributed instead of being confined, as was the one printed some years ago, to a few copies, passing at once into the hands of persons interested in suppressing the facts. Every army officer should receive copies, and every organization representing old soldiers, and it should be sent to each post office to be posted there. The attempts made thus far to revise our pension rolls have not paid their cost. The two or three hundred special examiners employed last year succeeded in convicting only one hundred and twenty-two fraudulent pensioners, or fourteen-one-hundred-thousandths (.00014) of one per cent. of the whole number of pensioners. To prove that a pension has been wrongly bestowed requires the establishment of a

negative proposition, and this in the face of the testimony of honest but possibly mistaken witnesses who are to be accused of no worse sin than the desire to help a neighbor or friend, or possibly an old comrade to establish an exact relation between the disability he suffers to-day and the hardships he endured a generation ago. What man, dealing ever so honestly with himself, can tell to which of his early experiences are due the physical infirmities he suffers from in the decline of life? And as a gift blindeth the judgment, so does the prospect of support or of partial support at the public expense confuse the memory of past experiences."

MONEY AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

IN the April *Atlantic*, President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who was one of the delegates to the recent Brussels International Monetary Conference, gives a clear idea of the situation in his paper on "Money as an International Problem." He shows the great loss in energy resulting from the frequent fluctuations of international exchange, which bring it about regularly that millions of dollars of gold are carted over to Europe at great expense, simply to be carted back again when exchange takes another turn.

"How splendid an achievement it would be if the nations of Europe and America would provide themselves with a few gold coins for use in common! No one can measure the good which would hence arise, from the extra ease with which accounts, prices and statistics pertaining to one of these countries would then be understood by the people of other countries who had occasion to examine them. The perplexity which proceeds from the absence of such a common price denominator is a great barrier to international trade, making it a sort of occult science, wherein those specially skilled profit at the cost of the ignorant. Travelers as well as merchants would be saved from much trouble and loss by an international coinage. If it were introduced, a man from one country, journeying in another, would not be put to the necessity of visiting a bank at once on his arrival, in order to supply himself, at much expense, with the special money of the land."

Notwithstanding the perfect ease with which this reform could be effected, people seem to pay but little attention to it.

As to the situation in the United States, President Andrews takes a middle ground between the ultra monometallists and the free coinage people. He believes that there is not sufficient gold to transact, without silver's aid, the business of the world, and also that gold is going to become scarcer and scarcer, so that it would be folly to look to the one metal for the basis of all currency. But with the attempt to reinstate silver in the United States alone, President Andrews thinks disaster would come. We should witness a hegira of gold, and should find ourselves in the inflated financial situation of the South American States that have tampered with the currency problem.

President Andrews maintains that the problem is distinctly one for international action. No one nation can solve it. And he deploras the recourse to any superficial and hasty scheme of bi-metallism. Only after long study and with elaborate provisions does he consider that we can be rid of the vexing question.

GEN. WALKER ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER has the first place in the *Journal of Political Economy* with an article on the free coinage of silver. We have space for only his concluding paragraph: "The act of 1890 has greatly, enormously, increased the perils of our financial situation. The coinage of two millions and more of silver dollars, per month, since 1878 has been bad enough; the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion a year is a much more serious matter. It has given tremendous impetus to the dangerous movement upon which we entered in 1878. It is apparently fast sweeping us onwards to the gulf of silver monometallism. From this there is no escape except through the concurrence of European nations in setting up a genuine bimetallic system, or through the prompt and peremptory repeal of this objectionable law. The former way of escape is not likely to be opened to us. It remains to be seen whether the people of the United States have political virtue enough to rescue themselves, their public faith and their commercial credit from a most compromising and perilous position, to that end defying alike mistaken opinion and the clamors and threats of selfish interests. Some encouragement, at least, in this situation we may derive from the results of the manful fight waged against the silver inflationists in the last session of Congress; from the attitude of the two great national parties on the silver question, in the recent canvass; and from the well-known views and character of the incoming President."

CAUSES OF THE FARMER'S DISCONTENT.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, of the University of Chicago, sums up as follows his article on the "Discontent of the Farmer," in the *Journal of Political Economy*: "We have concluded that much of the relative decline in farm population and wealth is an inevitable accompaniment of advancing industries and social well being; that the farmer cannot show a lower price of his products immediately after harvest than during the rest of the year, thanks in part, it may be, to the derided speculator, though some forms of speculation are as demoralizing to public morals as the Louisiana lottery. Lack of intelligent methods of farming, unforeseen natural difficulties in some sections, poor roads and often poor schools, unequal burdens of taxation, complaints as to railroad discriminations and high rates of interest have been briefly touched upon; and it has been held that the farmer as a debtor has been injured by the fall in prices in a way that neither he, nor any one government acting alone, apparently,

could help. But a large portion of the troubles of the farmer, so far as they are real, can be remedied. To a considerable degree, in a strictly economic sense, the farmer is not as much worse off than the wage-earner or the clerk as he thinks. He often has a little surplus at the end of the year in addition to good food, a comfortable home, a sense of freedom, and many privileges. A large portion of the residents of our cities could not say as much. Still, some of the grievances of the farmer are real. They demand and will secure a full, a sympathetic consideration on the part of society at large."

THE PURIFICATION OF ELECTIONS.

THREE articles pertaining to "The Purification of Elections" appear in the *Forum*.

The British Corrupt Practice Act.

The first is by Sir Henry James, who sets forth the present state of the law affecting corrupt practices at parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom. The present act, of which Sir Henry himself is the author, was passed in 1883. Previous to 1883 there were three corrupt practices known to the law in England: bribery, treating, and undue influence. The act of that year added a fourth by declaring that "personation, and the aiding, abetting, counseling, and procuring the commission of the offense of personation" should be a corrupt practice.

BRIBERY.

The British law is very explicit in its definition of bribery. "Every person is pronounced guilty of it who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavor to procure, any money or valuable consideration, or any office, place, or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person in order to induce any voter to refrain from voting, or who in any similar manner seeks to induce any person to procure or endeavor to procure the return of any person to parliament or the vote of any voter at any election. Every person is also pronounced guilty of bribery who, in consequence of any of the forbidden acts mentioned, procures or endeavors to procure the election of a candidate, or who advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or to the use of any other person with the intent or knowledge that it shall be expended wholly or in part in bribery; and every voter who, directly, receives, either before or during election, any consideration of the kind forbidden in the anti-bribery provision above summarized, either for voting or refraining from voting, is also pronounced guilty of bribery; as also is any person who, after election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted, or refrained therefrom, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting."

"TREATING" AND "UNDUE INFLUENCE."

Treating is also forbidden with explicitness. "Any person is pronounced guilty of it who corruptly or by himself, or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing his vote, or inducing him to refrain from voting, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to do one of these things; and every voter who accepts such forbidden attentions is equally guilty.

"In regard to undue influence, every person is guilty of that who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict by himself or by any other person any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person to induce or compel him to vote or to refrain from voting, or on account of his having done either of these things, or who by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or permits the free exercise of the franchise of any elector. Personation is also defined and forbidden."

THE PENALTIES.

The penalties attached to a conviction of these offenses are for bribery, treating, and undue influence, each of which is a misdemeanor, imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds; for personation, which is a felony, for a term not exceeding two years with hard labor. If it is found by the election court that the offenses of treating, or undue influence, have been committed by a candidate, or that the offenses of bribery and personation have been committed by or with his knowledge or consent, he is declared ineligible ever after to hold a seat in the House of Commons in the county or borough in which the offenses were committed.

THE RESTRICTION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

To prevent objectionable expenditures the law restricts the employment of agents, clerks, messengers and others within a very narrow limit. "Voluntary efforts are made to take the place of paid labor. But it was anticipated that there would be a strong desire to evade such a restriction by making contracts to carry on the election work in place of the candidate employing persons for that purpose. And so the plan of controlling the amount of expenditure by a fixed schedule was accepted, and it has certainly proved most beneficial in practice. By the eighth section of the act it is enacted that no sum shall be paid and no expenses incurred by any candidate in excess of any maximum amount in that behalf specified in the first schedule to the act. Any breach of this prohibition by a candidate or his election agent is an illegal practice."

The maximum amount which may be expended by a borough on account of parliamentary elections ranges from one thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars. Three general elections and many by-elections have occurred in the United Kingdom since the law went into operation, and during the nine years since that time no member has been unseated for bribery. "Corrupt practices," says Sir Henry, "have in most localities ceased to exist. Everywhere they have vastly diminished."

"It seems to be established that the act of 1883 has effected a veritable reformation in British election proceedings, and has probably rendered them as pure as those of any other country wherein representative elections exist."

The Massachusetts Law.

Last year the State of Massachusetts enacted and put in force before the opening of the political campaign a law that goes further in the direction of the English act than any other American measure yet passed. A sketch of the main provisions of this law and a brief account of its practical operation on its first trial is given in the *Forum* by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State. The Massachusetts act applies to all public elections except the election of town officers in towns, including elections by the Legislature or by city council, and nominations by caucuses and conventions. While it defines and forbids certain acts as constituting "corrupt practices," its main provisions are directed merely to securing a full and public account of all political expenditures, but no limitations are imposed upon the amount, and they are not confined to certain specified objects, as they are by the English act.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Under the Massachusetts law, no one may make any expenditure for the purpose of securing his own nomination or his own election to public offices otherwise than through a political committee, personal expenses being excepted.

The law defines the term "political committee" to include "every committee or combination of three or more persons who shall aid or promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle in a public election or shall aid or take part in the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate for public office." It furthermore provides that every individual who, "acting otherwise than under the authority and in the behalf of a political committee," receives or disburses money for any of the above-named purposes shall be subject to the requirements of the act. "Every such committee is required to have a treasurer, who must, within thirty days after an election, if the total receipts or expenditures of the committee exceed twenty dollars, file a sworn statement 'setting forth all the receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities of the committee and of every officer and other person acting under its authority and in its behalf.' A voucher, 'stating the particulars of expense,' must be kept for every payment of over five dollars. Thus the whole subject-matter of polit-

ical expenditures, by whomsoever made, is intended to be brought within the scope of the law and made a matter of record and public concern."

Candidates for public offices may make voluntary payments of money, but it is expressly provided that no political committee shall ask any person nominated for office for any contributions.

THE LAW IN PRACTICE.

Mr. Quincy states that "Experience of the practical workings of the law at its first trial has been, on the whole, decidedly encouraging." An organization known as the Election Laws League of Massachusetts was formed by a number of those who had been most active in securing the passage of the act "to disseminate information relative to existing legislation intended to prevent corrupt practices and the undue and improper use of money in elections, and in such other ways as may be deemed expedient to promote purity in elections and election methods. Leading members of the two great political parties consented to act as vice-presidents of the league and as members of its executive committee, and thus far it has been kept entirely free from partisanship. Full information as to the requirements of the law has been made public through the press and by circular, and the State committees have officially and repeatedly urged the local committees to keep them in mind and to observe them strictly.

"While it cannot be said that there has been any very active or widespread public interest in the operation of the law, as was the case when the Australian ballot system was introduced, there has thus far been no declared opposition, but a strong public sentiment in its favor, and the leading newspapers have given to it their full support. The mere publicity given to the expenses incurred has undoubtedly tended somewhat to limit their amount and restrict their purposes, and this tendency may be found to increase. But the law did not on its first trial work a very marked change in either of these respects. The requirement as to publication of the names of contributors undoubtedly tended to check contributions, and it was found that many who had been accustomed to give money liberally for political purposes, from purely unselfish and public-spirited motives, were seriously disinclined to face the necessary publicity. The fact that a national election was pending, however, allowed such persons to send their contributions to the respective national committees to be appropriated for use in Massachusetts, the result being that both the Republican and Democratic State committees returned their respective national committees as contributing over \$20,000 each to their funds. This requirement at the time of the passage of the law met with the opposition of many persons who were otherwise friendly to its provisions, and it is still an open question whether it is not susceptible of too easy evasion."

The New York Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. J. B. Bishop discusses the New York Corrupt Practices Act, characterizing it as "the weakest of our American laws to restrict the spending of money

for election purposes." Its weakness is charged by Mr. Bishop to the fact that it requires candidates instead of the political committee to render account for campaign expenditures. "The result is, as several trials of the law have shown, that the candidates give a few unimportant items of expenditures made by themselves, and then name the sums which they have contributed to the campaign committees. What the committees have done with the money nobody knows. All that the public gains by the law is a more or less accurate idea of the amount of money which candidates for office are in the habit of paying as 'assessments,' or as rewards for the honor of the nomination. Whether the returns be strictly honest depends upon the conscience of the candidate. He may give the exact sum contributed, or he may conceal the real amount by a subterfuge of one kind or another. He may give the campaign committee a certain sum directly, which he names in his sworn return, and he may give them a much larger sum through a third person from whom no return is demanded under the law. This would be a violation of the law which would be impossible without detection were committees required to make sworn returns also, for then the names of all contributors would be disclosed. That the politicians find the law useful in its present form is shown by their conduct in refusing, though requested to do so in three successive legislatures, so to amend it as to include campaign committees in the requirement for sworn publication."

WAYS OF MAKING THE LAW MORE EFFECTIVE.

As a step toward making our laws more effective, Mr. Bishop urges that a transfer be made from the Legislature to the courts of power to decide contested election cases. "All other American laws, those of Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, include campaign committees in the requirement for sworn publication. The result is that in these States a much more truthful return is made of the money actually received and expended. The Massachusetts law is more specific in its requirements than the other two mentioned, and has secured consequently the most full and accurate returns."

Mr. Bishop believes that we should imitate the English act in forbidding specifically all expenditure of doubtful influence, and should put a maximum limit to the amount which any candidate may expend, either himself or through his agents or a committee, in securing his election.

In the *Engineering Magazine* the proposed plan of building a railroad to connect North and South America is discussed by Mr. Charles P. Yeatman, a civil engineer who for nine years has been engaged in railroad surveys and construction in South America. His conclusion is that at the present time no company or syndicate on earth would maintain a road extending through the Isthmus of Panama for the traffic which may pass over it. "That tropical country is too sparsely settled and the governments are too unstable to justify the risk of capital in any such venture."

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

NAVAL Constructor Philip Hichborn, of the United States Navy, contributes to the *North American Review* an article in which he compares the cost of shipbuilding in the United States with that abroad. He gives statistics which show that with the disadvantage of paying nearly twice as much for labor and one-third more for material, our shipbuilders produce ships at an advanced cost of only about 33 per cent. over British ships.

Mr. Hichborn shows that notwithstanding this drawback of higher cost of production, we have in the last few years made remarkable progress in shipbuilding. He says: "This country, unskilled as it was claimed to be in building ships of war, has been able not only to copy successfully but also to improve greatly upon the war vessels built abroad. Six years ago neither shafts, gun forgings nor armor could be produced in this country, and we were dependent upon England and Germany. At the present time we have reached not only the height of foreign achievements in ships, gun and armor, but have improved upon them; and if navy-building be permitted to go on, establishments will multiply and improve so as to make it not only possible but quite probable that the United States will become the factory of war material for such countries as now go to England, France and Germany."

It is further shown by Mr. Hichborn that the disadvantages to us does not terminate with the completion of the ship. "The ship-owner in America starts in with 20 to 40 per cent. extra cost and the Federal and State laws immediately cripple his opportunity for successful competition with the cheap ship-owner. Thus an American ship is taxed in its home port the same as any other property, while in England, for example, only the net profits on the vessel are taxed. Various other vexatious and expensive laws curtail the profits of American ship-owners, but it is in the running expenses that he is at the greatest disadvantage, and for this there is no remedy or salvation except through subsidy or protection."

Moreover, the sailing of ships under the American flag entails increased expenditures. The running expenses of an American sailing vessel of 850 tons are one-third higher than the cost of running an English vessel of the same register. Mr. Hichborn concludes: "It is clear that even if a ship-owner could purchase a steamer abroad at a cost much less than it would cost here, the running expenses would ultimately embarrass him. Therefore, in order to make shipping profitable, the National and State governments should encourage rather than discourage ship-owning. It would not have paid to start many branches of industry in this country had not the government aided them by protection, and that is just what our shipping needs—liberal subsidies to make the American dollar go as far on the ocean highway as the English crown and the Prussian thaler."

INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY UPON EMPLOYMENT.

IN the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. John A. Hobson discusses the influence of machinery upon employment. He first considers the effect upon the number of workers. His facts and figures are drawn from industrial life in England and would seem to support the conclusion that the influence of machinery is to diminish employment, as far as those industries are concerned in which machinery directly enters and to increase the demand in those industries which machinery affects but slightly or indirectly. "If," he says, "this is true of England, which, having the start in the development of the factory system, has to a larger extent than any other country specialized in the arts of manufacture, it is probable that the net effect of machinery upon the demand for labor throughout the industrial world has been to throw a larger proportion of the population into industries where machinery does not directly enter. This general conclusion, however, for want of exact statistical inquiries conducted upon a single basis, can only be accepted as probable."

Mr. Hobson maintains, furthermore, that the "net influence of machinery is towards the increased irregularity of employment except in industries where the demand for the commodities produced is regular and the supplies regulated by the organized action of those who control production."

In conclusion Mr. Hobson says: "Taking into consideration the two prime factors, namely, the number of those employed and the regularity of those employed, machinery does not favor the increased steady demand for labor. It tends, apparently, to drive labor in three directions."

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

WRITING in the *American Journal of Politics* on "Women in Politics," Belva A. Lockwood says: "The past year has developed a new phase of feminine political aspiration not before ventured. Added to the vote on the school question in twenty-four States, the municipal ballot in Kansas, the vote for electors in Wyoming, we, during the last political campaign, saw women electors at two of the great nominating conventions—viz., Minneapolis and Omaha. Following this we had two women candidates for United States Senatorships from the States named above—viz., Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Bartlett, the latter of whom received five senatorial votes.

"When we realize that every great daily in the country has to-day its staff of women editors and reporters, with all the intellectual and moral force that may be exercised by these feminine minds presented daily to millions of readers, and realize that the colleges and universities of the country are turning out yearly thousands of cultured women graduates, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that women in politics have come to stay; that the stepping-stones already laid are paving the way.

"But the one important step that emphasizes, popu-

larizes, and which will eventually cement this domestic revolution, is the appointment by the general government and the several States of a board of lady managers for the World's Fair, one hundred and fifteen in number, thus giving the sanction of the vast machinery of the government, State and National, to women as officeholders."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. C. de Varigny contributes an article on the Hawaiian crisis. M. de Varigny, having been in 1852 Minister of Finance (and at a later period Minister of Foreign Affairs) to Kahamehameha V., has the advantage of a thorough knowledge of his subject at first hand. He traces the history of the Sandwich Islands since they first became known to Europeans, and reminds us that in 1843 France and England bound themselves by treaty to respect the independence of these islands, considering, in the words of the document, the existence there of a government capable of assuring the maintenance of its relations with foreign powers. The United States refused at the time to become a party to this agreement, while giving formal assurances that they, for their part, would respect the independence of the Hawaiians.

"Will the Americans," asks M. de Varigny, "proceed with their policy of annexation, in face of the double protest of the Queen and the British Consul-General? Whatever may be thought on this point—and whatever the cablegrams from Washington may say—we still doubt it. We hesitate to believe that Congress will sanction this iniquity and the executive power carry it out—that the United States will repudiate their traditional policy by annexing an insular state situated seven hundred miles from their coasts and inhabited by a race having no affinity to their people. A protectorate is possible; but England, attached to this little country by so many ties in the past, could only subscribe to one on condition of sharing in it—and would such a *condominium* be possible? Would it even be compatible with the engagement entered into by her and signed by Lord Aberdeen in 1843? Nothing, so far, indicates any intention on her part of withdrawing from her engagements. She may, indeed, remind us of these, and ask us whether, as in the case of Egypt, we are disposed to join our efforts and our protests to hers. In case of refusal she would resume her liberty of action, and consult only her own interests. Ours demand that the Hawaiian archipelago should remain independent, and that no naval power should take possession of this highly important geographical position, which is, in fact, the key to the North Pacific Ocean. Let us hope that—juster and better inspired than his predecessor—Mr. Cleveland will refuse to enter on the path marked out by Mr. Harrison, and dissuade the United States Congress from an act of spoliation which nothing in the past can excuse and nothing in the present can justify."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted to Mr. Chamberlain's article on the Home Rule bill, which he entitles "The Bill for Weakening Great Britain." It is hardly characterized by Mr. Chamberlain's usual incisiveness, although it is a fairly good article as articles go. Mr. Chamberlain declares that the question is—will England be as strong under the Home Rule bill as she is now? He maintains that she would be distinctly weaker. He thinks that by far the most reasonable and probable hypothesis is that the Irish Parliament would be bitterly hostile to any war in which England could possibly be engaged. The Irish would sympathize with France by identity of religion and gratitude for past aid; with the United States because of the greater Ireland established in America, and with Russia because, in case of a war against Russia, England would probably be the allies of the Pope's jailers.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The second question which Mr. Chamberlain discusses is the justice of the financial arrangements, and the security which is taken for their payment. He says that, taking Mr. Gladstone's own figures, and his own proportion of 1/15, the proper payment for Ireland would be £3,933,333 per annum: "But the provisions of the bill only contemplate the payment of customs calculated at £2,370,000 in discharge of this obligation. There is, therefore, a difference of £1,563,333 to the disadvantage of Great Britain, to which has to be added one-third of the cost of the constabulary, which is reckoned by Mr. Gladstone to amount at the present time to £500,000. Therefore, the operation of the bill will be that at the commencement, and assuming the justice and accuracy of all Mr. Gladstone's figures, the Irish Legislature will contribute one and a half million less than its due proportion to Imperial expenditure, and will receive in addition half a million a year towards its own local expenditure.

"And still the Irish are not satisfied, but ask for more!"

But even this sum will not be paid: "It must be remembered that in the future customs duties will be the tribute paid to an alien Parliament and taxation in a foreign garb. Smuggling will be a patriotic duty, and the sympathies of a population alive to the advantages of cheap tobacco will be strongly enlisted on the side of all 'soldiers in the war,' who make it their business to flout British tyranny and, if necessary, to defy British law. If, in consequence of these natural results of the new arrangement, the customs revenue declines, there is no method available to the Imperial Parliament to obtain from Ireland even the reduced quota of one-twenty-fifth or one-twenty-sixth that Mr. Gladstone promises. There is, however, an endless vista of recrimination, irritation, and possible conflict which is opened up by the financial part of what is recommended to us as a permanent and continuing settlement. To sum up, then, on this branch

of the subject, we may say that the interests of Great Britain are entirely sacrificed and ignored by this bill, which would seriously weaken the country in time of war, and which would in addition impose a heavy fine on the British taxpayer for the privilege of handing over Ireland to anarchy and endangering the existence of the British Empire."

Mr. Chamberlain then turns to Ulster. He warns Ministers not to "confuse the sullen murmur of resolute men, swelling higher and higher as the danger increases, with the hysterical outbursts of more excitable temperaments which die away when confronted with steady decision. The mistake is a fatal one, and it may lead to civil war. Ulster, even if she is betrayed and deserted by those who are bound to her by the most sacred obligations, will still take care of herself; but it will be at such a cost as will bring disgrace and infamy on any British Government which forces her to this dread extremity."

That is the substance of what Mr. Chamberlain has got to say, together with some characteristic remarks upon the great betrayal which Mr. Gladstone is endeavoring to accomplish, for Mr. Chamberlain does not love the man whom he styles "the hero of this supreme act of self-destruction and self-humiliation."

The Second Thoughts of Mr. Redmond.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, in the *Nineteenth Century*, gives us his second thoughts on the Home Rule bill. He is emphatic in asserting that Clause 9 must go. The following declaration is very much to the point:

CLAUSE NINE MUST GO.

"The provision for the retention of Irish members is intensely objectionable, firstly, because it proposes to diminish their number, and secondly, because it proposes to curtail their powers. It cannot be too often repeated that, upon this question of Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, Ireland is perfectly satisfied to accept either exclusion or retention. If we are excluded, we recognize that such an arrangement must of necessity be of a temporary character, and that when the system of federation is adopted, as we believe it will be in the future, we can then resume our place in the Council of the Empire. But if we are to be temporarily excluded, no Irish subjects must be withheld from the Irish Parliament. So long as the Imperial Parliament retains control of land and police and judges, manifestly it must retain us also. And if we are retained, we must be retained in our full numbers and with our full powers. The proposal to create two orders of members with different powers so fundamentally alters the entire constitution of the House of Commons that I feel convinced it can never pass into law, and I regret that the prospects of the bill have been jeopardized by its proposal. The sooner it is abandoned the better."

A FAIR WARNING.

Mr. Redmond thinks that the second reading is assured; but without bold and generous amendment the bill can never pass through the fiery ordeal of

discussion clause by clause. The Irish Nationalists are going to forget their differences in order to vote as one man in favor of a number of vital and far-reaching amendments in committee. Unless these amendments are dealt with in a conciliatory and generous spirit, the bill is doomed, for, if the Government is saved from defeat by Unionist support, the effect of the entire body of Irishmen voting against the Government on any point of vital importance would have such a damning moral effect that it would be impossible for the bill, or almost for the Government, to survive. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, holds office solely by sufferance of the Irish members, one hostile vote of theirs being sufficient to ruin the bill, even if it were triumphantly approved of by a majority in the House of Commons. Ministers will not take Mr. Redmond's threats very seriously, but they will turn with curiosity to know what the amendments are for which the Irish Nationalists are prepared to insist.

THE INDISPENSABLE AMENDMENTS.

First, the interference of the Imperial Parliament in the legislative sphere of the Parliament of Ireland must be prevented by express enactments; secondly, the financial arrangements must be altered. Mr. Redmond says: "We object to Mr. Gladstone's plan of taking the customs root and branch. The Irish customs are an increasing revenue. Ireland's quota ought not to be fixed at one twenty-third, for Mr. Giffen fixed it at one fifty-third and Mr. Clancy at one thirty-fifth." Mr. Redmond invites a searching investigation, but while expressing himself as willing to pay a fair proportion, he strenuously objects to the plan of laying hands upon the Irish Customs Fund. Mr. Parnell only consented to waive the right of levying the customs in return for a *quid pro quo* in the shape of £1,400,000 per annum. Under the present bill the right of collecting customs is given up without any *quid pro quo* at all. All that is perfectly clear at the present moment is that the financial arrangement as it now stands in the bill is unjust and impossible of acceptance.

FRIEND OR FOE?

This is not very reassuring, for what it amounts to is this, that, on the two vital points, the relation of the Irish members to the Imperial Parliament, and the financial contributions of Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. Redmond is as much opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme as any Unionist in the House of Commons. He objects to the financial arrangements for the police, which he declares are iniquitous and intolerable, and, incidentally, he remarks that "Temperance legislation would, under this scheme, mean bankruptcy, and a widespread increase of habits of sobriety amongst the people would mean financial ruin to the Irish Exchequer!"

It may be noted in passing that Mr. Redmond does not take such a contemptuous view of the Orange agitation as is the fashion with most Home Rulers.

Mr. Redmond says: "Irish Nationalists are shrewd enough to realize what the defeat of the present bill

and the present Government would necessarily mean for their country. Were they inclined to be unreasonable, the violence of the Orange crusade of itself would be sufficient to give them pause."

It would be irony indeed if the vigorous agitation of the Orangemen were to save the bill from defeat, which at the present moment seems to threaten it.

Its Financial Clauses.

In the *Fortnightly* a "Liberal Unionist" criticises the financial clauses of the bill from the point of view of one who is prepared to disbelieve all good things and to hold fast to that which is bad. A more confirmed pessimist it would be difficult to find. At the same time there is great reason to believe that he is correct in maintaining that Home Rule would spell bankruptcy. There is also reason to believe that it would not tend to diminish smuggling: "If the bill becomes law, every Irishman, no matter what party he may belong to, will be prepared to defraud the Imperial Exchequer (which will be to him the Exchequer of a foreign nation) to the fullest extent in his power. Everything will be done to thwart the collection of the customs tax, and smuggling will undoubtedly increase enormously."

He sums up his view as follows: "The bill will be injurious to the United Kingdom, unjust to Great Britain, and ruinous to Ireland. Injurious to the United Kingdom because by it the Imperial Exchequer would permanently lose a portion of its revenue, and would probably have to spend a great deal more in helping Ireland out of her difficulties. Unjust to Great Britain because she would have to pay more than her share in the Imperial liabilities, and would be called upon also to make good to the Imperial Exchequer a great part if not all the loss incurred in and by Ireland. Ruinous to Ireland, because, even with the tolerably fair terms she has been offered, she would be unable to develop her resources, to carry on her business at a profit, or even to pay her way, and would probably, in the words of Mr. Clancy, 'stagger to financial destruction' and bankruptcy."

Its Effect on the Army.

In the *National Review* Lord Ashbourne denounces the Home Rule bill as being so full of monstrous absurdities and injustice that it never can and never will pass; but he confines himself to noticing a few points concerning the position of the British Army which he rightly considers will come every day to a position of more prominence. He says: "Under the new *régime* the civil authority in Ireland would not be responsible to the Imperial Government, whilst it might have the power and right to interfere, as it thought right in its discretion, with the movements and distribution of all troops which chanced for the time being to be in Ireland, and its magistrates might possibly requisition their aid as they pleased in all riots or disturbances from whatever cause arising. If the troops were moved to districts and by routes not approved by the civil authority, the officers would have no power to coerce that authority to do its duty

as to billeting or transport. It is unnecessary to suggest that the position of the army in Ireland, under such conditions, would be uncertain, uncomfortable, and galling."

A NATIVE PLEA FOR THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

AN anonymous writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* publishes a very interesting and sarcastic appeal to the British to clear out of the Nile Valley. The author is a sardonic scribe, who deserves the consolation of having his sarcasms quoted far and wide throughout the British Empire. He says: "We know our affairs better than any foreigner, and we can manage them more cheaply. We shall, however, ever revere the English, if to their great qualities they add suavity for the creatures of God and consideration for the rights of others."

"We thank, therefore, the British for the good which they have done or wished to do, and we beg them now to withdraw, so as also to enable us to earn the merit of good actions by governing ourselves in the fear of God."

He does not altogether confine his sarcasm to the English, but he also gives the French a taste of his quality, although it must be admitted chiefly in order that he may administer a backhander to the British.

"As for the French, whose manners are light and whose yoke is heavy, . . . they speak politely, and they do not beat the Egyptians or find fault with everything, and they are not always wanting to see this and to see that, and are not ever writing books and reports, both men and women not knowing Arabic, and always saying they are the best of men, and sending news to their newspapers, which, being written in haste, are the causes of precipitation and strife, and, although little practicing their own creed, subverting our religion. If the English have come here for our good and to teach us to govern ourselves, they should leave us to do so after the teaching of ten years, and God will reward them as the miracle of the age, but if they have come here for their good, let them say so, for an honest enemy is better than a faithless friend, and the lowest hell is prescribed for the hypocrite."

His concluding word is as follows: "And whereas even 'an intelligent enemy is better than an ignorant friend,' so may also the English seek knowledge in Egypt in the fear of God and the love of men, and forgive any errors in this letter, for it is the part of the small to err and of the great to forgive."

In the *Catholic World* Mrs. E. M. Lynch has an interesting article entitled "Mourning Ireland: the Caoine or 'Keen,'" the wild wail which the Irish peasant raises when he is in distress. She prints the music of the Connaught and the Munster Keen. There is an article on the minority in Ireland under Home Rule, by George McDermot.

ARABI REDIVIVUS.

IN an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Lord Cromer and the Khedive," Mr. Wilfrid Blunt extends his fatal patronage to the Khedive of Egypt. In reading this paper it would seem as if by chance we had taken up a review ten years old. Ten years ago Mr. Blunt used to declare that Arabi was the patriot leader of a great humanitarian constitutional movement which was to regenerate Egypt. Who can have forgotten the enthusiasm and the fervor with which Mr. Blunt pleaded for this Oriental Kossuth, Mazzini and Garibaldi rolled into one? Unfortunately for Mr. Blunt, we all remember how that ended in massacre and in incendiarism. Alexandria and Tel-el-Kebir are too recent to allow any one to be deluded by the sophisticated special pleading of this complacent optimist. Mr. Blunt, however, is incorrigible. As he saw in Arabi the precursor of all constitutional liberty in Egypt, so he now sees in Abbas the forerunner of constitutional reform, and he tells the story of the young Khedive's recent revolt from a point of view which can hardly fail to satisfy the worst enemy of the British Empire to be found in the Valley of the Nile.

ABBAS, VICE ARABI, EXILED.

The following passage, *mutatis mutandis*, is almost a reproduction of the siren song with which Mr. Blunt lured his *protégés* to ruin hardly twelve years ago:

"Newspapers are read now in every large village of the Nile, and the political situation is understood in regions where formerly all was darkness. The young Khedive is by education and ideas a European, just as much as any of us. He has the desire, since England has done nothing to help his people on the intellectual side, to help them to ways of freer government himself. There is a strong and growing desire for some form of constitutional government. Abbas sees no reason why Lord Cromer should have put Lord Dufferin's charter into the waste-paper basket; and he intends that it should be taken out and made of service to his country. All the Egyptian statesmen, even the old-fashioned ones, have come round to this idea, for they know that, except through enlightened [forms of government, there is no way of escape from the net of foreign officialdom which is closing in upon them. The Khedive has the power, and he has, I feel sure, the will, to begin an intellectual and political reform in the country, which the English officials must not be allowed to stop."

WHY ABBAS REVOLTED.

Mr. Blunt's story as to how Abbas ventured to kick over the traces is interesting. Abbas, it seems, is a talented young man, a clever talker and fond of society, in fact, a gentleman of Mr. Blunt's own heart. Finding that society in Cairo was as hostile to English occupation as, let us say, London society is to Mr. Blunt's Home Rule policy for Ireland, he adopted without any special persuasion the anti-English sentiment. Mustapha, the Prime Minister, having fallen

ill, the English deputy of Colonel Settle signed a circular to the provincial governors, instead of having it signed by the Prime Minister or his native deputy. Lord Cromer disowned this blunder, but it was too late. The Khedive demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister. He replied that he could do nothing in the matter without Lord Cromer's orders. The Khedive cashiered the Prime Minister, and appointed Fakri. Lord Cromer then put his foot down hard enough to scare off the French Minister. Then a compromise was arranged by which Riaz became Mustapha's successor. So for the moment the crisis ended.

REINFORCEMENTS ADMITTED TO BE NECESSARY.

Mr. Blunt says: "Lord Cromer's urgent appeal for a reinforcement of the British garrison marks his sense of the extent of his diplomatic failure. It was needed to save him from a position which had become unsafe and undignified. Abbas had suddenly won unbounded popularity, and it was discovered that the rank and file of the native troops could not be counted on to obey their British officers either against him or against the people.

"Such is the history of the *coup d'état* of the 16th of January."

Mr. Blunt then finishes with a seven-headed conclusion, in which the only thing worth noticing is his suggestion that England, while evacuating the rest of Egypt, should occupy the town of Suez with an English garrison. He ends by saying that if the Liberal party in England backs Lord Cromer, as of course they will, they will justify the accusation of other nations that England is the most selfish of all the selfish nations in the civilized world.

TRADE-UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE first place in the *Engineering Magazine* is given to an article on "The Industrial Problem in Australia," by Mr. Edmund Mitchell. It would appear from Mr. Mitchell's account that trade-unions had the upper hand in Australia and that employers are forced to combine in self-defense against laborers:

STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

"In no part of the world has the struggle between organized labor and organized capital been more severe, determined and continuous during the past five years, than in Australia. There has been no actual bloodshed, as in the case of the Homestead strikes in America; but there have been present most of the other elements of war,—bitter animosity, ceaseless vigilance engendered by mutual distrust, fierce recrimination, widespread distress and ruin, involving not merely the combatants but thousands of innocents as well. Besides skirmishes of minor importance, there have been four pitched battles, for the fighting of which all the resources of the opposing bodies have been concentrated. First the unionist miners in the coal district of Newcastle tried conclusions by declaring a strike; then the sailors and firemen threw up their work, and dragged into the dispute the wharf-laborers, gas-stokers, shearers and

other associated trades next the shearers did battle on their own account throughout Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia; and finally at Broken Hill, the last and best munitioned stronghold of the New Trade-Unionism in Australia, the Amalgamated Miners' Association rushed headlong into a fourth conflict with the employers.

"It has to be noted that in no single instance did these disputes originate from or hinge upon a disagreement as to wages. Brushing aside a few minor issues involved, we find that the one cause of quarrel throughout was the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of unionism and the firm determination of the employers to refuse to concede that demand. Had the unionists won the day, there can be no doubt that every worker in Australia earning his living by the sweat of his brow would have been compelled to join one or other of the labor organizations and place himself under the domination of the small cliques of individuals in the big cities who make of labor agitation an exhilarating and lucrative profession. As it was, the employers were fighting with their backs to the wall, for the exclusive employment of trade-unionists involved the inevitable sequel of trade-union control of the workshops, factories, wool sheds, steamers, and mines; therefore, every individual consideration had to be sunk in the combined determination to win. And they did win, leaving the trade-union bodies at present disintegrated, their accumulations of money dissipated, their leaders thoroughly discredited. The two main results brought about by the five years of incessant fighting count heavily against the trade-union organization. These are, firstly, vast combinations of employers prepared at a moment's notice to waive every selfish consideration and act loyally together as one man; and, secondly, a fixed determination among all classes of the community that the principle of freedom of contract, or the right of every man to earn his living, whether he be a trade-unionist or not, shall be maintained at all hazards.

EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

"It is difficult to estimate the seriousness of the check that has been given to the development of Australia by the industrial unrest of recent years. Outside investigators, unfortunately, have not paused to reflect that the voice of the trade-unions, like the voice of the cicada, has been out of all proportion to the extent of their organization. It may surprise readers in America or Europe who have been following the labor question in Australia to learn that there are not more than 75,000 unionists in all these colonies. For this fraction of the working population to speak in the name of Australian labor is scarcely less absurd than were the three tailors of Tooley street, who began their famous document with the words: 'We, the people of England.' It is needless to deny, however, that outside Australia, and even within the colonies, the trade-unions, by reason of their public prominence, have come to be looked upon as synonymous with the working classes generally. The paucity

of their numbers, and their antagonism to large sections of men who live by labor, show how mistaken is this notion."

In answer to the question why the establishment of new industries and the extension of existing ones have been brought to a standstill in Australia, Mr. Mitchell replies that "investors will not embark their money upon Australian enterprises so long as there exists no guarantee of industrial rest, no guarantee that at any moment contracts entered into will not be upset by a wanton strike, no guarantee that the blind policy of labor grappling at the throat of capital will be abandoned. In a word, the uncertainty of the labor question is paralyzing investment in Australia."

KARL MARX.

A Workman's Reminiscences.

FRIEDRICH LESSNER, a knight of the needle, commemorates the tenth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx (March 14) by contributing some reminiscences of the author of "Das Kapital" to No. 24 of *Die Neue Zeit*.

THE HISTORIC MANIFESTO.

"From his long personal acquaintance with Karl Marx, Herr Lessner is able to furnish an interesting addition to the picture of the great Socialist's life as it is already known to the world. It was in the forties that the writer first became acquainted with him through the columns of the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung*, and it was in 1847 that he became more particularly acquainted with Marx's doctrines in connection with the famous historic "Manifesto." Lessner was in London at the time, and was a member of the Communistic Society of Workmen, whose rooms were at 191 Drury Lane. There it was that the central committee held its conference in November and December of the same year, and to it Marx and Friedrich Engels had come over specially from Brussels to unfold their views on modern communism and its relation to the political and labor movement. After many long debates it was eventually decided to draw up and publish a manifesto in favor of the principles laid down by Marx and Engels. Only delegates had been permitted to attend the conference, but Lessner and many other outsiders knew about the meetings, and were not a little interested as to the result. Early in 1848 the manuscript of the manifesto arrived in London, and in its publication Lessner played the modest part of carrying the copy to the printer and the proofs to Karl Schapper for correction.

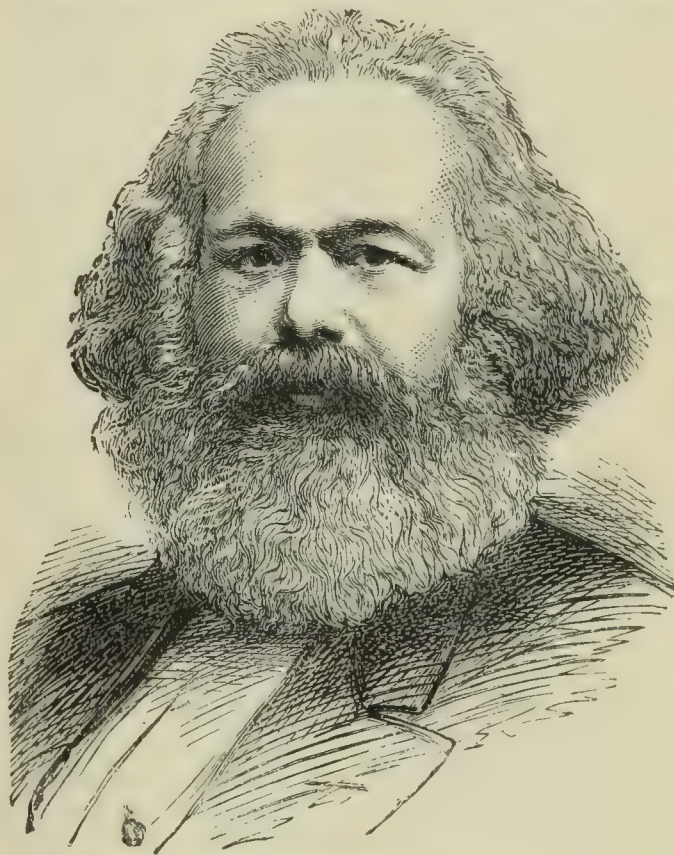
IN PRISON.

"In the same year, after the outbreak of the Revolution, the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* appeared under the editorship of Marx and Engels at Cologne. Lessner then went over to Cologne and gave his comrades his support in their propaganda work by distributing the paper and reading aloud articles from it to workingmen. In the following year the Prussian Government suppressed the paper and expelled Marx and Lessner from Cologne. In 1851 Lessner was arrested

at Mayence, and after his two years' imprisonment was sentenced to another three years, which he spent at Graudenz and Silberg on the Silesian frontier. Marx made desperate attempts, from London, to rescue his followers, but without avail.

FOUNDING THE INTERNATIONAL.

"It was not till his release in 1856, when he came over to London again, that Lessner made the personal acquaintance of Marx. In 1850 Marx and his companions had left the Workingmen's Society because the revolution makers, led by Wellich, had got the upper hand; but when Kinkel was expelled, Marx, Liebknecht, and other members of the party returned to the society, and gave lectures on political and economic questions. It was not till 1864 that the International was founded, and as Lessner took part



KARL MARX.

in the institution of it, and was a member of the general council, he was naturally brought into close contact with Marx.

THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY.

"Marx attached great value to conversations with working men, and he was always most anxious to ascertain their views on the movement. In the days of the International he would never miss a meeting of the council, and after the sittings he would adjourn with most of the members to a respectable inn, and there, over a glass of beer, continue the discussions. On his way home, too, Marx frequently spoke of the normal working day, and especially of the eight-hours day for which, so far back as 1866, these Socialists spread propaganda. Moreover, it was added to the programme at the International Congress at Geneva, in September of the same year.

MARX AT HOME.

"Marx's house at Haverstock Hill was always open to members of the party, and the pleasant hours spent there will never be forgotten. Here shone Frau Marx, a tall handsome woman, and so extraordinarily good-natured, amiable and intelligent, and free from all pride, that every one felt at home in her presence. The three daughters, too, took, from their earliest days, the warmest interest in the modern workmen's movement. Marx abhorred the external attributes of parental authority, and his daughters always treated him more as a brother or a friend. He was both their counsellor and their playmate. He had, in fact, an extraordinary love for children, and he often said that what he liked most about Christ was His great love of children. Lessner often accompanied him on his walks, and they would discuss all sorts of questions together. He was an interesting companion, who attracted and charmed everybody who came in contact with him. Whenever any member of the party gained a victory, no matter in what country, his joy knew no bounds, and others could not help rejoicing with him. In 1868, when the first volume of 'Das Kapital' was translated into Russian, so significant an event as the arrival of the first copy of the Russian 'Kapital' was made the occasion of a grand festival among his family and friends."

M. POBEDONOSTSEFF.

IN the *Contemporary Review* the owner or owners of the familiar pseudonym "E. B. Lanin" describes the most conspicuous figure in Russia after that of the Czar, M. Pobedonostseff. Mr. Lanin says of the famous Procurator of the Holy Synods:

WHAT HE HAS DONE.

"He is a remarkable Russian rather than a great man. He has twice saved the Czardom from the pangs that accompany growth and expansion by giving it the shadow and the shelter of the American moss which, now already felt to be irksome, will soon be recognized as deadly. He is still engaged in preserving the most salutary truths and sublime ideals ever revealed to man, by pinning them to the unshapely forms of fetishes. It is not exaggerated praise to affirm that of all the advisers of the Czar, he is the most orthodox, consistent, farseeing and successful; and that he is likewise the only genuine Russian statesman in the Empire.

"M. Pobedonostseff is one of those rare Russians of education whose religious belief is something more than one of the numerous ingredients of social varnish; is, in fact, sufficiently profound to reach down to the mainsprings of action without degenerating into clericalism or bigotry. He favored the monks, to the chagrin of their married brethren; encouraged the higher clergy to bestir themselves for the good of Church and State; and breathed a martial spirit into the episcopate, which forthwith began to subject the married clergy to criticisms that would strike us as harsh and venomous if they proceeded from the members of a hostile communion. He also set himself a

task far more arduous than all these—the moral reformation of the entire clergy; but only to learn by experience the truth of the saying that when it pleaseth not God, the saint can do little."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Describing M. Pobedonostseff's personal appearance the writer calls special attention to his teeth, to



M. POBEDONOSTSEFF.

a description of which he devotes considerable space. He says that his head is that of a country attorney, and then proceeds as follows: "In person, M. Pobedonostseff can hardly be called imposing or prepossessing, and one's first feeling is disappointment that the omnipotent statesman whose name is whispered with mysterious awe should be as plain, prosaic and uninteresting as Dominie Sampson. Thin, dry, somewhat pinched features cast in the Byzantine mold; cold, sharp eyes rendered colder still by the spectacles that shield them, and whose glance is as frigid as the cheerless ray of the winter's sun; a jerky, emphatic mode of delivery, and a fidgety demeanor betoken the political algebraist, the lay ascetic whose sharp points and angles have not yet been rounded off by contact with the every-day world. His vision is clear, because circumscribed within the limits of one idea where everything is plain, flat and sterile as the steppe. Hence we seek in vain for breadth of sympathy, to say nothing of that volcanic energy of passion without which there is no genuine greatness—nay, no fullness of human nature. His sole possession in life is a doctrine which, whatever else it may effect, is powerless to neutralize the touch of icy coldness that runs through all he says and does. It is only fair to remember, however, that it is a doctrine

which twice, in his hands, has saved the mightiest empire of modern times from the change which some call ruin."

ONE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

Discussing the secret of M. Pobedonostseff's power, Mr. Lanin says: "Every Russian Minister, besides the skeleton deliberately locked up in his official cupboard, has whole cellars full of mummies hidden away in places unknown even to himself. M. Pobedonostseff can bring forward each and every one of these and, prophesying upon the dry bones, cause breath to come into them so that they stand forth a terrible army. The most powerful of the Czar's advisers are therefore afraid to lay before the Emperor any project, suggestion, or complaint, however just, which they know to be distasteful to the Ober-Procuror of the Most Holy Synod. One of the most respected and influential of the Czar's Ministers, speaking lately of a certain crying injustice to one who besought him to open the Emperor's eyes to it, replied: 'I dare not. Pobedonostseff would never forgive me. Besides, I should most probably fail, and the harm done would be greater than the good aimed at.'"

WILL HIS PERSECUTION SUCCEED?

There is a sardonic humor in E. B. Lanin's compliments. For instance, when speaking of the results of the policy of persecution he says: "If we turn to the fruits of this resolute policy, we shall find that they are as grateful and comely as any man could desire. M. Pobedonostseff sits on the crest of a vast wave of reaction which is submerging sects, creeds and parties, and he listens with that ghastly smile of his to the fallacy of the sectarians, who hug the delusion that persecution is but a more effectual mode of propagation. Stundism, Lutheranism, Buddhism, Catholicism, Islam in Russia, are all doomed to die—nay, they are even now fast melting away like ice floes drifting into southern seas." The article abounds with clever and often malicious sketches and anecdotes of M. Pobedonostseff and his colleagues.

AMONG THE CZAR'S SOLDIERS.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW has an entertaining article in the April *Harper's*, which he calls "In the Barracks of the Czar," and which consists largely of a report of his interviews with a friend, a Polish colonel commanding the crack regiment of the Empire. This latter gentleman is authority for the statement that the best fighting is done for the Czar by his lively Polish soldiers, and that the Russian successes in the East are in no wise to be attributed to the stolid peasant soldier. He said, too, that the Jews, of whom some number are in the army, were persecuted by the Russian privates and that the officers were forced to keep a careful watch to protect them.

Mr. Bigelow speaks in the highest terms of the proficiency displayed by the regiment drilled for his benefit, and tells some interesting things about the varied education of the Russian soldier for all-around service.

"When the rush had passed away and we stood alone, I told him that I was amazed at the excellence of his regiment, and wished to see what the men could do individually. Accordingly an order was given, and in a few minutes out marched a company in full campaign kit, carrying, however, not the real rifle, but one entirely of wood. I was now treated to an obstacle race, in which the field consisted of one company of the 170th. The course was about half a mile long, and in covering that distance the men had to jump into ditches six feet deep, climb up steep banks twelve feet high, crawl under beams, vault bars, pass a stream by walking along a narrow plank, leap hurdles, and finally scale a smooth plank wall about eight feet high by vaulting over its top. To follow the rapidly shifting movements of these one hundred men was as difficult as watching a circus with three rings going at once, and when the last man had finished the course and the company formed in line before us, my eyes still danced with a panorama of legs and arms gyrating over parapets and lofty beams. Chumski said something to the men and was immediately answered by a unanimous roar."

The scout corps especially was schooled in what seemed very recondite branches of the art of war. Mr. Bigelow questioned the colonel about them:

"'Here is an outfit,' said he: 'A sailboat with 2 masts, holding 18 people; 2 row-boats, each holding a dozen; 5 bicycles, 10 heavy sporting-rifles, 10 compasses, 20 pairs of snow-shoes, 30 pairs of skates, a large fishing-net, and good winter outfit for 64 men.'"

"'Do you call that your museum?' I asked, 'or am I to understand that you give your scout company a thorough all-round athletic training?'"

"'This regiment does not run a museum,' answered the colonel. 'Far from it. Every article I have enumerated represents a means of special training. To-day the sporting-rifles, compasses, maps and boats were practiced. We do a great deal of sailing and rowing, for a good sailor makes a good rough and ready man at anything. When the roads are good, we practice despatch-carrying on bicycles.'"

"'Then we have splendid fishing all about here, and in a campaign men should know how to provide for their mess. In winter we track on snow-shoes and skate wherever possible. But bear-hunting is, after all, the main sport. My men learn more at bear-hunting than in the barrack-yard, and when I command troops I always look to my bear-hunters.'"

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the Viscount de Vogüé has an article, "The Present Hour," treating of the political morality of France in the light of the recent Panama scandals. He dwells upon the necessity that the first magistrate of the Republic should justify his position by showing the sign of his calling. This is expressed in one word—*will*; by this the true ruler of the nation is recognized. M. de Vogüé writes with his usual fearless independence, and does not appear to accept the present dreary outlook as final.

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE.

THE religious outlook in France is, to say the least, not encouraging if the account given by Mr. Theodore Stanton in the *Monist* is a faithful presentation of the state of religion of the French Republic. Regarding the Roman Catholic Church of France, which is by far the most powerful religious institution in that country, Mr. Stanton says: "While it is true that the Catholic Church, at least as a church, still has a strong hold on the French nation, it is also quite true that indifference, infidelity, free thought and atheism are on the increase. Matthew Arnold says, in his essay on Tolstoi, written in 1887: 'Between the age of twenty and that of thirty-five he (Tolstoi) had lost, he tells us, the Christian belief in which he had been brought up, a loss of which examples nowadays abound certainly everywhere, but which in Russia, as in France, is among all young men of the upper and cultivated classes more a matter of course, perhaps, more universal, more avowed than it is with us.' Arnold might have enlarged, at least in the case of France, his limits and stated that in the cities the middle and lower classes, too, particularly the male portion, have abandoned Rome. One has only to visit a Paris church to be convinced of the contempt which men feel for the priesthood and religion; you can count ten female devotees for one of the masculine gender. In the village church, far away from the great centres, the priest may still have the large majority of the population, men and women alike, as faithful attendants upon service. But even here, for one man who confesses, a dozen or score of women will kneel at the chair. Then, again, this more general participation in religious ceremonies by the rural population is due in a large measure to the fact that these Sunday masses and vespers are almost the only break and variety in a very dead and monotonous existence. The church is a sort of meeting place, where whole families, babies, children and adults, congregate. The hum of idle conversation, the crying of infants and the ardent exhortations of the priest are often mingled in a manner that would astonish and shock a pious Protestant accustomed to the highly proper atmosphere of an Episcopal or Presbyterian church in the United States.

"Another sign of the disfavor in which French Catholicism finds itself to-day is seen," says Mr. Stanton, "in the quality of its future priests. You have simply to look into the faces of the seminarists as they pass by you in procession in the streets of Paris to be convinced of the well-known fact that these young men are, for the most part, the faint-hearted and dull-headed sons of the peasantry, eager to escape the drudgery of farm life and not intelligent enough for business or the petty employments offered by the State."

Mr. Stanton has received letters from the United States asking him if the Salvation Army, the McAll Mission and the Young Men's Christian Association were really accomplishing in France all that they pretend. His reply to these letters invariably has been "that if one regards their labors as charity work

some good is being done, but if money is asked for because of the religious results which have been accomplished, the demand should be considered to be arrant humbug."

THE AMIR AND THE PRESS.

Amir Abdurrahman as a Controversialist.

AN "Ex-Punjab Official" has an interesting article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* upon "Amir Abdurrahman and the Press." It seems that "Abdurrahman has always been a listener to newspapers, which he regularly had read out to him even during his exile in Russian territory. I am not aware that he knows Russian, but he certainly used to have Russian, among other papers, translated to him. At the Rawalpindi Assemblage, where I had several lengthy conversations with him on non-political matters in his favorite Turki language, he took an interest in all that was going on."

THE AMIR'S GRIEVANCES.

As the Amir naturally reads most of the Indian newspapers, he is often disgusted in seeing the way in which he is misrepresented, and sometimes his indignation rises to the point of penning an indignant refutation of the calumnies to which he is subjected. "He has also just sent Mr. Pyne, the English master of his workshops, with letters to the Indian Viceroy, which will, no doubt, explain much that has been misrepresented."

The writer is very sympathetic with the Amir, and roundly declares that the English have given him much more reason to complain of them than the Russians have done: "Is it wise to expect him to fight for us on the north when we infringe his rights on the south? Has Russia taken from him a hundredth part of what we have placed under our protection?"

He says that the chief complaint of the Amir is "the ever-restless system of *espionage* by newspaper-writers, underlings, and even members of his family under which he suffers."

THE AMIR'S RETORTS.

The "Ex-Punjab official" then publishes translations of the Amir's replies to the various accusations brought against him by the newspapers. The Amir, who writes in Persian, speaks with great precision and emphasis. For instance, there is a complaint made that some forty or fifty men are going to be banished from Afghanistan on the accusation of being spies of the English. On this his comment is as follows: "If it be known that *they spread falsehood and create ill-will between the two countries*, they will not be banished from the country, but put to death at once, and thus be banished from the world altogether."

Another complaint is that the Amir allows none of his subjects to be admitted into an English residency by Kabul without a special order from himself. His reply, which is characterized by considerable stiffness of the upper lip, is as follows: "Such treatment is at once beneficial to both sides. If the people are

not treated in this manner, the result would be disastrous. This is the same Afghanistan where, fifty years before, one hundred thousand men of the British Army perished; and again, only twelve years ago, what a large number of men were killed! The present Amir alone has brought Afghanistan into order."

NO RAILWAYS FOR HIM.

Noticing the other suggestions made by some newspapers as to the enforced construction of railroads through Afghanistan, he sarcastically suggests that, for imputing treachery to the British Government, the scribes should be honored with rewards and treated courteously. As for making railroads in Afghanistan, his comment is: "As regards Afghanistan, when order is fully restored in the country, and an army of six or seven hundred thousand will be ready, then will be the fit occasion for the construction of railways, but not till then."

Again, noticing complaints as to the punishment of his enemies, he dryly remarks that it is better that those who distribute the apple of discord should not exist. Not only should they not exist, but he stoutly defends the Afghan principle of holding the tribesmen responsible for the misdeeds of any of their members. "Supposing that any man absconds with public money, and runs away, or remains at home, his tribe and relations would be required to clear themselves of any complicity in his crimes. And whenever any tribe is informed of such wrong-doing they should watch the wicked persons. If wicked people commit offenses and are not checked by their tribesmen, the tribesmen become abettors, since they were aware of the crime and did not inform the government, but preferred to remain quiet. This silence proves that they were partners in the crime. The functions of a government are to punish and suppress crime, and thus have its influence felt. The correspondent is evidently ignorant of this great secret. It is not within the capacities of every weaver and menial."

RESPONSIBLE TO GOD ALONE.

The Amir stoutly repudiates the suggestion that he owes his crown in any way to the English. He says: "The Amir knows that the country belongs to God. He alone is the bestower. No man can possibly give over a country to another. 'Thou honoreth whomsoever thou wisheth, and putteth to shame whomsoever thou wisheth. Thou art all-powerful.' The Amir, through God's favor and his own knowledge, because God has given him knowledge, took the reins of government of the country of his own people from the hands of a foreign empire whose people were always in great danger and disquietude from the hands and tongues of the Afghans. He then quieted his own people at a time when there was none to govern and control the country, and there is none else even now."

Clearly, Abdurrahman is a gentleman of a stout and independent character, who does not hesitate to speak with his enemies in the gate. On a newspaper staff he would be valuable for the writing of pithy

short paragraphs, and it is well to have so clear and authentic an exposition of his views. It is not often that Oriental potentates condescend to express themselves in language that can be understood by the ordinary reader.

THE STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS OF PRUSSIA.

IN the *Journal of Political Economy*, Gustav Cohn traces the development of the Prussian railway policy, which, as is well known, is that of state control. In 1849 the Prussian government determined upon its first great state railway, connecting the capital with the eastern border of the monarchy, and during the next ten years the state constructed this road and besides took into its hands the administration of a number of roads for which it had been guarantor and which had yielded revenues of unsatisfactory amounts.

The period immediately before and after the founding of the German Empire, the years 1859 to 1875, was unfavorable to the carrying out of a railway policy, but with the foundation of the new empire the choice between state railroads and imperial railroads squarely presented itself. "The military experiences of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, by showing the defects of existing conditions, pointed out the strategic superiority of a railway system unified under state ownership; the general political importance of an imperial railway to the national unity so recently achieved, and to the intimate economic relations which had been established between the different states; and the economic advantages already evident in the state railway systems as resulting from a widely extended and unified organization of means of communication. It was such considerations as these that led to an attempt at extending the reform of the railways beyond the boundaries of Prussia throughout the entire empire."

In 1879 a bill was passed providing for the acquisition of private railroads by the state, and from this time on the government gradually bought up roads under private management. At present the total length of railways in Prussia is 16,775 miles, of which 15,530 miles are under government management.

SUCCESS OF STATE MANAGEMENT.

As to the success of state management in Prussia, Mr. Cohn says: "Each year the railways not only paid in full the interest on the railway debt, but that on the entire state debt; in addition, they yielded a very substantial surplus, which in the fiscal year from April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, reached the maximum amount of 145,000,000 marks. Since then this surplus has, it is true, diminished; but it still amounted for the last year (1891-92) to about 90,000,000 marks. Moreover, in accordance with the law of March 27, 1882, more than 550,000,000 marks of the railway debt has been extinguished. Although one might justly feel satisfied if the railways paid the interest on their own capital, expectations were so raised by the abundance of the surplus that the de-

mand was now not merely for a surplus, but for a great surplus, constantly increasing with the constant increase in the needs of the general administration of the state." In a word, the result has been so satisfactory in Prussia that no one outside of the radical's position ventures to attack the policy. The chief defects of the present system of management are to be found in the administrative organization.

The management of railways by the state has not, according to Mr. Cohn, worked so well in other European countries :

"How does the case stand in other countries?" In Austria, the state railways bring at most two and a half per cent. In Hungary about three per cent. Still less fortunate are the financial relations between the government of France and the system there prevalent of subsidized corporations. For the years 1884-1890, alone, the French Government has been obliged to supplement the dividends to the amount of 369,000,000 francs, under the law of November 20, 1883, which established their relations anew. At the end of 1883, the claims of the state against the railway companies amounted to 673,000,000 francs.

STUDIES IN VITAL STATISTICS.

THE *Political Science Quarterly* contains two interesting and valuable studies in vital statistics, one by Professor Richard Mayo-Smith and the other by Professor Walter F. Wilcox.

The Population of France.

Professor Mayo-Smith discusses the population of France in the light of M. Lavasseur's recent published work on that subject. As is well known, the characteristics of the French population are a low birth-rate, a low death-rate and about the average marriage rate. The feeble fecundity of the French population has been attributed to various causes, namely : To the decline of the influence of the French religion, which is accustomed to encourage marriage ; to the celibacy of the clergy, priests and nuns ; the modern habits of immigration which carry the young men away and leave the women unmarried ; to the increased number of persons seeking employment as domestic servants, where they remain unmarried, instead of taking up manual labor, and the military system of France, which draws heavily upon the young men. All these have some influence upon the population, but they are not wholly sufficient to explain the extraordinary low fecundity in France. It must be due to a general social cause, says Professor Mayo-Smith, and this M. Lavasseur finds in the desire to maintain for the children the position of comfort which the parents have obtained for themselves. That is to say, M. Lavasseur regards the low fecundity simply as the result of the increasing wealth in France and the disinclination of the French parent to divide the wealth among too many children.

As to whether or not the slow progress of population is a good or an evil for France, Professor Mayo-Smith says : "So far as the individual is concerned, M. Lavasseur is inclined to take a favorable view of it ;

so far as the economic and political future of France is concerned, he shares the patriotic fear that France may fall behind the other great nations of Europe. So far as the individual is concerned, the slow increase of population has been accompanied by an enormous increase in wealth. The Malthusian fear that population may increase at a faster ratio than the means of subsistence has not only not been verified, but has been directly refuted, by the history of France. This more rapid growth of wealth as compared with population must result in an increased average well-being, and M. Lavasseur attempts to show that there has been an increase in wages and a diminution in the cost of living by which this well-being has been shared by the laboring classes. If all this be true, the French population may be looked upon as something typical, to which the other nations of Europe will gradually approach. It is not probable that the rate of growth of the population of Europe maintained during the last hundred years will continue. Some day the demographer may refer to France as having led the way in a movement necessary for civilization."

Marriage and Divorce.

Professor Wilcox deduces from the marriage and divorce statistics of the six States which have kept a fairly complete record during the last twenty years, namely, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois, some very interesting conclusions. In the first place, he finds that the average marriage rate in these representative north-eastern and north-central states is only slightly higher than the average rate in Europe. He discovers, furthermore, that the marriage rate in these States has decreased considerably in the twenty years ending with 1886. This decrease ranges from 2.2 (taking 1,000 as the basis of the rate) in Vermont to 7.4 in Ohio. He shows still further that the decrease of marriage is much more marked in the cities than in the country. He notices also a slight change in the average age at which marriage is contracted, the average age of marriage in Massachusetts for bachelor grooms in 1871 being 26.3 and in 1890 27.2. The only cause which Professor Wilcox finds for the changes in the marriage rates that have occurred is that of industrial depression, and he points out that hard times discourage marriage more powerfully in commercial centers than in rural districts.

Professor Wilcox takes up next divorce statistics. From his table it appears that the United States has the largest divorce rate of any of the professedly Christian countries. The divorce rates given in the following table represent the average number of persons divorced to every 1,000 of the population :

Divorce Rates (including Separation) in Various Countries, 1886.

Ireland.....	.28	Canada.....	4.81
Italy (1885).....	3.75	German Empire.....	25.97
England and Wales..	3.79	France.....	32.51
Australia (including		Switzerland.....	64.49
New Zealand and		United states.....	88.71
Tasmania).....	11.14	Japan.....	608.45

Professor Wilcox points out that the divorce rate of the United States is gradually increasing, and that divorce is much more common in cities than in the country.

MARRIAGE SYSTEM OF TIBET.

MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP, the famous traveler, continues in the *Leisure Hour* the account of her travels in the highlands of Tibet. The polyandrous marriage system, which she describes, does not seem to work so badly as might be expected.

"Family life presents some curious features. In the disposal in marriage of a girl, her eldest brother has more 'say' than the parents. The eldest son brings home the bride to his father's house, but at a given age the old people are 'shelved,' i. e., they retire to a small house, which may be termed a 'jointure house,' and the eldest son assumes the patrimony and the rule of affairs. I have not met with a similar custom anywhere in the East. It is difficult to speak of Tibetan life, with all its affection and jollity, as 'family life,' for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy along with it, on eleven thousand out of a total population of a hundred and twenty thousand, further restrains the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof-tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them as 'Big Father,' his brothers receiving the title of 'Little Father.'

THE WOMEN CLING TO THE SYSTEM.

"The determination, on economic as well as religious grounds, not to abandon this ancient custom is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the reception of Christianity by the Tibetans. The women cling to it. They say, 'We have three or four men to help us instead of one,' and sneer at the dullness and monotony of European monogamous life. A woman said to me, 'If I had only one husband and he died, I should be a widow; if I have two or three I am never a widow.' The word 'widow' is with them a term of reproach, and is applied abusively to animals and men. Children are brought up to be very obedient to fathers and mother, and to take great care of little ones and cattle. Parental affection is strong. Husbands and wives beat each other, but separation usually follows a violent outbreak of this kind. It is the custom for the men and women of a village to assemble when a bride enters the house of her husbands, each of them presenting her with three rupees. The Tibetan wife, far from spending these gifts on personal adornment, looks ahead, contemplating possible contingencies, and immediately hires a field, the produce of which is her own, and which accumulates year after year in a separate granary, so that she may not be portionless in case she leaves her husband."

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

MR. B. O. FLOWER, of the *Arena*, takes for editorial discussion this month the subject of the treatment of Southern negro criminals.

Mr. Flower first briefly reviews the past, setting forth the history of the negro and arguing that the race is yet in a semi-barbaric state, and hence should be dealt with in a spirit of Christian forbearance appropriate to our modern civilization. He does not lay the lynching outrages to the charge of the South as a whole, but laments the fact that there has not yet grown up a sentiment general enough to deter the rougher element from its summary methods of dealing with the negro.

POPULAR PUNISHMENT.

He passes over the numerous cases of hanging, and even some cases of flaying alive and ordinary burning, and concentrates his attention upon the recent case in Paris, Texas, where a drunken negro had assaulted a three-year-old child and was tortured to death with hot irons by the child's father, fifteen-year-old brother, and uncles, while men and women of social prominence stood by and watched with approval the proceedings.

SIMPLE JUSTICE.

First, the writer views the crime from the standpoint of simple justice. This negro had committed a hideous crime, the same as that committed by certain members of Great Britain's aristocracy. But whereas those lords were the development of a long process of civilization this negro was little better than a savage. The purest justice would have placed the negro where it would have been impossible for him to repeat the crime, in prison. Here, he would have been put to honest work, the proceeds of his labor devoted to the sustenance of himself and family. During all this time he would be educated up to see the enormity of his crime, and to attain a higher moral view.

The writer realizing that this treatment is impossible with our present views of criminal punishment, pleads to have negro criminals treated with the same punishment as that meted out to white offenders. He is confident that no white man would have been treated thus, and asks what justice there can be in a distinction which is harshest toward the least responsible class. Moreover, every such act brings the law into disrepute. The law metes out justice. This act was distinct revenge.

EXPEDIENCY.

Mr. Flower next reviews the matter as a measure of expediency. It is asserted by some who defend this method of dealing with criminals, that such measures are necessary as a deterrent warning for the protection of Southern women and children. But the history of past tortures shows that this preventive power is practically as good. In the case under consideration, the criminal "when in his proper mind knew that some months ago a member of his own race, not more than a hundred miles from his home, had been burned to death for a similar crime."

Lawlessness, continues Mr. Flower, in one element of society is provocative of lawlessness in other elements. The negro is an imitative race and outrages against himself prompt him to new and fiercer crimes. He thinks that the South should take warning from this, and especially should it do so in those sections where the whites are far outnumbered by the negroes.

INFLUENCE UPON THE YOUNG.

Finally, the writer discusses the influence of such a scene upon the young. The child is peculiarly sensitive to such influences, and his lower nature is quickly aroused by the exhibition of brutality. Many children were witnesses to this Paris tragedy; many others heard it related in all its sickening details, "and it is safe to say that on that fateful day something fine, high and Divine went out of the life" of each of these children.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS OF 1886.

THE April *Century* gives over thirty of its pages to the opening article on "The Chicago Anarchists of 1886," by Hon. Joseph E. Gary, who presided at the trial on that memorable occasion when the attention of the whole civilized world was concentrated on the sentence to be meted out to the bomb-throwers.

Mr. Gary reviews the events and scenes of the trial in detail, stating his motives to be a justification of the verdict and an effort to prove that the anarchists did not represent the laboring classes, but simply made a show of friendship to the latter in order to bring them into their own ranks. He asserts that the seven men sentenced to death were beyond all cavil guilty of murder, and that it would have been a great misfortune if society had not maintained its right to defend itself. The most noted legal authorities are adduced to show that the men who argued on every occasion for anarchy and destruction, in their press and through their orators, and who "incited, advised, encouraged the throwing of the bomb that killed the policemen," were clearly within the condemnation of the law. To further support this, *fac-simile* and other long extracts are given from the more rabid anarchistic press, and pictures appear of the bombs and apparatus of the desperate men.

Mr. Gary shows carefully and fairly the evidence which led to the conviction of the ringleaders, and takes the ground that they were sentenced, not because they were anarchists, but because they were parties to murder. He concludes:

"For nearly seven years the clamor, uncontradicted, has gone round the world that the anarchists were heroes and martyrs, victims of prejudice and fear. Not a dozen persons alive were prepared by familiarity with the details of their crime and trial, and present knowledge of the materials from which those details could be shown, to present a succinct account of them to the public. It so happened that my position was such that from me that account would probably attract as much attention as it would

from any other source. Right-minded, thoughtful people, who recognize the necessity to civilization of the existence and enforcement of laws for the protection of human life, and who yet may have had misgivings as to the fate of the anarchists, will, I trust, read what I have written, and dismiss those misgivings, convinced that in law and in morals the anarchists were rightly punished, not for opinions, but for horrible deeds."

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE April *Harper's* makes a feature of the opening article on "The City of Brooklyn," by Julian Ralph, which is especially appropriate in these days of discussion over "Greater New York." Brooklyn offers a peculiarly good subject for Mr. Ralph's descriptive pen, because so many people who do not happen to live there find it easy to ignore its importance in the more pretentious whirl of New York.

A SLEEPING PLACE FOR NEW YORKERS.

"We read about the European capitals, treated with the skill of artists, clothed with the glamour of tradition, and colored by the fancy that grows richer with the distance of its subject. But what has London to show like that daily congestion at the Brooklyn bridge? What crowds in Paris are to be measured with this? What European city has even one of the many strange conditions that produce this scene? Here come the elevated railways that carry three-quarters of a million souls a day, the surface vehicles of the million and six hundred thousand people of Manhattan, the streets leading from the densest population in America, all meeting in one little square, all pouring out people, and all the people streaming into a great trumpet-like mouth of iron in order to be shot across a hanging cobweb of metal threads into a city that has not its mate or counterpart on earth—Brooklyn! It is like a city in some things. It is a vast aggregation of homes and streets and shops, with a government of its own. Yet many things it has not got—things with which many a little town could put it to the blush. And every other city earns its own way, while Brooklyn works for New York, and is paid off like a shop girl on Saturday nights."

A WOMAN'S TOWN.

Mr. Ralph characterizes the city as a home for people who cannot afford to buy or rent houses in New York—and their name is legion. The great body of useful citizens who are earning in Manhattan from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year find this a solution of the living problem, if they desire to have a home, not a flat. The consequence of the great daily exodus of males makes Brooklyn peculiarly subject to the theories and practices of its women, the wives and daughters of the absent toilers. "Just as the few old rich families on the Heights (in Brooklyn) used to despise New York as a 'shoddy' town and a Babel, so the great mass of wives in the miles of dwellings look down upon the metropolis. It must clothe and feed them, but it

may not have their love. They regard it as a cold and monstrous place, where people live for years next door to other people without getting acquainted, where the un-American rich have set up social boundaries, where nice children may not play out of doors without maids to watch them, where the morals of growing boys and girls are in danger, and where young wives sit cooped up in barrack-like tenements, without society—unless their country cousins come to town to see them. On the other hand these women are intensely interested in Brooklyn. Their husbands buy the *Eagle*, *Times*, *Standard-Union* or *Citizen* (Brooklyn newspapers), and find them Greek, but the wives digest their paragraphs with gusto. It is a woman's town."

LARGER, IN SOME WAYS, THAN NEW YORK.

Mr. Ralph describes in detail the features—social, architectural, political, industrial—of the city beyond the bridge, and gives these figures to suggest its extent :

"The census reports 10,560 manufacturing establishments in 229 different lines of industry. These employ nearly 104,000 hands. Very large hat works, chemical works, foundries and iron works, candy factories, coffee and spice mills, and boot and shoe factories are notable among the industrial establishments of the place. It will be news to most persons, I think, that thirty lines of steamships (all but two or three of them transatlantic) dock at Brooklyn wharves, and use 231 steamers in their regular service. The city has fourteen dry docks, upon which 2,000 vessels are docked every year, and thirteen grain elevators are upon its water front. So will it also surprise those who have not yet reflected upon the size of the town to know that it has thirty-nine more miles of paved streets than New York City, or 380 miles in all. It is in advance of New York in the use of the trolley electric system for surface cars, and its principal street railways are adopting that power rapidly. It has had elevated railways for years.

"The growth of Brooklyn in population has been very remarkable. It is only twenty years ago that the city was smaller than Boston is now, having less than 400,000 souls. In 1880 her people numbered 566,689. In 1890 the census takers estimated the number of residents at 806,343; and to-day no one who is familiar with the strides the town has been making, and the number of new houses that have been built and occupied, questions that the place contains more than 900,000 inhabitants."

PROF. ROBERT WALLACE, in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for March, has an elaborate paper on "Australasian Agriculture." The paper is very full of up-to-date information. He calls attention to the extraordinary increase of the export of butter. Victoria is now sending 3,000 pounds a year to the English market, which is sold at considerably over a shilling a pound. One result of the introduction of margarine is that the taste for a higher class of butter is on the increase. The fresh-butter trade has more than doubled in the last few years. Margarine has rendered the old salt butter practically unsalable.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS ON KANSAS.



EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS writes in *Harper's* on the State with which his name is identified, reviewing its history and present status in a decidedly important article. Passing over, as we must, the half century of Kansan history which Mr. Ingalls presents very attractively, we find him deploring the delirious

boom of 1887 with its attendant building of superfluous towns, unnecessary railroads, indiscriminate borrowing and inevitable reaction. Droughts and cyclones accentuated the misery of the situation, and the country was in a perilous state.

"These accumulated misfortunes," says Mr. Ingalls, "were supplemented in 1890 by an irruption of false teachers, with the instruction that such disasters were the result of vicious legislation, and could be cured by statute; that banks should be destroyed, debts repudiated, property forcibly redistributed, and poverty abolished by act of Congress. It was an exhibition of what Burke described as the 'insanity of nations.' Conservative, thoughtful, and patriotic men yielded to an uncontrollable impulse of resentment against society. This outburst shocked the public credit, temporarily destroyed the ability of the debtor to borrow or to pay, diminished the value of property, and inflicted an irremediable wound upon the State's good name. But it vanished like one of the ominous and sudden catastrophes of the sky. With the return of prosperity came the restoration of reason. More than half the enormous indebtedness has already been liquidated, and the whole will be honestly and resolutely paid. A Kansas loan is as secure as a government bond."

A LAND FOR THE FARMER.

"The farms of Kansas were not made to order. They waited for the plough. There were no forests to fell, no stumps to extract, no rocks to remove, no malaria to combat. These undulating fields are the floors of ancient seas. These limestone ledges underlying the prairies and cropping from the foreheads of the hills, are the cemeteries of the marine insect life of the primeval world. This inexhaustible humus is the mould of the decaying herbage of unnumbered centuries. It is only upon calcareous plains in temperate latitudes that agriculture is supreme, and the strong structure and the rich nourishment imparted

essential to bulk, endurance and speed in animals, to grace, beauty and passion in women, and in man to stature, courage, health and longevity. Here are valleys in which a furrow can be ploughed a hundred miles long, where all the labor of breaking, planting, cultivating, mowing, reaping and harvesting is performed by horses, engines and machinery, so that farming has become a sedentary occupation. The lister has supplanted the hoe; the cradle, the scythe and the sickle are as unknown to Western agriculture as the catapult and culverin to modern warfare. The well-sweep and windlass have been supplanted by the windmills, whose vivacious disks disturb the monotony of the sky. But for these labor-saving inventions the pioneers would still linger in the valleys of the Ohio and Sangamon, and the subjugation of the desert would have been indefinitely postponed."

PHOSPHATE BOOMING IN FLORIDA.

MR. ALFRED ALLEN has a very readable article in the April *Cosmopolitan*, in which he describes the vicissitudes of the phosphate industry in Florida, which seems to offer even greater opportunity for "wildcat" speculation, mine "salting" and the approved varieties of thieving known to the profession.

The excitement began in 1888, when a peculiar rock turned up by a dorky's spade attracted the attention of an enterprising gentleman who discovered its value, which lay in the phosphoric acid it contained. "Few," says Mr. Allen "are aware of the amount of phosphoric acid needed to supply that taken from the soil by plant life. Of manufactured goods over three million tons are used, for the agricultural world must be thus replenished with phosphoric acid. The hay crop of the United States takes from the soil yearly 468,795,600 pounds of phosphoric acid, to say nothing of 2,714,585,473 pounds of phosphoric acid withdrawn from the earth by the annual crop of cereals, and while 37,500,000 acres are thus exhausted, grass alone takes twelve and one-half pounds to the acre harvested. If he is blessed who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew, so much the more should he sleep content who raises one ton of this rock which will supply one hundred and forty acres with the phosphoric acid taken away by its hay crop."

WHEN THE FIND WAS KNOWN.

"Ten thousand feverishly eager prospectors overran the woods, and every man turned prospector for his own forty acres. These open woods were tracked everywhere by buggy wheels, and punctured like a sieve with the sounding rods, which are of one-half to one and one-half inch steel, and are shoved down their length of fifteen to twenty feet to see if there may be any rock within profitable mining distance of the top. Their ends have sharp points, with a slot which brings up a sample of the rock struck, that it may be tested to see whether it is phosphate or only common, worthless limestone. Phosphate, when

touched with a drop of nitric or sulphuric acid, does not effervesce like the lime, which boils vigorously. In those days, every man who carried a little bottle of acid thought himself a chemist. I have even seen a native fish out a bottle of vinegar to prove that his sample was 'one hundred and twenty-five per cent.' stuff.

"The wretched holdings of 'Crackers' who would have been glad to sell at a dollar an acre, jumped in value to fifty, and there was happiness in the land until dishonest methods and 'fake' mines led to the ruin of many investors.

"Stock companies in the State have a listed value of over fifty millions. This is worth all the way from cheap wall paper prices up to some which has sold for nearly twice par value. If all these had to declare a ten per cent. dividend, there would need be many sleepless nights. But some are built on sand, others on phosphate rock."

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia University, writes on the great institution that has been born almost full-grown in the city of Chicago, with President Harper, Mr. Rockefeller and others *in loco parentis*. Professor Boyesen admires the way in which these gentlemen have disregarded precedent and tradition, setting themselves to work "to shape an institution which, unencumbered by any past, should correspond strictly to modern needs."

Not that there is entirely plain sailing in regard to the general policy; there are the dangers of a conflict between the extreme adherents of progress and those of tradition, and it is possible that "the boom which carried all obstacles before it" might dwindle. But owing to the conspicuous absence of "pig-headed antediluvian conservatism" in the faculty, and to the representative position this important educational center has already assumed, these dangers are far remote. Professor Boyesen thinks that the older institutions ought to feel grateful to Chicago for trying this experiment characterized so distinctively by "breadth of scope and daring optimism."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

"Though the financial problem may be preliminarily solved, it is obvious that nearly twice the present endowment of \$7,000,000 will be needed to carry out the magnificent attentions here so fearlessly avowed. But if the financial support required for the realization of so tremendous a scheme is provided, it is probable that the University of Chicago will, in the course of a comparatively short time, take rank as the most completely equipped American institution of learning."

SOME INNOVATIONS AT CHICAGO.

One of the most important points about the organization of the new university is its direct control and inclusion of preparatory schools. Professor Boyesen considers this a wholesome provision, in that it tends

to give better preparatory instruction—in which we have been sadly lacking—and because it confers more honor and importance on the teachers of the academies, making them a part of the great university system.

Another innovation is the division of the university into four distinct departments: the University proper, the University Extension Division, the University Libraries and Museums, and the University Press.

JOURNALISM A UNIVERSITY STUDY.

IN the April *Chautauquan* Mr. Albert F. Matthews heartily advocates the teaching of practical newspaper work in colleges. He contends that there is no more finality in saying journalism must be learned by experience only than there is in saying that colleges do not build railroads; however true that might be, yet they graduate railway engineers. Mr. Matthews points out that our universities have come to give theoretical foundations of all of the important professions except newspaper making:

IF LAW AND MEDICINE WHY NOT JOURNALISM?

“Let us suppose that in a university in or near a large city, such as Harvard, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, Chicago University, and several others, like Yale, Brown, Cornell, an instructor has a dozen young men, more or less, about him who desire to go into journalism as an active career and would like special preparatory training for their life's work. It should be recognized at the outset that nine out of every ten newspaper men are reporters of one kind or another, not editors. Let the instructor therefore become a city editor for the time being. Now, a most important department in reporting is that of police news. Each newspaper keeps a reporter at police headquarters to watch for fires, accidents, arrests of various kinds, and other news that centres there. Whenever it is practicable the ‘headquarters man’ gathers the news himself and without assistance from the main office. Would it be impracticable for an instructor in a university to make arrangements with the police in the city where he is giving instruction to have his young men do duty in turn at police headquarters just as the men from newspapers do? Could he not require these young men to write the news of the day as recorded and obtained there precisely as the actual reporters do?”

WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE.

This writer advocates the bestowal of a certificate on such students as have completed the course of newspaper study he maps out, such certificate saying “that they have had instruction in practical newspaper work, and are commended to editors and publishers in the belief that they will become in time skillful, accurate and trustworthy members of the profession. The university,” continues Mr. Matthews, “that first allies itself with the great profession of newspaper work may congratulate itself on the opportunity of getting close to the masses

of men, of being able to act directly on them, exerting in a score of ways forces that universities most desire to use. By securing a representation in various newspapers of the land a university may be sure that its interests will always be looked after and that higher education will receive fuller and more considerate attention in public prints. And as to the effect on the young man or woman who shall have received this instruction? The first effect will be to spare him or her six months, perhaps, of hard knocks in learning rudiments of the work under discouragements that have made many of us sick or greatly discouraged. The next effect should be a quick advance in the profession akin to that usually made by the college-bred man in other professions, whether it be law, medicine, theology, or engineering.”

THE FUTURE OF FICTION.

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND contributes to the *Arena* an article on the nature of future fiction. He begins by noting that past literature was unconscious of the future and indifferent to it. Not



HAMLIN GARLAND.

until the law of evolution was established did the writer of fiction come to realize that his art, like all other institutions, is a development. Understanding this the author will no longer attempt, by imitation, to reproduce the past, but will work sincerely in accordance with the spirit of his own time and let the future bring forth what it will.

SOCIALISM THE PRESENT METHOD.

The writer then goes on to set forth the ideas by which the modern “veritists” or realists are domi-

nated. "The surest way to write for all time is to embody the present in the finest form with the highest sincerity and with the frankest truthfulness. The surest way to write for other lands is to be true to our own land and be true to the scenes and people we love, and love in a human and direct way, without being educated up to it or down to it."

THE FUTURE THE DIRECT DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT.

Mr. Garland then turns prophet and makes the prediction that fiction will be a growth from the seeds of the present, "it will be the working out of plans already in hand;" that is to say, fiction will grow more vigorously local and realistic. From this point the writer confines himself to American literature.

Each section of our country; in fact, each city will have its own literature. This will be written by people who have grown up in the particular locality, never by persons who have entered it and from mere curiosity have sought to set forth its peculiarities. The writer carries out this idea to its logical completion. He who would write of the slums must grow up in the slums, and the best negro stories will be written by negroes.

FICTION FOR A PURPOSE.

In Mr. Garland's opinion the general characteristic of all this literature will be its deep moral tone. It will be the literature of democracy. Shakespeare would have been greater if he had not been so anxious to please aristocratic patrons. The writers of the future will not be guilty of Shakespeare's mistake, will not be so untrue to life.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Garland's views will not be surprised to learn that he thinks the coming novelist will be a woman.

THE TRIALS OF YOUNG AUTHORS.

The Story of Rider Haggard's First Books.

IN the *Idler* for April Mr. Rider Haggard gives an account of the beginning of his literary career. He had published several articles in the magazines, and had published a book on Cetewayo and his Neighbors, which had a fair measure of success.

WHAT INSPIRED "DAWN."

"One day the face of a girl whom I saw in a church at Norwood gave me the idea of writing a novel. The face was so perfectly beautiful, and at the same time so refined, that I felt I could fit a story to it which would be worthy of a heroine similarly endowed. When next I saw Mr. Trübner I consulted him on the subject.

"You can write—it is certain that you can write. Yes, do it and I will get the book published for you," he answered.

"Thus encouraged I set to work. How to compose a novel I knew not, so I wrote straight on, trusting to the light of nature to guide me. My main object was

to produce the picture of a woman perfect in mind and body, and to show her character ripening and growing spiritual under the pressure of various afflictions. Of course there is a vast gulf between a novice's aspiration and his attainment, and I do not contend that Angela, as she appears in 'Dawn,' fulfills this ideal; also, such a person in real life might, and probably would, be a bore—

Something too bright and good
For human nature's daily food.

Still, this was the end I aimed at. Indeed, before I had done with her I became so deeply attached to my heroine that, in a literary sense, I have never quite got over it."

ITS FATE WITH THE PUBLISHERS.

"I worked very hard at this novel during the next six months or so, but at length it was finished and dispatched to Mr. Trübner, who, as his firm did not deal in this class of book, submitted it to five or six of the best publishers of fiction. One and all they declined it, so that by degrees it became clear to me that I might as well have saved my labor. Mr. Trübner, however, had confidence in my work, and submitted the manuscript to Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson for report. Mr. Jeaffreson's report I have lost or mislaid, but I remember its purport well. It was to the effect that there was a great deal of power in the novel, but that it required to be entirely rewritten. The first part he thought so good that he advised me to expand it, and the unhappy ending he could not agree with. If I killed the heroine it would kill the book, he said. He may have been right, but I still hold to my first conception, according to which Angela was doomed to an early and pathetic end, as the fittest crown to her career. That the story needed rewriting there is no doubt, but I believe that it would have been better as a work of art if I had dealt with it on the old lines, especially as the expansion of the beginning, in accordance with the advice of my kindly critic, took the tale back through the history of another generation—always a most dangerous experiment. Still, I did as I was told, not presuming to set up a judgment of my own in the matter. If I had worked hard at the first draft of the novel, I worked much harder at the second, especially as I could not give all my leisure to it, being engaged at the time in reading for the Bar. So hard did I work that at length my eyesight gave out, and I was obliged to complete the last hundred sheets in a darkened room. But let my eyes ache as they might, I would not give up till it was finished, within about three months from the date of its commencement. In its new shape 'Dawn' was submitted to Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, and at once accepted by that firm."

AN EARLY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The net proceeds of the book was \$50, although when the copyright reverted to him it became more valuable. He then wrote the "Witch's Head," which was not very successful. On his history he had lost \$250, on "Dawn" he made \$50, and on the "Witch's

Head" he made \$250, leaving a balance of \$50. He decided to abandon authorship. He, however, read an article upon boys' books, and thought he might obtain some success in this direction. He turned to and wrote "King Solomon's Mines." Three firms refused it, including his own publisher; they would not even consider it.

IBSEN'S "MASTER-BUILDER."

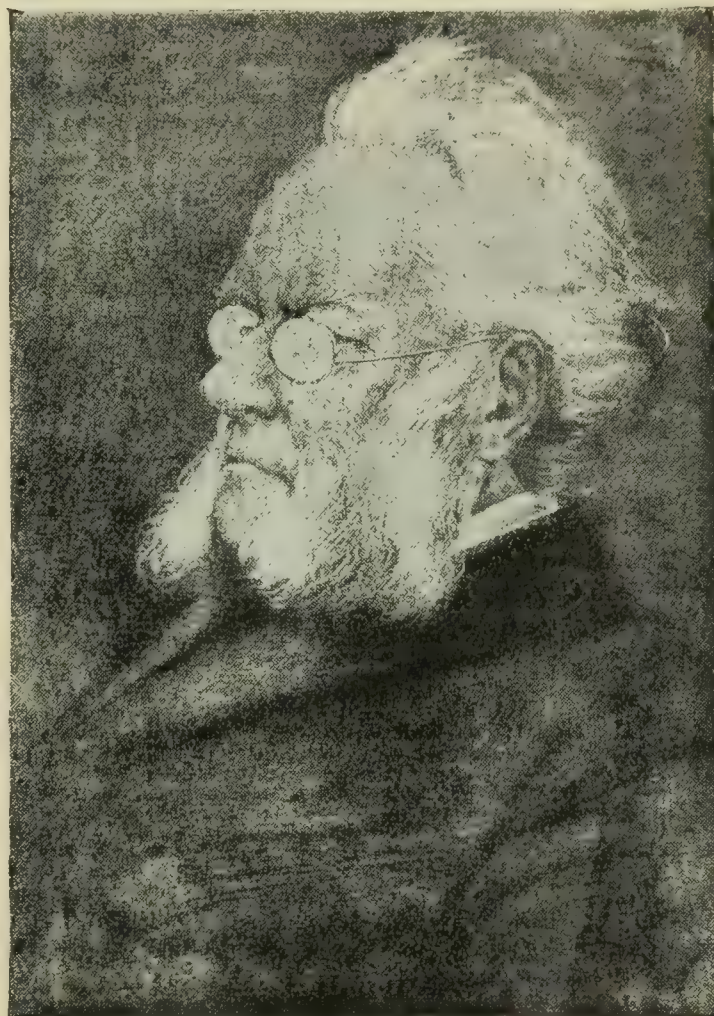
From a Swedish Point of View.

THERE is a cool, calm critique in *Nordisk Tidsskrift* on Ibsen's latest work by Georg Göthe, who enjoys the distinction of having escaped the Ibsen fever now raging throughout England and America. He is, of course, not without admiration for the great dramatist and bard, but he has not gone Ibsen mad, and there is certainly something refreshing in the quiet, comfortable way in which he runs his finger over what he considers flaws and incongruities in the play. As a critic who has made something of his name, Georg Göthe may be allowed to give away pieces of his mind, even on so sacred a subject as Ibsenism. Still, it must rather shock the sensibilities of Henrik the Great's adorers to see Göthe standing, as it were, with his pipe in his mouth, looking over the dramatist's shoulder and murmuring pensively, between his calm puffs, "H'm. Is that *quite* natural, though, do you think?" and "Oh, I don't think I'd put *that* in, if I were you."

"Ibsen begins his delineations as usual," says Göthe, "so quietly and so clearly—the sketching is so correct, the figures are so 'alive,' the atmosphere is so transparent. But, act by act and scene by scene, the air gets dimmer, the light stranger, and the figures begin to stare at us like ghostly symbols, and to speak with a voice that is only half their own. An example of this, though by no means the strongest, is Mrs. Solness. One seems to understand so well this affable and not very highly gifted woman, who has never got over the shock occasioned by the burning of her childhood's home, and the loss of two children. But so shallow as she appears when she weeps over the nine burnt dolls, we have not before known her, and cannot therefore fully believe she *could* be so. As an irony on the poet's part, this doll episode is too spiteful to be just, and, as a psychological feature, too exaggerated to be true—it has the effect of a caricature. And yet more unreal does the wildly fantastic Hilda appear in the closing scenes. But not only does such a figure as Hilda appear unreal, but, as a work of fancy even, she has not the power to convince, fascinate, or enthrall us as the most fantastic beings may do when they are the creations of a real vivid bard-imagination.

"It is strange," continues Göthe, "that Ibsen, whose dramatic intuition and whole technical talent are as yet so unbroken in their strength—nay, perhaps even more masterful than ever—should, despite his magnificent brain, allow himself to play upon that perilous border which divides the sublime and

the ridiculous. Strange that Ibsen, Henrik Ibsen, who in olden days, with his powerful touch on his lyre, made the innermost fibers of our hearts to quiver, and who got us willingly to follow him in the most adventurous flights into the land of fantasy, should leave us now so cold and so sluggish, or so unwilling! Is it our fault, or his? Or, what are all these grand, pondered, pretentious, abstract words that, right from the 'Lady from the Sea,' he so con-



HENRIK IBSEN.

tinually uses and italicizes—'vidunderligt spændende' (monstrously thrilling), 'forførdelig dejligt' (awfully beautiful), 'det umulige' (the impossible)—but the convulsive outbreaks of an overstrained, not to say enfeebled, imagination?"

Referring to the crowd of Ibsen enthusiasts at home and abroad, Göthe fancies that the foreigners at least must have, in their very ignorance as to Ibsen's real meaning, some advantage over the Scandinavian. "One can just hear their admiring wonder, he says, as they sit reading or watching Ibsen's later 'realistic' plays, and touch suddenly upon some misty bit. 'Ah, see there!' they cry. 'There we have the puzzling *northern* nature! How odd! how interesting!'" And, of course, the piquant piece heightens their curiosity concerning this odd people and these odd humans that the great bard has sketched for them. "And out they take their telescopes," concludes Göthe, with a good-humored

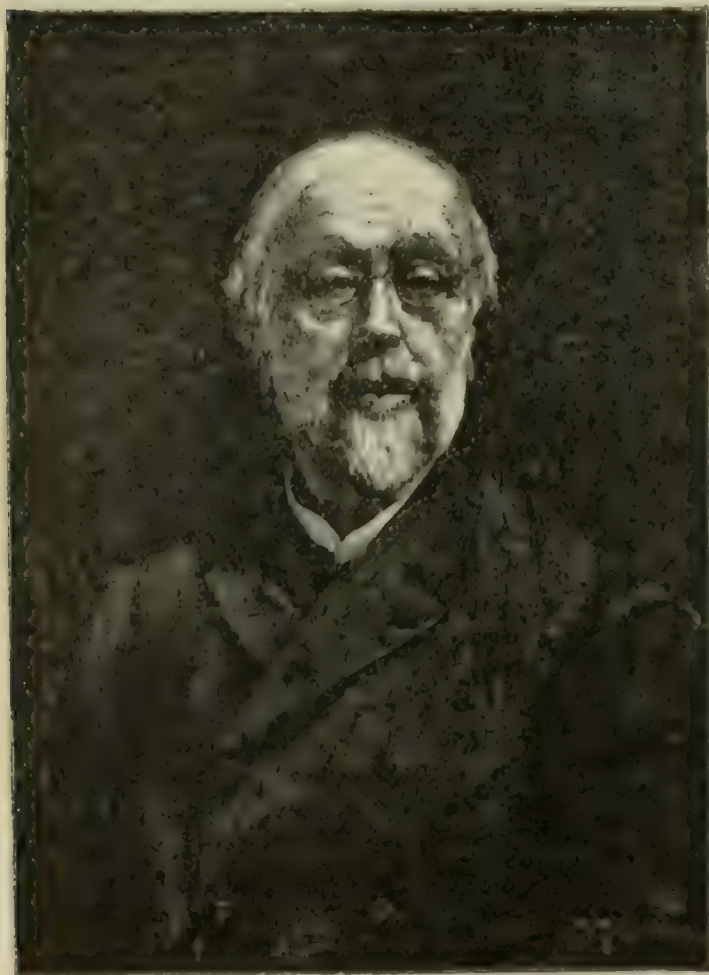
mouse, "and level them at us northerners, where we crawl by the brink of the polar ice. What wonder if one or other more sober spectator finds us abnormal!"

THE LATE M. TAINE.

IN the *Revue Bleue* of March 11 M. Emile Faguet writes appreciatively of the late M. Taine.

PREPARATION FOR WORK.

He first describes M. Taine's preparation for his work: At the age of twenty M. Taine had all his instruments in hand, Latin, Greek, German, English, and the habit of collecting facts. At twenty-three



HIPPOLYTE TAINE.

he had read all the historical and philosophical library of the normal school and a great part of its literary library, and he had collected and pinned together some thousands of significant facts, to which he made a key or table of reference. But he seemed to have made his classification too soon, and items collected later and of greater importance than those with which he began had to be filed conformably with the first arrangement. Had he conceived his system later, it would undoubtedly have been on a wider basis. Yet it matters little perhaps; for if a system is a method of work, it is also an outcome of character, a simple application of the person's way of seeing things, and whether a system is drawn up soon or late it will not matter much in the end.

A POSITIVIST, AND ENGLISH AT HEART.

M. Taine was a positivist philosopher and a positivist without mysticism, which is rare in France. He only believed in facts. The love of fact and the culture of science without the smallest belief in the infallibility of science—that was the intellectual conscience of M. Taine.

ALSO A PESSIMIST.

No one was ever less religious than M. Taine, says the writer. As a moralist he was what is usually called a pessimist, a man who believed men to be bad and almost incapable of good. Work in order to eat; observation and science for self-preservation; æstheticism and the power to enjoy, the only characteristic which distinguishes the human being from the animal, that was M. Taine's conception of life. Beyond that began metaphysics, which he did not despise, but rather admitted.

HIS LITERARY POWER.

In politics he was an aristocrat, as was natural to a good pessimist and a good misanthropist, but he has exercised a very great influence on the literary class in France, a greater influence than that of M. Renan, who was more difficult of assimilation and less quickly understood. It is chiefly owing to M. Taine that nearly all the Frenchmen of thirty to fifty years of age are positivists. The influence of Darwin and Mr. Herbert Spencer only came after that of M. Taine, and confirmed it. But M. Taine's influence on the masses was *nil*. No one was ever less popular. Yet he had the great recompense of a European glory, of being more read and more celebrated abroad than he was in his own country, that is to say, having in every country in Europe, France included, a proportionately equal number of readers. His chief virtue was integrity, and he had that in such a high degree that it became a passion and penetrated his whole being.

Poet, Scientist and Painter.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* for March 15, M. Frédéric Loliée writes the obituary notice of Taine, whom he considers greater as a writer than as a thinker. The dominant inspiration of his writings is *naturalism*—meaning by this word an aversion for all metaphysical reality—contempt for everything which is not an observed phenomenon or a demonstrable law of nature—the exclusion of all *à priori* elements from knowledge. Taine's History of the Revolution, says M. Loliée, was not written in the interests of any party, but inspired solely by a desire to get at the facts at first hand, though it may have been biased, in another sense, by his tendency to see and to show, before all things, the bestial instinct in man, the blind appetite of the brute. Two opposite and seemingly incompatible qualities were united in Taine without clashing—the scientific sense on one side and artistic genius on the other. His nervous, energetic style, somewhat resembling Balzac's, astonishes us by the variety of its shades, by abruptness of accent, or magnificence of phrase, according as he has

a solid argument to drive home, or a beautiful impression to render in words. A poet, a scientist and a painter, he places on every page his poetry and his palette at the disposal of his science.

M. Gabriel Monod's Estimate.

In the *Contemporary Review* is published the best article on M. Taine that has appeared in the English press. It is by M. Gabriel Monod and is one long eulogy of the deceased French philosopher.

AN ENGLISH-THINKING FRENCHMAN.

Mr. Monod says: "The seriousness of his nature, averse to all fashionable frivolity, his predilection for energetic individualities, his conviction that true liberty and steady progress are only to be had in conjunction with strong traditions, with the respect for acquired rights, and the spirit of co-operation allied with a sturdy individualism—all these things conspired to make him a lover and admirer of England, and to render him severe toward his own capricious and enthusiastic people—toward a country where the force of social habits overpowers originality of character; where the ridiculous is more harshly dealt with than the vicious; where they neither know how to defend their own rights nor to respect those of others; where, instead of repairing one's house, one sets it on fire in order to rebuild it; and where the love of ease prefers the sterile security of a despotism to the fruitful efforts and agitations of liberty. For France he had the cruel satire of *Graindorge*; for England the most genial and kindly of all his works, the 'Notes sur Angleterre.' The English poets were his poets by predilection, and in philosophy he was of the family of Spencer, Mill and Bain.

HIS IDEAL OF LIFE.

"Such a character, such a life, is the life and character of a sage. Of a sage, I say, and not of a saint; for sanctity implies a something more—a something of enthusiasm, of asceticism, of the supernatural, which Taine might admire at a distance, but which he made no pretension to possess. He loved and practiced virtue; but it was a human virtue, accessible and simple. His ideal of life was neither the Christian asceticism of the Port-Royalists or the author of the 'Imitation,' nor the superhuman stoicism of Epictetus; it was the softened and reasonable stoicism of Marcus Aurelius. He lived conformably to his ideal. Is not this praise enough? It was the glory of M. Taine that he, above all other men, was intimately cognizant of the mind and spirit of his generation; that whether as philosopher, historian, or critic, he represented it with unapproached precision, and splendor, and potency, and that he exerted upon it a profound influence.

"This great lover of truth was true and sincere in everything, in thought and feeling, in word and action. This man of gigantic intellect was simple, grave and candid as a child; and it is to the simplicity, candor, and seriousness with which he opened his direct and inquiring gaze upon the world and the men who people it that he owed that force

and vividness of impression and expression which were the peculiar mark and sign manual of his genius.

HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGIONS.

"He respected the human soul; he knew his weakness, and would refrain from lifting a hand upon anything that could fortify it against evil or console it in its affliction. This temper of his may explain the feeling, not easily understood by every one, which prompted him, a Catholic born, but a freethinker and a life-long unbeliever, to seek interment according to the Protestant ritual. His aversion to sectarianism, to noisy demonstrations and idle discussions, made him dread a civil funeral, which might seem an act of overt hostility to religion, and might be accompanied by tributes intended rather to affront the faithful than to do honor to his memory. He was glad, moreover, to attest his sympathy with the great moral and social forces of Christianity. On the other hand, Catholic burial would have involved an act of adhesion, and a sort of disavowal of his own teaching. He knew that the Protestant Church would grant him its prayers while respecting his independence, and without attributing to him either regrets or hopes which were far from his thoughts."

MEMORIES OF LISZT.

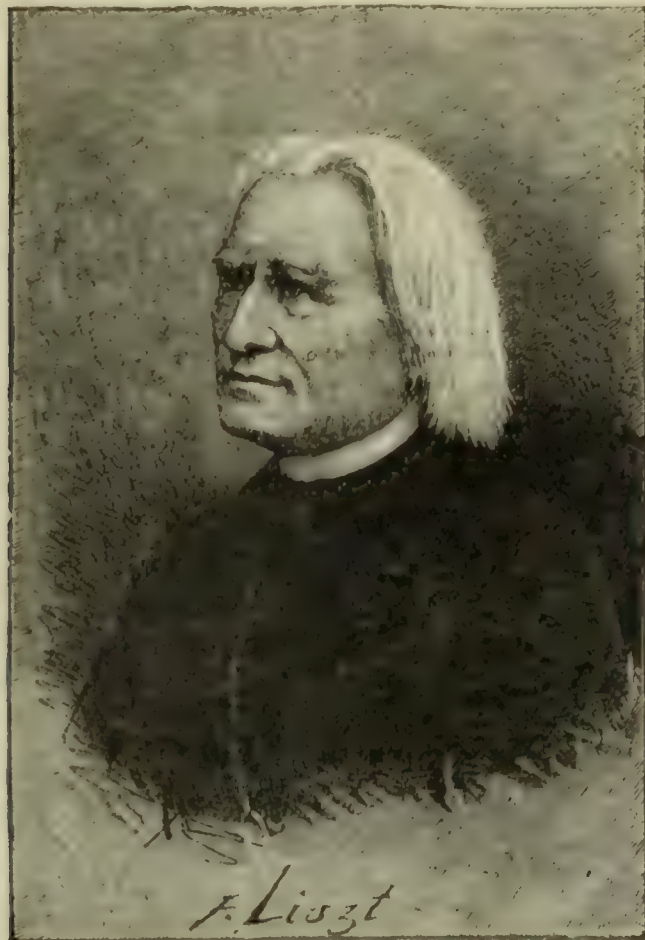
"**A**RCADIA" for March has translated an article from the *Neue Musik Zeitung*, in which Caroline von Scheidlein Wenrich gives some very interesting reminiscences of Liszt. The lady writes: "It was in 1845 and 1846 that I met Liszt at the Castle of Ladendorf when spending the summer with Princess Khevenhüller. Much of our time was spent in the enjoyment of music, for the Prince and Princess possessed beautiful voices, and I was considered a brilliant performer on the piano. One day the Princess electrified me with the news that Liszt was coming to Ladendorf, and that I must certainly exhibit my talent before him. Every sympathizing pianist can readily imagine what the unfortunate piano suffered during the few days before Liszt's arrival. I even made my maid wake me at certain hours every night that I might convince myself that my piece was well and thoroughly studied, for I thought that if I could get through the most difficult passages satisfactorily when half stupid with sleep, I should have more confidence in performing them by day.

"EVERY INCH A GOD."

"On the morning of the eventful day we made a garland of roses and laid it along the keys of the piano. Our guest was received like a king. His fascinating personality and charming manners took all our hearts by storm, and involuntarily some words rose to my mind which I had once heard from the lips of Princess Wittgenstein. She was looking at a portrait of the King of Prussia, with the well-known motto, 'Every inch a king,' and observed that under Liszt's picture should be written, 'Every inch a god.'"

A MARBLE ANSWER.

"Owing to the sincerity and cordiality of his manner, he possessed the rare gift of impressing those whom he met for the first time with the feeling that they had known him for years. At dinner his bright and animated conversation was the prime attraction. We were still at dinner when Countess St. M—— was



FRANZ LISZT.

announced. She was taking a course of baths at Pyrawarth. It was now nearly five o'clock, and though we were all dying with longing none of us had expressed the least wish to hear Liszt play. Our visitor was not so bashful. Scarcely was Countess St. M—— seated when she requested Liszt, in a somewhat peremptory manner, to play her one of his best things. This he refused in the coldest way, explaining that he never played immediately after a meal. The Countess seemed to think that Liszt refused from timidity, and sought to encourage him with patronizing speeches. She ended by saying: 'I have ordered a bath for this evening, and I fear I shall miss it if you make me wait any longer.' To which Liszt answered, like marble: 'In that case, madame, I advise you to choose the bath.'

LISZT PLAYS.

"Hardly had the Countess' carriage wheels rolled away when Liszt walked over to the piano and asked in his genial way, 'Now, shall we have some music?' We, of course, all agreed with enthusiasm, and Liszt opened the instrument and took up the wreath of roses with an expression of pleasure and

admiration. He then led me to the piano. A tremor seized me, and my terror increased when Liszt sat down beside me to turn over the leaves. Fright deprived me of sight and hearing, and I brought my performance to an end without knowing how I accomplished it. My audience, headed by Liszt, encouraged me with hearty applause, and, after a short pause, Liszt took my place and played. But how? As none but Liszt ever played, or ever will.

AND IMPROVISES.

"He improvised also, allowing each member of the company to give him a theme, and finally blended all the themes together in one brilliant fantasia. Siegmund, our hostess' second boy, gave 'Der Liebe Augustin' as his choice of a theme, and the artist, to please the child, had woven it into his fantasia. In a coaxing way the boy then asked Liszt to show him how to play 'Der Liebe Augustin.' 'Willingly,' he said; 'press your fingers firmly on my hands.' Then he improvised the most astonishing variations on the familiar air, moving us first to breathless astonishment and then to enthusiastic applause. 'Did I play that? Can I really play 'Der Liebe Augustin?'' asked the child. 'You have just played it.'

" IN FRIENDLY REMEMBRANCE."

"At supper Liszt served round the champagne with his own hands and was there ever a draught more intoxicating than that offered us by the hand of the king of pianists! The whole company seemed electrified by the first taste of the magic drink. The glasses clinked and many a one was shattered in the encounter. The rest of the evening flew by amid delightful talk and the entrancing music which Liszt drew from the piano. And the second day was, if possible, more delightful than the first. When, on the morning of the third day, he was taking his departure, he said to me: 'I have received permission from our kind hostess to bring her a portrait of myself on my next visit; will you allow me to bring another for you?' After a few weeks he brought the portraits. On mine was written, 'To Mme. Scheidlein, in friendly remembrance of Ladendorf,' and if I have never been envied for anything else in my life, I certainly was in this instance by all the ladies to whom I showed this picture."

THE paper in the *Geographical Magazine* on Borneo is full of interesting facts. The natives wear earrings which sometimes weigh as much as two pounds. By adding to their weight every year a woman will sometimes have her ears hanging as low as her shoulders. The writer says he has seen a girl put her head through one of her elongated earlobes. Spiritualism prevails among the natives. He gives an account of the resourceful ingenuity of a Dyak, who, when he could not find a worm on a fishing expedition, calmly cut small pieces of flesh from the sole of his foot with which to bait the hooks. Commander Dundas's account of how he ascended the Jub River into the heart of Somaliland is very entertaining.

MILTON'S HOUSES.

A Picture of Chalfont-St.-Giles.

PROFESSOR MASSON concludes his paper upon "Homes of Milton," in *Good Words* for April, by a paper in which he gives considerable prominence to the only remaining house of Milton, which stands at Chalfont-St.-Giles. Professor Masson says: "Chalfont-St.-Giles is a small and very secluded village in the south of Buckinghamshire, about five miles from Amersham and four from the now famous Beaconsfield. It is thirteen miles farther north in the county than Milton's former residence of Horton, and is distant from London about twenty-three miles in all. Coming upon it by the usual route from London via Rickmansworth, you descend steeply into a quiet and sleepy hollow, containing a straggling street of old houses, with an old inn or two among them, and the old parish church just off on the left hand; and, having gone through this street, you ascend again, till the village and the hollow end, and you are once more on an elevated country road. The 'pretty box' which Ellwood had taken for Milton was a cottage on the left hand exactly at the terminus of the village, on this its upward slope out of the hollow.

"It is by a kind of caprice that so much has been made of the recollection of the particular seven or eight months of Milton's life which he passed in his rustic retreat at Chalfont-St.-Giles. Not only was his stay there short and casual, but there is no certain record of any occupation of his at Chalfont comparable in importance with what is known of his occupations in all or most of his many other residences. Nor is there the compensation of being able to connect what one might imagine of his restful thoughts and musings while at Chalfont with the visible aspects of things, then as now, in and about that quiet Buckinghamshire village. The external world for Milton, wherever they took him, had been for the last thirteen years but one and the same surrounding sphere of impenetrable opaque; and, unless he had become acquainted with Chalfont in the days preceding his blindness, all that he could now know of it, as they led him about in it or on the roads near it, was that it was a hollow somewhere in the country, with houses in it whence one heard human voices and other sounds.

"It is easy, nevertheless, to account for the disproportionate recollection of Chalfont-St.-Giles in the biography of Milton, and for the fascination of that village now for pilgrims on Milton's account. In the first place, the cottage at Chalfont-St.-Giles is the sole tenement once inhabited by Milton that is now certainly extant. While all his other houses have disappeared one after another—the house in Petty France the last of them—this humble cottage has survived, and is under such care now that it will, one hopes, be long preserved. One can see it on its old site at the end of the village, a small fabric of brick and wood, its flank to the road, but its front, with the attached little bit of paled-in garden, at right angles to the road and looking to the open fields beyond; one can enter the tiny rooms and examine

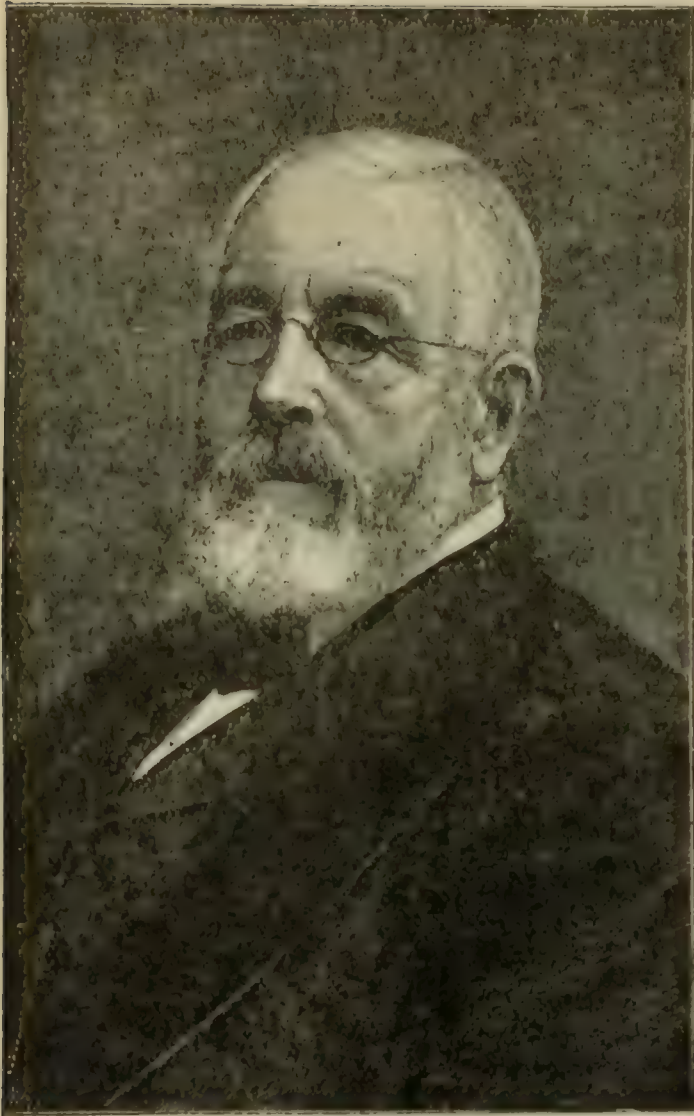
the old latticed windows and the other relics of the antique cottage-furnishing of Milton's time which still remain in them; one can sit at the front door, where once there was the porch in which the blind man sat in the autumn months of 1665, inhaling the garden scents and listening to the songs of birds and the lowings of the fielded cattle. This mere continued existence of the cottage, were there nothing more, would suffice to account for the peculiarly strong recollection now of the few months of Milton's life which were passed at Chalfont-St.-Giles. But



MILTON'S COTTAGE, FROM THE FIELD AND HILLSIDE
ADJOINING IT. CHALFONT-ST.-GILES.

much of the interest of the cottage is due to the record by the young Quaker Ellwood of one incident in it during Milton's brief tenancy. Ellwood, whose own residence at the time was in the adjacent village of Chalfont-St.-Peter's, where he lived as a make-shift Latin tutor in the family of Isaac Pennington, the chief Quaker gentleman of those parts, had been prevented, by an accident to which Quakers were then constantly liable, from waiting on Milton on his first arrival. Pennington and he, with eight other Quakers, had been thrown into Aylesbury jail for assisting at the attempted burial of one of their persuasion without Church rites and in unconsecrated ground; and not till after a month's imprisonment had they been released. Then Ellwood made haste to see Milton in the Chalfont-St.-Giles cottage, with the result, as he tells us, that Milton lent him the manuscript of *Paradise Lost* to read at his leisure, and that, when he returned the manuscript in a second visit, he ventured, after due thanks, to remark, 'Thou hast said much here of *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say of *Paradise Found*?'—whereupon, continues Ellwood, Milton 'made no answer, but sat some time in a muse.'"

In the March number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Dr. Hanslick is writing his autobiography under the title, "Aus Meinem Leben." The first installment, which runs over thirty pages, deals with his boyhood and student days in Prague (1825-1845), and is full of interesting reminiscence.



MR. HENRY TATE.

THE HENRY TATE GALLERY.

THE articles on the Tate collection are continued by Mr. Walter Armstrong in the *Art Journal*, and Mr. Spielmann in the *Magazine of Art*, both for April.

Sir John Millais's "Ophelia," says Mr. Spielmann, is a canvas of the very first importance. It is a work painted according to the strictest tenets of the Pre-Raphaelite creed, and it delights the beholder of to-day as much as it surprised the Parisians when, in 1855, it was exhibited in the Avenue Montaigne. The face of "Ophelia" is that of Mrs. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, while she was yet Miss Siddall. The background was painted on the River Ewell, near Kingston. Though the picture was painted in 1851 and exhibited at the Royal Academy in the following year, the colors are still as brilliant as the day they were

laid on. In 1866 Messrs. Graves bought it for £798, and caused it to be engraved by Mr. Stephenson. From them it passed to Mrs. Fuller-Maitland, who lent it last year to the Guildhall Exhibition and who parted with it to Mr. Tate for the sum, it is said, of £3,000.

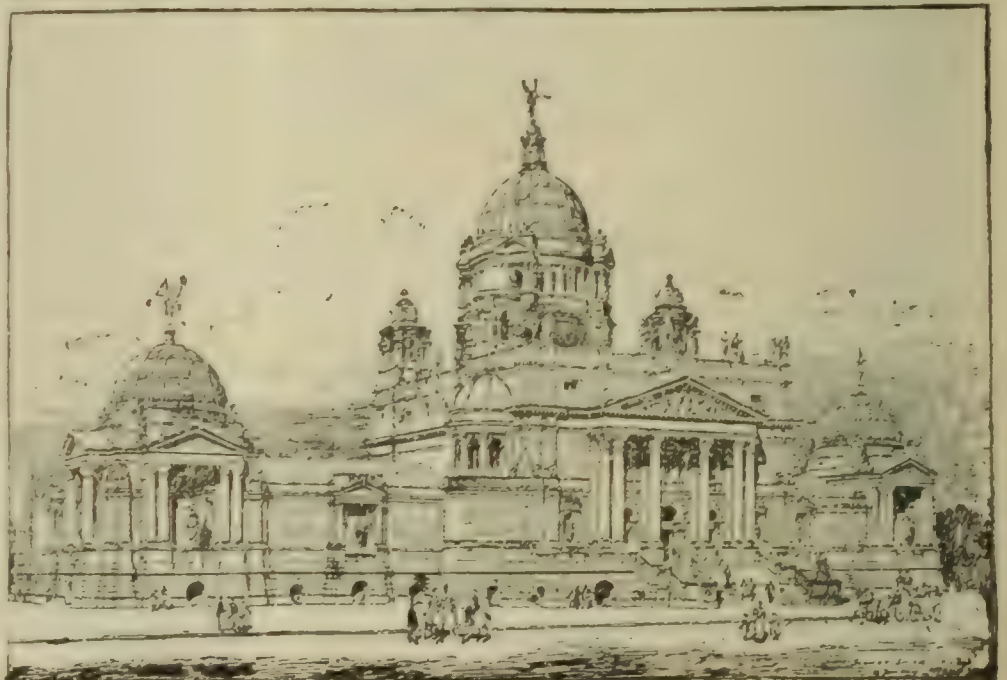
ACTUALITY.

Mr. Walter Armstrong thinks it a pity English painters do not persevere more greatly in actuality, life in London teeming with subjects which would bring into play all the resources of art. So far these subjects have been left mainly to those who have seen in them opportunities for pathos of the Adelphi stamp. Mr. Kennington's "Orphans" errs in that direction.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AT BOSTON.

IN the *Art Journal* for April there is a short account of the new public library in course of erection at Boston. The building, which occupies one of the finest sites in the city, is in the classic Renaissance style, and is built of Milford granite. The decorative features are on a large scale, and the Bates Hall will probably be the most beautiful interior in America. The idea of the trustees is to make the building take the place in the education of the masses of the cathedrals of the Middle Ages; for those who resort to public libraries generally possess but a very meagre assortment of household gods, and the library may be the place where they can forget the sordid facts of their daily lives, "a place withal that belongs to them, a temple of the people, to which each one pays his or her proportion of taxes for its maintenance."

In the April number of the *Art Journal*, Mr. Herbert Schmalz describes his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in quest of local coloring and the atmosphere essential to enable him to enter fully into the spirit of his theme, "The Return from Calvary."



THE PROPOSED TATE GALLERY.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found reviews of the three articles on "Purification of Elections," "The Great Democratic Opportunity" by President Seth Low, and "The Outlook and Duty of the Republican Party" by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

CHURCH UNION IN MAINE.

President DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, describes the movement toward church union, which has been set on foot in Maine. Three years ago five denominations, representing three-fourths of all the churches in Maine, met and organized a commission to undertake the work of merging the weaker into the stronger churches in that State. This commission has now received full authority to act from four out of the five denominations, and the fifth is in hearty sympathy with the movement. The following are the main provisions of the platform agreed upon by the commission :

"1. No community in which any denomination has legitimate claims should be entered by any other denomination through its official agencies without conference with the denomination or denominations having said claims. 2. A feeble church should be revived, if possible, rather than a new one established to become its rival. 3. The preferences of a community should always be regarded by denominational committees, missionary agents, and individual workers. 4. Those denominations having churches nearest at hand should, other things being equal, be recognized as in the most advantageous position to encourage and aid a new enterprise in their vicinity. 5. All questions of interpretation of the foregoing statements and all cases of friction between denominations or churches of different denominations should be referred to the commission through its executive committee."

There is needed in every State, says President Hyde, an organization like the Maine Church Union Commission.

ABUSES OF OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

Hon. William Slade, formerly consul at Brussels, points out the abuses of our consular service. The demands on a consul by his fellow citizens at home and abroad are incessant and relate to almost all conceivable subjects connected with trade. He is also besieged with requests for information as to the laws of domicile and those governing the relation of landlord and tenant ; for protection from unjust arrest and aid in the prosecution of rights or in the defence of interests imperiled in civil courts; and yet, says Mr. Slade, "our system requires of applicants no evidence of their general fitness or ability, no specific examination as to consular qualifications, no knowledge of any foreign language ; and no permanent tenure of office exists. We educate and retain in service our naval and military officers, but to represent us abroad we are content not only to send men generally utterly ignorant of consular duties and responsibilities, but as a rule to supersede them at about the time they have become fitted properly to discharge them."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his series of special articles for the *Forum* on "The Public School System of the United States," this month discussing the schools of Chicago and St. Paul. The instruction given in the Chicago

schools he pronounces unscientific, and gives as the principal cause of the low standard of these schools "a lack of professional strength on the part of the teacher," the obvious remedy for which defect lies, as he suggests, in raising the teachers' standard. Dr. Rice finds that the St. Paul schools have greatly improved since they were divorced from politics in 1890, and he calls attention especially to the good work of the present superintendent, Mr. C. B. Gilbert, in breaking up the old mechanical method of instruction, and in his efforts to instill life into the teachers.

RUSSIAN JEWS AS DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Under the theory that it is not the condition in which the immigrant comes that determines his usefulness, but the power that he shows to rise above his condition, Miss Ida M. Van Etten claims the Russian Jews as desirable immigrants. "Jewish immigration is free from the objection so commonly urged against immigration in general, that it increases crime and pauperism. The Jewish quarter in New York, although more densely populated than any other tenement-house district, is rarely the scene of serious brawls or disturbances. The records of police courts are remarkably free from Jewish names. This is principally owing to their temperate habits, while their strong domestic virtues, their love of their wives and children, prevent family troubles whose settlement forms so large a part of the work of civil courts and police justices. Statistics show that during the last few years, when Jewish immigration has so greatly increased, crime among this nationality has not shown a corresponding increase. Politically, the Jews possess many characteristics of the best citizens. Their respect and desire for education make them most unlikely to follow an ignorant demagogue, while for a still deeper and more radical reason they make an enlightened selfishness their standard of all political worth."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"CHARGES at the World's Fair," by Director-General Davis, "Shipbuilding Here and Abroad," by Naval-Constructor Hichborn, and the three articles on "How Shall the Pension List be Revised," are reviewed in another department.

DR. HAMMOND ON BRAIN SURGERY.

Dr. Hammond's article on "Brain Surgery" is a clear exposition to the lay mind of some of the most recent advances in this most intricate and delicate science. He reviews the beginning with Bartholow and his work in the localization of cerebral functions, tracing the gradual advance until all the motor functions, sight, hearing and speech have been located. He relates a few cases of especial interest and indicates the various surgical procedures employed for their relief, as in depressed fractures and the latest operations devised in the hitherto hopeless conditions of idiocy and imbecility. Antisepsis obviates the greatest of difficulties, suppuration. He concludes : "The danger from brain surgery is at the present time reduced to a minimum. The skull is opened, the membranes are divided, the brain itself is explored with probes and knives, an abscess is evacuated, a clot of blood removed, a tumor excised, and the subjects of all

these bold and terrible procedures suffer no pain and recover without the formation of a single drop of pus."

THE EARTH IS SOLID, NOT A MOLTEN GLOBE.

Mr. George F. Becher, of the United States Geological Survey, sums up his article on "The Interior of the Earth," as follows: "All the arguments which have not been shown to be inconclusive or false indicate that the earth presents a resistance to deformation about as great as if it were a solid steel ball, and that it actually is solid to, or nearly to, the center. The permanent deformations to which it has been subjected near the surface are enormous, and their amount is seldom appreciated by astronomers or physicists; but these deformations have been produced for the most part by the 'flow of solids,' and there is no known incompatibility between such distortions and the theory of a solid earth. The public may accept the theory of *Terra Firma* in peace, and those geologists who attempt to combat it can scarcely fail to lose their labor."

RAISE THE PAY OF OUR CONSULS.

The Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., contends that "our consuls should be trained for their positions, and pass an examination on such subjects as the laws regulating shipping, the commercial treaties existing between their own and other countries, the laws relating to intestates, on the consular regulations of the United States, and on such other subjects as relate to their duties. They should also be required to have a practical knowledge of French, or of the language of the country to which they are to be sent."

In order to secure men qualified to fill the position of consul intelligently, Mr. Adams holds that the salaries must be raised. He asks: "How can a man be expected to live at Para, in Brazil, under an equatorial sun, exposed to malarial and yellow fevers, and deprived almost entirely of all social intercourse, for \$1,500 a year? or, even worse, at Santos, where the town was decimated by yellow fever during the past year, the victims including the United States vice-consul? Yet the importance of the first position to our country can best be stated by the value of the exports to the United States, which amount annually to \$7,000,000, while the annual export of coffee alone from the second port to our country is \$25,000,000. These cases could be amplified, but they are sufficient to illustrate the present state of affairs."

THE NEGRO AS A MECHANIC.

Ex-Governor Lowry of Mississippi writes on the subject "The Negro as a Mechanic." He points out that there are obstacles in the way of the negro of the South learning a mechanical trade, chief of which are "the hostility of the white mechanics of the North against a negro mechanic" and "the hostility of the various mechanical trades to allowing more than an infinitesimal percentage of apprentices, even of the white race."

Mr. Lowry concludes that "with the removal of the obstacles to which reference has been made, there can be no question that the more intelligent young negroes in the Southern States can readily acquire in the various mechanical trades the skill necessary to make them expert workmen, as carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, painters, tanners, paper hangers, upholsterers and plasterers. The removal of these obstacles and the accomplishment of the purpose aimed at will undeniably redound to the benefit of both races, and will certainly elevate the negro and promote his happiness, prosperity and self-respect in a very remarkable degree."

THE ARENA.

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND'S conception of "The Future of Fiction," and Mr. B. O. Flower's editorial on the "Burning of the Negroes in the South" are reviewed elsewhere.

THE POPULAR INITIATIVE IN LEGISLATION.

A movement "which," the author says, "solves the great political problem: How to enable great masses of people to govern themselves directly," is explained by Mr. W. D. McCrackan in an article on the right of initiative recently introduced into the Swiss Federal Constitution. This provides that any body of fifty thousand voters may demand amendment, alteration or abolition of special articles of the constitution, and is thus the necessary corollary of the Referendum already existing, which requires the submission to the people for acceptance or rejection any laws framed by the representatives. The Initiative provides for the right of the people to suggest legislation, while the Referendum requires that all legislation be submitted to them for approval. "The one supplies the progressive element in the process of legislation, while the other acts as a critical, controlling check upon the adoption of laws. Taken together, the two institutions form the most perfect contrivance, so far devised by a free people, for the conduct of self-government." Mr. McCrackan remarks, by the way, that "the combination of the Initiative and Referendum is absolutely fatal to that political evil, the lobby. Bribery is too risky an investment when the people hold the deciding ballot."

THE SOCIAL QUAGMIRE.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. L., continues with the details of his scheme for the emancipation of the wage-workers by restoring them to small landholdings, whereby they shall become independent of the present oppressive conditions of labor. He says: "Give the industrial laborers free access to land—the primary source of all food and all wealth—in the form of cottage homesteads around all cities, towns and villages, by which they may be enabled to provide food for their families and to carry on such home industries as they may find convenient. Thus only will it be possible for them to enter into really 'free contracts' with capitalists; thus only can we get rid of the great army of the unemployed, and insure to the worker a much larger proportion of the product of his labor."

TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM IN NEW YORK.

Apropos, as it were, of Mr. Wallace's article, follows Eva McDonald Valesh's picture of the tenement house "quagmire" in New York City, the wretchedness of which the author conceives has been in no way bettered by "the questionable philanthropy of harboring the outcast Russian Jews." Various plans are proposed for amelioration, among which are the reconstruction of the tenement houses and the suppression of the sweating system by the boycotting of goods manufactured therein.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Mr. Chester A. Reed sees in "Compulsory Arbitration" a serious menace to individual liberty and a questionable extension of the prerogatives of government. The proper social spirit, and therefore desirable social conditions, will not be fostered by the policy of coercion: to have any real strength or permanency, social organization must be spontaneous; and "the attempt to legislate sympathy into employers will not only fail of its object, but, worse yet, will have a reactionary effect in diminishing the self-reliance and self-respect of the workman."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MADAME NOVIKOFF'S article upon "Russia, Rome and the Old Catholics" is dealt with elsewhere.

WHEN IS OBSTRUCTION NOT OBSTRUCTION?

Nine M.Ps. occupy the first twelve pages of the *New Review* in giving their definition of what they consider to be parliamentary obstruction. It does not come to much. Obstruction, according to Mr. Leonard Courtney, is an offense, the whole guilt of which consists in the motive. Obstruction is obstruction, not when it stops business, but when it stops business in order to express ill-will or obstinacy. It is not obstruction when the object of the obstructor is to improve the character of the action of the House by making it more deliberate or more in consonance with the opinion of the country. Mr. Redmond says that the new rules must be used as ruthlessly to pass the Home Rule bill as they were to carry the Coercion bill. What Mr. Redmond forgets is that the new rules are not efficacious against the House of Lords, and that to attempt to rush the bill through the House of Commons before half the clauses of it have been considered at all would supply the House of Lords with a ready-made and plausible excuse for throwing out the bill altogether.

M. RENAN ON THE OLD TESTAMENT.

"Israel's Deep Slumber" is the title of a characteristic article by M. Rénan. The deep slumber is the time from 400 B.C. to 200 B.C., during which period the genius of Judaism was asleep. The law absorbed the whole of the intellectual life of Israel. The Thora was like a game of patience to poor decrepit Israel; but it was the straitest waistcoat that ever throttled out human life. It rendered a fully developed life impossible. Nothing was apparent but priests and sacred ordinances. Intellect was in a state of complete decadence. Morality was no better. From this period date all the faults with which the modern Jews are reproached. The Jews were poor soldiers. The only races which have produced great armies are those which have believed in immortality. The Jew's only thought when he went into battle was how to save his life. While the law was thus strangling the life of Israel the prophets were preparing for its revival. For the time the law triumphs, but the time is coming when the dead will awake. "Jesus will make amends for Esdras, will hold aloft again the prophetic torch of Israel, will enchant humanity with the vision of His delightful Kingdom of God, will draw Greece herself to Him, and will win her fresh life under the Christian dispensation."

CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. MORLEY.

An anonymous study in character of Mr. John Morley contains very little that is new. Mr. Morley, like Mr. Lowe, joined Mr. Gladstone's Government with a feeling of distrust against his chief. In both cases distrust soon yielded to enthusiastic and unbounded admiration. Mr. Morley is no dreamy pedant. No one more enjoys a joke. This may perhaps explain the following statement of the writer: "Nobody who knows Mr. Morley can be surprised at the popularity he has won among the permanent Coercionists at Dublin Castle. It would be impossible for an archbishop or a resident magistrate, an Orange Tory or a Social Democrat, to resist the fascination of his manner and his talk. It is the same everywhere—in the House of Commons, in society, in the most casual intercourse—as in the privacy of his own home. He is universally irresistible, and the people who admire him the most are those

whose admiration is best worth having. Mr. Balfour has something of the same gift, and perhaps cultivates it with more care. Mr. Balfour, it is only justice to say, thoroughly appreciates his great antagonist, and his demeanor to Mr. Morley is a charming mixture of delicate urbanity with deferential courtesy."

JENNY LIND'S LOVE AFFAIR.

In an article entitled "People I Have Met," Mrs. Simpson gives a curious account of Jenny Lind's love affair with Claudius Harris. He was a young Indian officer, intensely Low Church, who attracted Jenny by his pure mind and personal goodness. He insisted that she should give up the stage and devote the rest of her life to atoning for her theatrical career. She left the stage when twenty-eight, and this step on her part is justified by Mrs. Simpson, because she was worn out by the strain of emotion resulting from the fidelity with which she threw herself into all her characters. This ill-assorted match was broken off under the following circumstances: "Mr. Harris had asked Jenny to insert in the settlements a promise that she would never act again. To this my father objected, and he also insisted that Jenny was to have uncontrolled power over her earnings. Mr. Harris said this was unscriptural, and the engagement was nearly broken off, but renewed in consequence of the despair Mr. Harris exhibited. He also terrified her by threats of torment here and hereafter if she broke her word, and, last of all, when in the joy of reconciliation she was singing to him, she turned round and saw that he had gone to sleep!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN another department we have made reviews of the articles upon the Pope and the Bible, M. Taine and M. Pobedonostseff.

This leaves very few articles to be noticed under this head. Mr. Henniker Heaton, writing on the Imperial Telegraph System, exposes the anomalies of the present system, and suggests the Zone system should be introduced: "In my opinion three cable zones should be instituted. In the first, which should include all Europe, the rate should be 1d. per word. In the second, which should include Egypt, India, Persia and Afghanistan, the charge should be 6d. a word. In the outer zone the charge should be 1s. per word for the present. With these three items in our tariff the cables would on the whole yield a far greater revenue than at present."

"After careful calculation, I should strongly recommend the establishment for the present of a tariff of 6d. a word to India and 1s. a word to Australia. If the Government acted promptly, this tariff might be in force soon after the beginning of next year."

Mr. Romanes discusses Mr. Herbert Spencer's paper on "Natural Selection." He concludes his article with the following observations: "Even if by means of their new theory of heredity, or otherwise, the Neo-Darwinians should ever be able to disprove the possibility of use-inheritance, I should be driven to adopt the belief of Asa Gray, Nägeli, Virchow, and not a few other naturalists—the belief, I mean, that there is in nature some hitherto unknown principle of adoptive modification, which is at present almost as unsuspected as was the principle of Natural Selection some half century ago."

Professor Max Muller has a sympathetic little article in support of spelling reform in France, and Mr. Andrew Seth writes on the "New Psychology and Automatism."

His paper is chiefly a review of Munsterberg's Introduction to the Study of Psychology.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed in another department the article on the Home Rule bill.

VERDI'S FALSTAFF.

Professor Villiers Stanford has the first place with a review and a critical estimate of Verdi's new opera "Falstaff." He regards this opera as his most powerful and most beautiful composition. The scene of the buck basket as manipulated by Verdi is so laughter-provoking, that at the first performance the music almost became inaudible, owing to the unrestrained mirth of the audience. The acts are so evenly balanced that hardly any act is better than the rest. The music is new in style, and strikingly fresh and original.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN POET.

Mr. Kernahan maintains that an American woman has at last arisen who is entitled to rank with Mrs. Barrett Browning and Miss Rossetti. This poet is Louise Chandler Moulton. Short as her poems are, Mr. Kernahan says they are full of music and of beauty of imagery and diction. One of their greatest charms is their simplicity and directness of feeling. He holds that her sonnets are among the best that America has yet produced. Her most serious artistic defect is a too frequent note of tender melancholy. The "mob of the dead" haunts her imagination, and her muse sits forever at the entrance to the tomb.

AGAINST MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, in an article entitled "Are Individually Acquired Characters Inherited?" maintains, in opposition to Herbert Spencer, that they are not. In this paper he essays to show that all the alleged facts and arguments are inconclusive, and that the balance of the evidence yet adduced is altogether in favor of such characters not being inherited. He says that Mr. Spencer's paper "affords a glaring example of taking the unessential in place of the essential, and drawing conclusions from a partial and altogether insufficient survey of the phenomena."

POLITICS AND PROGRESS IN SIAM.

Mr. George Curzon describes the result of his observations during his recent tour in the Siamese Empire. It is an interesting article, full of information, but like all Mr. Curzon's writings, more encyclopedic than brilliant. He says that the administration of the country is in the hands of a singularly able body of men, imbued with the ideas and learning of the West. Alone among the nations of the world the Kingdom of Siam is governed by young men; there is hardly a single Minister above the age of forty. There is another ground for hope, for in Siam the status of women, always one of the best indexes of civilization, is high: "Like their fellows in Annam, the Siamese women enjoy great freedom and influence. Being of a most mercantile and managing temperament, they become the self-constituted stewardesses, treasurers, and hucksters of the home, or shop or store. They may be seen by the hundred going to market, each seated alone in her own canoe with her wares spread out before her. The last King kept a body guard of Amazons, with red coats and trousers and small carbines; but the present sovereign has converted them into a species of interior palace police."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. PYX HAWES makes the following suggestion as to the elimination of the middleman by the local authorities in England: "In connection with each borough abattoir I should establish, under the control of the local authority, a farm-produce bureau, to which the neighboring farmers and graziers should voluntarily forward from time to time a detailed list of any fat stock or other marketable produce they desire to sell. The information so obtained could be printed and published. By this means farmers and others interested in the reports could gauge the local needs beforehand, and assist in regulating the supply. The local authority, upon a requisition from a majority of the ratepayers in any district under their control, should have powers to purchase and to kill fatted stock, and to open shops for the sale of such meat at a reasonable profit. They should have powers, also, to establish district bakeries for the sale of bread at a reasonable price. These powers would rarely be exercised, unless the inflation of the retail prices was extreme, and milder measures had proved futile."

WHAT THE MOHAMMEDANS WANT.

Rafîuddin Ahmad, writing on "England in Relation to Mohammedan States," thus states what he considers to be the duty of England toward the Mohammedans of the East: "One or other of the European nations that hold the keys of learning in their hands must be applied to. England, France, Russia, Italy; which? If it is not to be England, her own will be the fault. It is England's duty, and her interest, not to allow Russia or any other European nation to beguile the Mohammedans from their allegiance. She must exercise motherly supervision over them; she must adopt means for the diffusion of learning among them; she must patronize and foster their national institutions, and allow high military and civil honors to her Moslem children. She may rest assured, in that case, that she will always have the loyal support of a valorous and honest people."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster* this month is above the average. Mr. C. D. Farquharson, in an article entitled "Federation: the Policy of the Future," lays great stress upon the harm that has been done by the excess of militarism and protection. Another article of a similar character is Mr. J. Hall Richardson's paper in favor of utilizing the English post office for securing \$1.25 a week to every man who passes the age of sixty. His article concludes, "the organization is complete, the security is unimpeachable, only one thing is wanted—the money."

THE RELIGION OF AN EVOLUTIONIST.

There is a powerful although somewhat sombre article on the basis of religious belief. The writer, Miss Bodington, says: "Why may we not hope that the extraordinary, the unique instinct of religion, slowly evolved as it has been from the lowest fetish worship, may be the preparation for an existence of unimaginable glory in another world than ours? Faith may be beyond the grasp of those who will not relinquish the guidance of Reason. But Hope remains to tell us that the deathless instinct of religion bids us not despair, and that, 'beyond the veil, beyond the veil,' when this mortal shall have put on immortality, we may retain our self-consciousness, and become more fully cognizant of an Eternal All-Good, All-Loving, but *not all-powerful* Being, who has striven to draw us to Himself."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere the articles on Home Rule by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's latest Egyptian escapade.

THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

Mr. John Worth pleads for the preservation of the North American birds, which are at present being willfully and rapidly extirpated. He says that at a single roost of passage pigeons, extending from forty miles in length to three to ten in width, over three million pigeons were killed in the year 1878. Mr. Worth pleads for an act of Congress for the rigorous prevention of the bird slaughter now going on. His paper is full of extremely interesting descriptions of the loves and lives of American birds. The facts are taken from the Smithsonian Institution volume of the "Life Histories of North American Birds."

MR. COURTENEY'S BIMETALLIST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is one of the convinced bimetallists, writes on this interminable subject. He has a suggestion of his own, which he thinks is both good and practical: "Assuming that the existing market value of silver showed a ratio between it and gold of something between twenty-three and twenty-four to one, he would provide that the Mint should receive silver bullion and grant certificates therefor which should be legal tender at the ratio of twenty-five to one."

"Five years ago I joined with my friends in deprecating any attempt to establish an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. I have advanced with further experience and reflection to the belief that such an agreement is to be desired, and that it could be accomplished with the minimum of change and with great advantage to the empire and the world on the conditions I have suggested."

READING TO AND FOR WORKINGMEN.

There is a most interesting article by Mr. George R. Humphry on the reading of the working classes. He says the workingmen read solider books than clerks as a rule; and he gives a list of books taken out in three months at a factory library. In these three months one hundred and sixty solid books were issued, as against three hundred and fifty-two works of fiction. He makes the following suggestion as to the way in which we can help our neighbors in this matter: "Here is a field of labor open to all who have books. If you cannot spare them, set aside one evening a week, or one a month, to read to a class of workingmen. Some years ago I tried this in a tailor's shop, reading 'Macaulay's Essays,' commencing with 'Lord Clive' (which I read by request three times, each time to a larger audience). I have always looked back on this small effort with considerable pleasure. If you cannot do this, see that no spare book is wasted. Send it to some workingman or workmen's club. But if unable to do this yourself, enlist some school teacher, induce him, or her, to lend the book to the children under them, to take home to read. My experience is that a borrowed book is read more than one presented."

ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND MAKING.

Prince Krapotkin in his article upon recent science describes the progress which has been made in the making of artificial diamonds. It has already been proved that rubies of a good size can be manufactured, and it has been shown that little diamonds can be made out of purified sugar charcoal. A soft iron solution full of sugar char-

coal is plunged into molten iron at a temperature of 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit. The iron after being thus thoroughly saturated with carbon is then suddenly plunged into a pail of cold water until its surface has cooled to a dull red glow. The liquid iron in the interior solidifies under immense pressure. When it cools the iron is dissolved in hydrochloric acid. In the residue some real diamonds were discovered. Prince Krapotkin says that there is no doubt but that they were real diamonds. They are of the same density and crystalline structure as the genuine diamond. They are translucent, they scratch a ruby, and they can be consumed in oxygen at a temperature of 1890. The experiment is extremely interesting, and points to a time when diamonds will become worthless, as they will be produced as easily as beads.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Baron Rothschild concludes his papers on the financial causes of the French revolution. The present King of Sweden writes upon Charles the Twelfth, the Lion King of Sweden, and Lord Grimthorpe has a couple of pages entitled "Architecture or an Art of Nothing."

THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed at greater length Judge Joseph E. Gary's article on "The Chicago Anarchists of 1886."

There is an appropriate atmosphere of burgeoning spring in this April number, in which the article on "A Tree Museum," by M. C. Robbins, is the greatest factor. As this writer says, there are few of us who know that the Arnold Arboretum in Boston is the finest tree museum in the world. This interesting institution, founded in 1870 by a bequest from Mr. James Arnold, is now the property of Harvard University. "Lovely roses bloom here in glowing variety of color, but they are all single. Sweetbriars and other climbing roses mount to the tops of great poles prepared for them, and fling abroad their garlands, mating their sweetness with that of honeysuckles in myriad varieties, and with that of a thousand other blooms too numerous to chronicle. Up and down the rows upon rows one may journey, till one pauses for very weariness, leaving half unseen. It is so with the trees. One might take a day for the conifers, and then hardly be able to see them all. Each has its interest for the student, either for its home in some far land, of whose traditions it breathes, or for some singularity of growth that marks it from its fellows. Here all the cramping mistakes of the Old World have been avoided, and 'ample room and verge enough' have been left for the bravest oak to spread its giant arms abroad, and for the most majestic beech to furnish shade."

"All lands of the temperate zone pay tribute to this forest. Whatever will grow in New England here finds a home. Hardy bamboos from Japan, conifers from Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, English oaks, and French poplars, are to be found; but most of all are cherished the natives of America, for a home collection is the best of all."

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent is responsible for the successful carrying out of this delightful experiment in park making.

Mr. Thomas Janvier, who has been telling, through two numbers, of his journey to Southern France to the home of Mistral, describes thus the leader of the *Félibres*, the picturesque Provençal singer:

"What a noble-looking, poet-like poet he was! Over six feet high, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow,

elate in carriage, vigorous—with only his gray hair, and his nearly white mustache and imperial, to certify to his fifty years. In one respect his photographic portraits do him injustice. His face is haughty in repose, and this expression is emphasized by his commanding presence and resolute air. But no one ever thinks of Mistral as haughty who has seen him smile. It is as frank as his manner, this smile; all his face is lit up by the friendliness that is in his warm Provençal heart."

The *Félibres* are the poets and poetry lovers of the country who are devoting themselves to reviving and perpetuating the Provençal language of the troubadours.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle" have scarcely the interest which their announcement is likely to have created. As the Seer of Chelsea himself says in one of them:

"Seriously, I am a very talkative individual, as you may see, fond to excess of nonsense, and apt to occupy the sheet of my correspondence with *bletherings* which lead to no useful result. You must come hither to Moray street if you want to hear me talk sense. I desire you to prove whether I am not a philosopher, by actual inspection."

In a complaint of cities in general and of Edinburgh in particular, the philosopher continues in this same epistle:

"My paradise must lie many miles from any paved street—some green nook, it should be, in a far valley of the Highlands, by the clear and quiet waters, with smooth lawns around me, mountains in the distance, and the free sky overhead. Put a bright white cottage down in such a place, give me books and food and raiment and conveniences, with liberty to break the heads of all that come within a furlong of me (except some few select persons, to be hereafter specified) and then—should I be pleased? I know not—but if you hear of any such establishment, I beg you will give me notice."

One of the longer contributions of the number is entitled "The Arts Relating to Women," and describes the historical phases of dress, as influenced by art, which the Woman's Department of the Paris Exposition showed. The author, Octave Uzanne, is decidedly optimistic as to our present tendencies in matters of dress, and it is so rare to find any one who is willing to talk at all about it, and who is also willing to praise the work of our nineteenth century dressmakers, that we quote the passage:

"Modern fashions show this inquisitive and artistic spirit of our contemporaries; dress now seeks its best inspirations from art, and some of our fashions are only copies of old pictures. Every one is occupied with art for woman, all which can contribute to her grace, to the beauty of her figure and charm of her face, is studied with religious care. For the last ten years, old designs, old stuffs, antique laces, and old stitches, for which other countries were formerly famous, have come back into honor. Everywhere a woman chooses according to her own taste or the character of her physiognomy. In the same gathering may be seen a long coat of the time of the Regency beside a bolice laced like that of the Marguerite of Faust; a body copied from those of the Restoration, not far from a skirt falling straight like those of the First Empire. We live in the past, and at the same time are cosmopolitan."

The writer further affirms that our prevailing modes are governed by the best simplicity.

HARPER'S.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. Poultney Bigelow's article, "In the Barracks of the Czar," from Julian Ralph's, "The City of Brooklyn," and Ex-Senator Ingalls' on Kansas. Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson has a second chapter on "Washington Society," this one dealing with the inner circle of people who have gained time to think of the graces of living—a circle which has, like Topsy, "grewed," and that very recently. But a few years ago, the capital "relapsed into a village when Congress adjourned," as one of its women said. But a change came.

"Champagne and terrapin succeeded tea and crackers, while dancing took the place of conversation. The out-of-door life of communities that harbor millionaires was made part of a pageantry to which the capital had thus far been a stranger. Country clubs and hounds, aniseed bags and beagles, paper hunts and *al fresco* breakfasts—all these made the poor old picnic and its simple luncheons seek the deep shadows of a remote and somewhat impecunious past. Lingering and luxurious dinners made the 'card receptions' impracticable. In a word, the Washington society which is not official, which is part of that which fills the ballrooms and dining rooms of the great commercial cities, which is presented to the Queen and rides on the coaches from Paris to Versailles, which hunts at the Country Club and Cedarhurst, and occasionally in Genesee and in Kent, which knows what the set of the Prince—the only Prince—does at midnight, which gambles at Monaco, and yachts, and keeps stables, and bets, which makes of pleasure a vocation, and the care of its rents, and often of its mind, an avocation—that society does in Washington as nearly as it can what it does in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or at the various summer places to which it makes its way when the proper time comes. It is becoming a narrower and narrower circle, although, fortunately, no man within it has yet risen who can draw the line about it sharply, and who can number and name the people who properly belong to it."

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, writing on "The Progress of Art in New York," has many and strong words of praise for the Art Students' League and the National Academy of Design, and finds an imposing array of artists in all branches and *genres*, whom he describes as to their work and significance, with as much detail as their number will permit. He is exceedingly patriotic and optimistic in his subject, and urges that it is the duty of collectors to buy American works on their merits. He gives anecdotes to show that foreign pictures are now preferred simply because they are foreign, and secondly, he announces that we are no longer elementary in our art education, for our teachers and methods are eminently good and beyond a suspicion of crudity.

"The art schools of New York are fed from other art and museum schools throughout the United States, and ultimately get the pick of nearly all the best young men and women. The Empire City is already an art centre, very much alive and will continue to grow greater and more active. What is most needed now is a recognition of this fact and a vivid sense on the part of business men and connoisseurs that the best and most far-sighted thing they can do for themselves as well as for art, is to patronize American artists lavishly and sincerely, patriotically, yet with discrimination, and with an independent taste for what is good and genuine that should not lean upon foreign fashion."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE most noticeable article in the April *New England* is Prof. Arthur L. Perry's "Ten Plain Words on Protection." He attacks the protective system on two main grounds. He regards it as inherently illogical because whenever a tax is put on an importation, it, he says, kills a home industry—that industry which produced the export to pay for the taxed article. In the second place, he points to the fact that tariffs are not imposed by legislators of their own will, but are forced and wheedled and teased out of them by lobbyists and interested parties. Professor Perry says he has come to these conclusions, after forty years of study on the question, and after having started with strong prejudices in favor of protection.

Mrs. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar, writes on "Some Historical Aspects of Domestic Service," and finds that owing to the industrial and social revolutions that have taken place in the world it is impossible to hope that we can ever restore the conditions of household service to their old-fashioned status. She points out incidentally that women are no longer handicapped by immobility of labor in the case of domestic service.

"Industrial development has been carried so far that the problem has come to be how to make this form of labor not more mobile but more stable.

"One illustration of this is found in the fact that when nearly 700 domestic employes were recently asked how many of them had ever been engaged in any other occupation, twenty-seven per cent. replied they had. The mobility as to place of labor was even greater. It was found that sixty-eight per cent. of the number did not reside in their native State and country."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

WE quote elsewhere from the article by Albert F. Matthews on the question "Can Practical Newspaper Work be Taught in Colleges?"

One of the best contributions of the number is by E. J. Edwards, who gives "Reminiscences of James G. Blaine." He says: "Mr. Blaine was of two natures; free from restraint among his friends, it seemed at times as though he forgot that he was not a boy. An illustration of this occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York a few years ago. Mr. Blaine was there with some members of his family. A family friend who was a musician called, and she no sooner came into the parlor than Mr. Blaine with boyish spirits seized her, danced her to the piano and made her play selection after selection from one of the comic operas. He was a perfect kitten, as one who saw him afterward said, at that time. Men who knew him only as dignified, somewhat imperious and unyielding, would have been amazed had they seen him frolicking around that parlor and listening with delight to the operatic melodies. He was to have had an important meeting with politicians that evening, but instead of that he ran away with his family and their friend to a theatre where 'The Mascotte' was sung, and he sat concealed in a box, seemingly fascinated by the performance. He was passionately fond of music of all kinds. When the politicians found that he had overlooked an engagement and gone to a comic opera, some of them were angry."

Susan Lawrence tells some of the qualities of "Romance in London on Three Hundred a Year." She furnishes a room herself, cooks her own meals at an open charcoal grate, belongs to a comfortable club, sees and hears most that is worth seeing and hearing—all at a liv-

ing expenditure of \$4 per week, and a total disbursement of \$300 a year.

"When I keep this ghostly but vivid company I spend more money. Omnibuses and trams steal away one's pennies, and London is too vast to be pilgrimage-covered on foot entirely. I carry bread and fruits in my bag and buy a six-cent pot of tea wherever I may be. I have a wide acquaintance with economical and respectable restaurants, but as a rule I prefer to wait for my chop at home for seven cents to paying sixteen for it elsewhere. It is a rich, active, healthful, picturesque, shabby life. I prefer it to the teapot tempests of American villages, the desperate struggle for appearances of American city life."

THE ATLANTIC.

WE quote elsewhere from President E. Benjamin Andrews' article on "Money as an International Problem."

In Dr. E. E. Hale's very readable autobiographical reminiscences, which he has continued from "A New England Boyhood" into the present series, "My College Days," he gives a description of an old-time college commencement, a very formidable occasion, judged by our present standards: "In our day, about twenty-five of the graduating class spoke, and there were one or two addresses by speakers who represented the 'masters'—that is, those who took their second degree three years after they graduated. A 'master' might have fifteen minutes for his address, I believe. The three seniors who had 'orations'—that is, the highest scholars in the graduating class—had ten minutes. In order of rank, there followed dissertations, disquisitions, and, if anybody could write verse, a poem. A dissertation was eight minutes long, and a disquisition four. Of all this you were notified when you were appointed. Now, if the reader will imagine that, after every group of five parts, there was an interlude of music, and people got up and walked about, and those of us who could not stand it any longer went off, so that seats were changed, he will see that a good deal of time ebbed away before the different addresses and all the music were finished. Then came the distribution of degrees, very much according to the forms which are still in use. The whole function lasted six or seven hours even then."

To the choir of voices which have been lifted up to praise and lament Bishop Brooks, Mr. Alexander V. G. Allen adds his in this number of the *Atlantic*. He ascribes Phillips Brooks' most important work to his contributions to our spiritual psychology, and calls special attention, too, to his catholicity of sympathy:

"It was a characteristic mark of the power of Phillips Brooks as a preacher that he appealed with equal success to the educated and to the illiterate. It fell to his lot to minister to the cultivated and fashionable, for the most part, whether at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, Trinity Church, Boston, or the chapel of Harvard University. But if ever there was a man of whom, after his Divine Master, it might be said that the poor heard him gladly, it was he. In later years, more especially, he gave himself to them with all the resources at his disposal. He did not need to preach down to them, as the expression goes; he gave them the one truth which ran through all his teaching, the manner and the form unchanged; and the sermon which delighted a fastidious taste or illumined the specialist for his task was heard, with rapt attention by the man of no education."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE April *Lippincott's* is a "Columbian Number," and begins with a full-fledged novelette of which the discoverer is the hero—"Columbus in Love," by George Alfred Townsend. This puts Christopher in the most romantic light that has yet encompassed him, and furnishes him, when his great voyage is done, with a loving wife and all the live-happy-ever-afterwards accompaniments.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne being called on by the Editor to give his views of the exposition, titles his reply, "A Description of the Inexpressible," and makes a readable half-dozen pages of sketchy report. He thinks the fair is peculiarly lucky in its site.

"Following the wise advice of Major Handy, the first thing I did was to climb up as high as I could get on the top of the Administration Building—a gigantic dome, encrusted with gold, which soars aloft no matter how many hundred feet skyward, and from its breathless summit gives you a prospect over all the domain which you are hereafter to traverse and possess. Opposite you, as you face northward, is the broad horizon of the lake. Surely no Exposition was ever so fortunate in its site as this of 1893. There could be but one conceivable improvement, and that is, the water of the lake might be salt instead of fresh."

MUNSEY'S.

MARGARET FLEMING gives a brief sketch of Delsarte's life and work, and expounds his theory as to the correspondence of the emotions with the different poses and developments of the body. For instance, he makes such simple and modest organs as the legs express these varied and subtle sentiments:

"If the legs are wide apart, we know that the personality is commonplace, vulgar, or in a state of intoxication. If the feet are near together and point forward it indicates rusticity, unless the position is assumed, in which case it means servility, as in a soldier or a servant. If the weight is on the back leg, with both legs straight, it shows defiance. In an enthusiastic moment the weight will rest upon the advancing foot, the other leg free and straight.

"The attitudes of the legs and feet are as varied as the swift changes of the face, and betray the character as justly; but the arm and hand, being always in evidence, are the readier understood. Delsarte called the shoulder 'the thermometer of passion,' always expressing a state of sensibility. The face must determine the passion's source."

One is puzzled to think of the emotions which might be expressed by the prevailing style of multipedal dancer.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, publisher and editor of the magazine, writes on Thomas Brackett Reed, Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. The writer told a story of Reed's early history to illustrate his characteristic obstinacy.

"It seems that on one occasion, when he was a young lawyer in Portland, he had been engaged on an important case. The verdict went against his client. The opposing counsel, in passing from the bar, smiled patronizingly upon Reed, and as he went by the court stenographer smoothed down the man's hair, ruffled in a nervous struggle to keep pace with the young lawyer's rapid tongue. Reed instantly arose, and stretching himself to his great height, walked boldly over to the stenographer and rubbed his hair back into its former position, looking down upon his opponent with a contemptuous smile."

Mr. Munsey credits the late Speaker with too much straightforwardness and independence for his success as a practical politician.

THE LITERARY NORTHWEST.

THIS enterprising magazine improves visibly this month; probably its most valuable article is that by Albert Schneider, M.D., on "The Cholera Outlook in 1893." He reviews the chances for a visitation and urges that we take immediate precautionary steps.

"In every city of the United States there should be an efficient board of health with full police authority. This board of health should look after the water supply, sewage, street and ally cleaning, wells, cisterns, private and public dwellings, especially second-hand shops, cheap restaurants and hotels, all sorts of drainage, all manner of traffic—in fact, everything relating to the sanitation of that city or community. They should have at their disposal all the necessary means for thorough disinfection, isolation or destruction of everything they thought necessary. This board of health must consist of energetic, intelligent physicians, with, as before stated, full police authority. This should be done *now* and not after the cholera has made its appearance.

"The cities that are especially liable to be attacked by cholera are those along the Atlantic Coast, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. If it is kept out of those places not much trouble need be feared. Let it once set foot in Chicago and it is impossible even to realize the terrible results."

A hearty tribute is paid to the work of the late William Swinton, by Mary J. Reid, who writes under the title, "Our Dead Historian."

"We think it is not too early to forecast his position as a historian of the Civil War. His scientific knowledge of military tactics, his presence in the lines and upon fields during many of the most important campaigns and battles, his personal acquaintance with most of the eminent Federal and Confederate generals, his non-partisan view, his profound knowledge of ancient and modern history, his excellent literary style—joined to a powerful gift of characterization, a brevity of statement, the art of correctly drawing and shading a historical picture—will make his three volumes, one hundred years hence, the most invaluable contemporary record of the war."

THE CALIFORNIAN.

THE April *Californian* is blazoned forth as a Hawaiian number and devotes many pages to a discussion of the history and peculiarities of the small islands that are calling to themselves such a disproportionate amount of attention. The star feature of this symposium is a fragment or two from the pen of the late King Kalakaua. James O'Meara, writing on "The History of Hawaii on Annexation," gives some statistics that well sum up the intrinsic importance of Hawaii.

"The public revenue of Hawaii has advanced from below \$200,000 a year to nearly \$3,000,000; the public expenditures from \$50,000 to above \$3,500,000 a year; the domestic exports from \$300,000 to \$14,000,000; the foreign imports from about \$1,250,000 to \$6,000,000; and a public debt of nearly \$4,000,000 marks the contrast to 1854, when there was no public debt. In 1854 the sugar product was only about 1,000,000 pounds a year, and other products barely supplied the wants of the inhabitants. Sugar is now the chief staple of export, and the average yearly product is in tens of thousands of tons. In 1854, the total population of 80,000 comprised 70,000 Kanakas and 10,000 foreigners, the latter of whom were chiefly Americans and subjects of Great Britain. The native population now is less than 35,000, and in the aggregate of not above

80,000 inhabitants about three-fourths are from the United States and British Isles; the remainder are Chinese and Japanese—the chief laborers of the Islands.

It is interesting to hear the estimate of Whitman, which is timed to strike the first anniversary of his death, from a singer who has the lyrical gift forbidden "Old Walt" so unmistakably as John Vance Cheney. Says he:

"Great poetry! Walt's writings are, rather, rude and mutilated reverberations of it, or, better still, bawlings of the half-savage in the twilight primeval. Poetry must be, at least, something better than prose; and 'Leaves of Grass,' in point of form—that is, for one-half of poesy—falls behind the country-newspaper prose of 'current America.'

"The critics—who, by the bye, make us feel every inch of the way that they know they are not letting well enough alone—would have us see that Walt's articulation is characterized by freedom and ease; whereas it is only too plain an illustration of hopping with the stiffest shackles of mannerism."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

IN the April number President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford prints an article on his favorite subject of "Science and the Colleges." While he hastens to affirm that "Scientific men have no interest in the depreciation of literary or classical training," he rejoices in the great influx of the scientific spirit in the colleges which has come in the last generation.

"The men of science twenty-five years ago the college repelled rather than aided. I know a well-known naturalist who twenty years ago was dropped from the rolls of one of our State universities; not because he was idle or vicious or inattentive, but because he spent too much of his time studying birds, and did not keep up with his classmates in some of the conventional requirements in mathematics or Latin. The college had no use for bird knowledge; but it came out strong on irregular verbs. And so, like hundreds of others, this man went away and carried on his own studies in his own fashion. And others similarly situated, with aspirations in science or literature, history or engineering, went away or stayed away, and grew up untouched by the higher education of their times. The elective system provides for such as these."

M. Fernand Legrange argues for "Free Play in Physical Education." He wants children—and grown people too—to play rather than to swing dumbbells and Indian clubs, and shows that there is no basis for the objection, often made to plays, that their facility itself proves they do not require a great expenditure of muscular force, and are not, consequently, serious exercises.

"The pre-eminently recreative exercise is play. This natural gymnastics brings with it an attraction that animates the most indifferent and gives inspiration to the most phlegmatic. And what a contrast there is between pupils exercising in play and those upon whom a systematic gymnastics is imposed—between English school children, for example, and French! In France, to everybody's sorrow, the children seem to have a horror of motion. Left to themselves, as soon as they are out of the schoolroom, they walk along slowly in couples or gather in groups in the corners of the yard; and they pass the time in chatting, in 'philosophizing.' Gymnastics is obligatory, it is true, on some days and at certain hours; but a witness of the lesson will be struck with observing that hardly four or five pupils out of thirty execute their exercises conscientiously. The others present themselves in their turn, but hardly outline the

movement. The professor incites them, urges them; and they go back to their places after having made an imitation of an effort. In the English colleges no regulation makes exercise obligatory, and every one is free to dispense with it or engage in it at will. But all give themselves up to it with incredible ardor. Weak and strong, young pupils or students twenty years old, all show an equal passion for those plays in the open air, now neglected in France, for which gymnastics has been so unfortunately substituted."

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES.

THE *Geographical Journal* is very strong in maps. There are maps illustrating parts of Sarawak, the River Jub on the East Coast of Africa, and the Katanga District. The papers describe a journey up the Baram River to the Highlands of Borneo, a journey through Somaliland, and an account of the recent exploration of the South East Congo Basin.

A GIGANTIC MAP OF THE WORLD.

There is a map illustrating the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee. But one of the most interesting papers is that which describes what it would cost to construct a map of the world on the scale of one to a million, or of about sixteen miles to the inch. At present Europe is nearly all mapped out on the scale of three and a quarter miles to the inch, and the time is drawing near when even the least surveyed parts of the world will be mapped out at the scale of one to a million. A complete map of the world on this scale would cover an area of 2127 square feet. It would be printed on about 800 sheets. It is interesting to notice that the British Empire would require 220 sheets, or more than a quarter of all those necessary to cover the world. Russia comes next with 192, then the United States as a bad third with only 65. The production of such a map would entail a cost of about \$500,000.

ARE THE MALAGASY CHRISTIANIZED?

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* has a very interesting paper, which was read by the French Consul at Edinburgh, on Madagascar. He says that the Malagasy believe that the soul can be spirited from the body twelve to fifteen months before death. When any one falls ill he fears that his soul has been lost, and he goes to a sorcerer, who sets to work to find the missing soul and compel it to re-enter its former habitation. One-half of the population of Madagascar are heathens. The French Consul declares that the missionaries have done some good, but: "The great mass of the people have remained faithful to the social and idolatrous traditions of the good old times of Ranavalona I. A woman will go to the temple or to mass in the morning and in the afternoon will prepare the poison with which to kill her rival. She will pray to God for success in her crime. A man dies, having been a Christian from his birth. After the funeral rites at the temple on the church his friends and relatives will carry away the body to bury it in the land of his ancestors with all the Pagan rites."

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* is decidedly above the average. It opens with three papers on Burmah, which are in sympathy with the Burmans and calculated to promote a more sympathetic understanding of those who are constantly accused of dacoity. We notice elsewhere the articles on "Amir Abdurrahman and the Press," and "The Plea for the Evacuation of Egypt."

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Greeley on Lincoln. With Mr. Greeley's Letters to Charles A. Dana and a Lady Friend. Edited by Joel Benton. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Benton deserves the thanks of every newspaper man in the country for this charming little volume, which throws light upon the personal characteristics and the working methods of the greatest of American journalists. It is well to have Mr. Greeley's lecture on Lincoln reproduced in this convenient form, but the priceless part of this book is the collection of letters from Mr. Greeley to Mr. Charles A. Dana. Mr. Dana was at that time managing editor of the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley being editor-in-chief, and the letters were written on occasions when Mr. Greeley was absent from the office, usually at Washington. They have to do both with politics and with the administration of the *Tribune*. Every newspaper man will find them infinitely amusing, and many other readers will enjoy them as well.

The American Commonwealth. By James Bryce. Third edition, revised. 2 vols. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 741. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The brilliant and unqualified success of Professor James Bryce's "American Commonwealth" led the author almost at once to the determination to prepare a thoroughly revised and slightly enlarged edition, which should bring many of the topics discussed down to a date several years later than was possible in the early editions, which should correct some of the errors inevitable in a work dealing with a myriad of details, and which should give amplification to some topics. The first volume of the new edition is now in hand. This volume deals with the National government and the State governments. It will be in the second volume that one may expect to find the more important variations from the first edition, and to find some new or materially enlarged chapters. The present volume, it may be remarked, includes in its discussion of State constitutions the new organic laws of the last six States admitted to the Union under the Harrison administration, and illustrates in various similar ways the thoroughness and industry which the distinguished author has brought to his task. In view of his arduous parliamentary duties, Mr. Bryce's careful revision of this extensive work is a very remarkable example of fidelity to the minutiae of a great undertaking.

The Russian Famine of 1891 and 1892. By W. C. Edgar. Paper, 8vo, pp. 74. Minneapolis: Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company. 50 cents.

It is just a year and a quarter since the columns of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* contained an article under the title "Help for the Russian Starvelings; the 'Northwestern Miller's' Flour Cargo." Mr. W. C. Edgar, Editor of the *Miller*, originated and was identified with that great philanthropic project from its inception until the good steamship *Missouri* returned to her Atlantic harbor. He has written a brief history of the whole episode. This account is as intensely interesting as it is modest and scrupulously faithful to facts. The events prior to the trip of the *Missouri*, that trip itself, the keen-eyed observation of Mr. Edgar in the portions of Russia afflicted by the double curse of famine and typhus, compose a record of international and permanent importance; solid, and yet more fascinating to a healthy, mature mind than any romance. Mr. Edgar went to Russia upon a special errand, and he has resolutely and wisely refused to encumber his chronicle with religious or political matter. It is noticeable that he returned with a keener sense of the good, the human elements of the empire's population, though perhaps with no less perception of the Russian problem. The illustrations of this little book are numerous and excellent, and include a map of the famine regions, portraits, etc. In an appendix, which contains a final report of the assistance given, we find that the committees of which Mr. Edgar was chief, expended a total of more than \$26,000, and that more than twenty States and Territories of the Union contributed.

The Memoirs of Baron de Marbot. From the French by Arthur John Butler. 12mo, pp. 704. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

We are fortunate in having so excellent a translation of the famous memoirs of Baron de Marbot as Mr. Arthur John

Butler has made for the Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The fourth edition is now upon the market. No one can well study the life and times of Napoleon without the aid of the sidelights which Gen. Marbot throws upon the whole period of the Napoleonic wars up to 1814. It is not often that a great work in a foreign language is so intelligently reproduced. The translator was compelled to condense materially at points, but he has done it with much discretion.

The Negro in the District of Columbia. By Edward Ingle, A.B. Paper, 8vo, pp. 110. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

The latest issue in the Johns Hopkins Historical and Political Science Studies is entitled "The Negro in this District of Columbia," and its author is Mr. Edward Ingle, who is a graduate of that university, and who has given much time and attention both to the historical and to the present and practical conditions of social and economic life in Maryland and that general region. This study will take its place beside that of Dr. Brackett and several other useful monographs which have appeared or are known to be forthcoming from the Johns Hopkins Press.

Socialism and the American Spirit. By Nicholas Paine Gilman. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, whose valuable work upon profit sharing has been so widely read, has now given us a volume which contains to a large extent the social and economic philosophy which underlies his advocacy of profit-sharing as a mode of industrial peace and as a means of social progress. Mr. Gilman's discrimination between the European idea of the socialistic state and the American spirit of individualism which nevertheless welcomes united action for certain given ends, is both ingenious, and as it seems to us, well considered and true.

American Marine: The shipping Question in History and Politics. By William W. Bates. Octavo, pp. 493. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

Mr. W. W. Bates has been connected with American shipping and American shipping interests for fifty years, and is at once an expert and an enthusiast. His ardor for the upbuilding of our American maritime interests will put him into sympathetic touch with a large proportion of his readers. He has given us a book which discusses navigation laws, and the policies that the United States Government has pursued toward the shipping interest, and which deals in detail with such questions as the durability of British and American-built ships, the marine insurance question, and many matters technical in their character but of essential bearing upon the general theme. Mr. Bates is a believer in the policy of protection, as applied to the upbuilding of our ocean-carrying interests and our shipbuilding industry.

Personal Reminiscences, 1840-1890. Including some not hitherto published of Lincoln and the War. By L. E. Chittenden. Octavo, pp. 443. New York. Richmond, Croscup & Co. \$2.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, who has given us one good book in his "Recollections of President Lincoln," now gives us another in his personal reminiscences, covering the period from 1840 to 1890. The book is not consecutive, but contains a series of chapters practically complete in themselves, many of them possessing very great interest, all of them having an air of perfect candor, and some of them possessing true historical value. They have to do with political parties and episodes, with many Vermont concerns, with school teaching, duck shooting, hypnotism, birds, books and various miscellaneous matters. The last portion of the book is devoted to a study of the character and career of Lincoln. It was, in our opinion, a mistake of judgment on Mr. Chittenden's part to bind this essay on Lincoln into the volume of personal reminiscences. It should have been given to the public in a separate form.

Life and Labor of the People in London. Edited by Charles Booth. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr Charles Booth, the distinguished investigator of the

social and economic condition of the people of the English metropolis, now presents us with the fourth volume of his great work on the "Life and Labor of the People in London." This volume is devoted to the "Trades of East London," and most of it has been written by Mr. Booth's colleagues and assistants in his investigation. The introduction, however, is by Mr. Booth, as is the final chapter on the sweating system. Beatrice Potter contributes the chapter on the dock laborers, and the one on the tailoring trade; David F. Schloss writes of the organization and method of the boot-making trade; Mr. Booth himself presents a comparison between the conditions in the tailoring and boot-making trades of East London and West London, with the assistance of Mr. James Macdonald and Clara E. Collet. The furniture trade in East London is described by Ernest Aves, the tobacco workers by Stephen N. Fox, silk manufacture by Jesse Argyle, and women's work in general by Clara E. Collet. It is unnecessary to add that these industrial studies are based upon the most exhaustive statistical inquiries, and upon house-to-house and shop-to-shop study of actual conditions.

The People's Money. By W. L. Trenholm. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

There are whole shelves full of books extant upon the science of money, some of them professedly A B C books, and some of them ambitiously elaborate. There is, however, a place and a market for Mr. Trenholm's new volume, "The People's Money," which is a clear, straightforward, untechnical explanation of the origin and nature of money, the part it plays in the business life of our day, and the principles which underlie all the current discussions about coinage and various forms of paper money. The average intelligent citizen will find Mr. Trenholm's book a treasure. As comptroller of the currency the author had exceptional opportunities for making a practical study of monetary problems.

The History and Theory of Money. By Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 426. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Students of the subject of money, and, even more than students, the practical business men who feel some inclination to read upon this vital question, will find Dr. Sidney Sherwood's book a valuable addition to the economic library. Dr. Sherwood, who is now connected with the Department of Political Economy of the Johns Hopkins University, was invited last year by Professor James, of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, to deliver a course of twelve university-extension lectures in Philadelphia, arranged especially for bankers and those connected with monetary and financial institutions. The course was opened with much prestige, and a number of distinguished men made brief addresses at the opening session. Interesting discussions also followed each one of Dr. Sherwood's lectures. The entire proceedings, including discussions, were taken down by stenographers, and the present volume is made up of the material thus gathered. The lectures covered a broad range, dealing with historical aspects of coinage, gold and silver production, substitutes for metal money, the place of banks in the money system, history of American currency, history of monetary theories, bimetalism and the silver question, and the other practical and present-day problems around which controversial discussion rages.

The Silver Situation in the United States. By F. W. Taussig. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

When Professor Taussig, of Harvard, contributed to the publications of the American Economic Association some fifteen months ago his monograph upon the silver situation in the United States, the work was duly and emphatically commended to the attention of the readers of this department of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The copies printed by the Economic Association were soon exhausted, and Professor Taussig has now rewritten and enlarged the book. It is, we are glad to announce, made accessible to the general public in the Messrs Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series. Professor Taussig has given us a very scholarly, but not a technical or abstruse book. It is fair-minded, and it has a very marked timeliness.

People's Banks: A Record of Social and Economic Success. By Henry W. Wolff. Octavo, pp. 277. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

There was manifest need of just such a book as Mr. Henry W. Wolff has given us in this account of what has been accomplished by the different kinds of people's banks and credit associations of Europe. The book treats of the subject from both economic and the social point of view, and is in the nature of propaganda for the general idea of popular credit co-operation. It describes the credit associations of Schulze-Delitzsch and the Raiffesen loan banks of Germany, the

people's banks of Italy, co-operative credit in Switzerland and France, and various similar movements and experiments in all parts of Europe. The advocates of our American building and loan associations, and of various forms of savings banks, will find this book a mine of valuable information.

The Roman Catholic Question. By Lyman Abbott. Paper, 12mo, pp. 22. New York: Christian Union Company. 10 cents.

Dr. Lyman Abbott believes that a reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics upon the school question in this country is not an impossible task, and he has shown on more than one occasion a willingness to meet the reasonable and American element of the Catholic church fully half way. This sermon, preached from Plymouth pulpit and published in pamphlet form, deserves very wide circulation. Even if nothing else were accomplished there is much of good to be gained by the tone and spirit of Dr. Abbott's discussion.

The Last Voyages of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea, as Related by Himself and His Companions. By Charles Paul MacKie. 12mo, pp. 518. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. MacKie's purpose has been to relate in a plain, narrative style the career of Columbus from the great discovery until his death. While his aim is that of an impartial historian, the result of his study is a more favorable view of the character and insight of the great Admiral than is popular with a certain group of historical critics at present. The author bases his work entirely upon materials left by Columbus himself and his associates, and he has made his own translations from the originals. The general reader will find in these pages a first-hand, straightforward presentation of Columbus's work in colonizing the New World, of his great influence on later exploration, and of his unmerited and pitiable downfall.

The City-State of the Greeks and Romans. A Survey Introductory to the Study of Ancient History. By W. Warde Fowler, M.A. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

"The City-State" is an expansion of a series of lectures given for several years by the author to students at Oxford University. It is a general survey of the political life of the two great classical peoples, written in a spirit of broad and intelligent historical study. The educational value of the book to beginners in its field is considerable, and Mr. Fowler has the great advantage of a lucid, attractive style.

Tenting on the Plains; or, General Custer in Kansas and Texas. By Elizabeth B. Custer. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Custer's record of her brave husband's career in Kansas and Texas is now issued in a form befitting the popular purse. This edition is from new plates, with an attractive cover, and presents an excellent appearance. All the illustrations of the expensive edition are included. The experiences of General Custer which make up this interesting account occurred during the two or three years immediately after the close of the civil war.

The Political Value of History. By W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D., D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 57. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

In substance this thin volume reproduces a presidential address which the philosophical historian Doctor Lecky delivered before a Birmingham audience. It treats simply and ably of the bearing of historical study upon practical political wisdom.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND OF ART.

The Victorian Age of English Literature. By Mrs. Oliphant. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 647. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$3.

Mrs. Oliphant's definition of literature is a pretty broad one. She prefers to consider it from the biographical and national view rather than from the purely artistic one. In these two volumes, which make delightful if a little gossipy reading, she has given considerable space to the critics, journalists, scientific, theological and philosophical writers of the Victorian age. The author's aim has been to include all the names in these various fields which are of historical importance. The volumes give an excellent bird's-eye view of this period, which lies too near our day to allow a final criticism.

Familiar Talks on English Literature. By Abby Sage Richardson. 12mo, pp. 433. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

This is a new edition, revised, of Miss Richardson's manual of English literature from the English Conquest to the death of Walter Scott, which has been before the public for some ten years. These talks make no pretensions to a philosophic treatment or critical depth, but they attain their purpose well—"to create a desire on the part of those who read, to know the best works of our best authors." Miss Richardson is undoubtedly wise in excluding for the most part biographical facts.

A Short History of English Literature for Young People. By Miss E. S. Kirkland. 12mo, pp. 398. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Kirkland is author of "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," etc. The present volume is intended to be a companion for her "Short History of France" and "Short History of England," and the writer suggests that it might have appropriately been called "an attempt to introduce young people to the study of literature." Wisely avoiding unimportant details and choosing carefully her materials, Miss Kirkland has written a very interesting account of English literature from Caedmon to Tennyson. There are eleven illustrations of Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Scott, etc.

Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern. By Elizabeth B. Reed. 12mo, pp. 434. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$2.50.

One of the most scholarly productions of the season is this work from the pen of Elizabeth B. Reed, who has an international reputation as an Orientalist. The results of her years of research in the fields of Hindu and Persian literature appear in the present volume and in the earlier "Hindu Literature." Miss Reed is, we believe, the only American woman who has the honor to hold full membership in the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She traces with a most able hand the development of the literature of Persia from the earliest times until it was practically extinguished by priestly and political oppression. Analyses of many of the greater literary monuments are given, together with translations of copious extracts therefrom. As frontispiece, an elegant *fac-simile* of a portion of the title-page of an illuminated text is given, and through the courtesy of Prof. Max Müller the book contains also a *fac-simile* of a portion of the oldest Zend manuscript. The publishers, S. C. Griggs & Co., are to be congratulated upon those features of this noteworthy book with which they have been mainly concerned.

The Gods of Olympus; or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Edited by Katherine A. Raleigh. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

The basis for this volume on classic mythology is the twentieth edition of the work of Doctor Petiscus. Large alterations and additions have been made, however, by the translator and editor, Katherine A. Raleigh. Passages from English writers have been substituted for those from German poets, several new illustrations have been added and abundant reference upon the main topics treated. Although primarily intended for beginners in its interesting field, the book will be very valuable to more advanced students of classical art and literature. The material features of the work are most excellent.

The Evolution of Decorative Art. By Henry Balfour, M. A., F. Z. S. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Balfour is curator of the ethnographical department of the Oxford University Museum, and has had resource to abundant materials. His essay is an inductive study of the earliest forms and changes of decorative art. He draws his examples from the primitive living races, and reasons, therefore, from the known to the unknown. The general reader who is intelligently interested in the origin of art will find this a most readable little treatise. Numerous illustrations accompany the text.

Recollections of Middle Life. By Francisque Sarcey. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

For just about a generation M. Francisque Sarcey has been a prominent member of the journalistic and dramatic life of Paris. His varied career has also embraced the work of the teacher and lecturer. The present volume, which Mr. Edward Carey, of the New York Times, has translated, is a sequel to a volume M. Sarcey wrote in 1885 under the title

"Souvenirs de Jeunesse." These pages glow with the wit and observation of a strong, frank, attractive personality, and offer a better insight into the literary France of our day and days just past than more formal and less readable ones. As a frontispiece a portrait of the genial and hard-working critic is given.

CRITICISM, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Novel; What It Is. By F. Marion Crawford. 32mo, pp. 108. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The two very notable articles which the cosmopolitan novelist recently contributed to the *Forum* have been very prettily bound in book form by Mr. Crawford's publishers. An excellent portrait is added. The author's exposition of his art is to the last degree interesting and timely.

Excursions in Criticism: Being Some Prose Recreations of a Rhymer. By William Watson, 12mo, pp. 166. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

These "prose recreations of a rhymer," gathered into this volume and dedicated to George Meredith, have appeared in various periodicals. They are all short, and being upon topics of great contemporary interest in criticism, are eminently readable in themselves. Mr. Watson's criticism in general shows the same sane and poised quality as his poetry. The reader feels that he is hearing one who can speak with authority and who speaks from his whole personality. To most of our readers the chapters most attractive may perhaps be those upon "Lowell as a Critic," "Ibsen's Prose Dramas," and "Mr. Hardy's Tess."

The Drama: Addresses by Henry Irving. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

No art has risen more rapidly and steadily in favor with the conservative, studious classes during the past few decades than that of the actor. It is significant that each of these four addresses of a lover and master of the stage was delivered before a distinctly educational body; one at Harvard, two at Edinburgh and one at Oxford. Mr. Irving has upon each occasion chosen subjects most intimately connected with his own profession, and treated them not only with dignity and insight, but with a language which gives them high rank as literature.

The Choice of Books: By Frederic Harrison. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Those who are desirous of having a choice guide and incentive to truly valuable reading at hand can make no mistake in choosing "The Choice of Books." Mr. Harrison has a "mission"—if one can use that abused word—in these days of indiscriminate and self-indulgent reading. He reminds us once more that the perusal of books is a part of life and ought to be under the domination of rational and elevated purpose.

Through Colonial Doorways. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 12mo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

Our revolutionary forefathers are traditionally supposed to have led a rather stern and struggling existence. Miss Wharton's genial pen introduces us to the lighter, more social side of their life. She tells us how they told good stories, how they loved and how they danced. The only fault we have to find with these very enjoyable papers is that they so soon come to an end. The author's style is a cheery and inviting one, and the publishers have adapted the external appearance of the book thereto. The frontispiece is a charming bit of an old colonial doorway.

Observations of a Musician. By Louis Lombard. Paper, 16mo, pp. 114. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the author.

Louis Lombard is at the head of the Utica (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music. His brief essays upon varied topics in the musical domain are most intelligent, pointed and up to date.

Our Cycling Tour in England. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 12mo, pp. 315. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, proved sometime ago that he could write delightfully of his experiences in canoeing upon the "Historic Waterways" of the Badger State. In this present journal of vacation rambling in the Motherland he has been equally successful. It is a quiet record, full of a genuine love for nature and humanity, and brimful of that personal anecdote which is the chief charm of such out-door books as this. The half-dozen illustrations are excellent, as well as the little cuts used as chapter headings.

How to Know the Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This delightful and timely book will at once attract the attention of those who love our wild flowers in their haunts, and who wish to identify them without a labored scientific analysis. Taking a suggestion from John Burroughs the authors have grouped according to the color of the flowers. The order of the seasons is also observed. A large number of descriptions is given and with each plant are given its English, scientific and family name. Technical matter is avoided as far as possible and the illustrations are well chosen. The book will prove a handbook companionable as well as reliable. It is so strongly bound that it may be used in the woods without fear of injury.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Second Book of Verse. By Eugene Field. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Eugene Field requires no introduction to our readers. His "Second Book of Verse" contains all the humor, pathos, mavelous metrical effects and sly wit for which earlier volumes have prepared us. A considerable number of the pieces in this book are the outgrowth of a European trip, but the tone is American throughout. Personally, we enjoy Mr. Field best when he sings of child life and when he employs the ringing ballad metre.

The Shadows of the Lake. By Frank Leyton. Fourth edition. 16mo, pp. 149. New York: Longmans, Greene & Co. \$1.25.

The fact that this is a fourth edition of this little volume of English poems makes it unnecessary to speak of its popularity. To us Mr. Leyton's muse seems a rather moody and rather melancholy creature. These pages are certainly poetic, however; the work of a thinker and a dreamer, with many musical lines and admirable ideas. The sombre side of life is certainly a legitimate field for the poet, and many people prefer the shadows of the "metaphysical cloud" to the sunshine of humor. But it would be unjust to Mr. Leyton to give the impression that all of his verse is tinged with sadness. There is a reminiscence of Blake in this later poet's work.

The Eloping Angels: A Caprice. By William Watson. 16mo, pp. 29. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The English poet calls this brief production a caprice; but a true and delicate moral lies beneath the levity, as Mr. Watson indicates in his dedication to Grant Allen. The poem treats of two angels who prefer the love upon earth to the somewhat extenuated love of Paradise. It is most artistically printed and bound.

The Poetical Works of John Dryden. With Memoir, Notes, Index, Etc. 12mo, pp. 607. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.50.

This edition of Dryden's poems is a practically complete one for the ordinary student. It contains "all of his original poems, songs and lyrics from plays not hitherto reprinted; his translation from Theocritus, Horace and Homer; and selections from those from Lucretius and Ovid." The text has been carefully compared with that of previous editions, and the original titles and mottoes are retained. Short notes precede the main division of the poetry. The volume is strongly and neatly bound, and the type, though necessarily fine, is perfectly clear.

Ideala: A Romance of Idealism. By Charles Grissen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 172. San Francisco: San Francisco News Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Grissen's romance of idealism is so uneven in quality it can hardly be spoken of as a whole. It has in places a very evident poetic imagination and is generally metrically smooth. There are passages of true lyrical effect, and the idea of the whole poem is a high one.

Dream of the Ages: A Poem of Columbia. By Kate Brownlee Sherwood. Quarto, pp. 81. Washington, D. C.: *The National Tribune*.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood has heretofore given proof of excellent lyrical power and of a peculiar felicity in writing poems of patriotism. The "Dream of the Ages" is a poetic outline of American history, written in several metres and with many illustrations, including a portrait of the author. It is well worth reading at this particular time. The cover is attractive in blue and gold.

The Plutocrat: A Drama in Five Acts. By Otto Frederick Schupphaus. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

This drama cannot be called literature, nor can it be of much value to the student of sociology. Nevertheless it is in its way a mite toward the solution of the great labor and capital question, and will doubtless find many readers.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Phillips Brooks' Addresses. With Introduction by Rev. Julius H. Ward. 16mo, pp. 174. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

This little volume is daintily bound and contains an admirable etched portrait of the great preacher by W. H. W. Bicknell. The six addresses upon various occasions are entitled: "The Beauty of a Life of Service," "Thought and Action," "The Duty of the Christian Business Man," "True Liberty," "The Christ in Whom Christians Believe," and "Abraham Lincoln." A brief introduction is written by Rev. Julius H. Ward.

Sermons Preached in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. By George William Douglas, S. T. D. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph. \$1.50.

These brief sermons are all marked by manliness and sympathy. Though printed primarily at the request of the preacher's Protestant Episcopal parish, they have that depth of humanity and clear, straightforward style which makes them worthy of a wide reading public.

Primary Convictions. By William Alexander, D.D., Columbia College Lectures. Octavo, pp. 338. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The larger number of these discussions were originally given as "Columbia College Lectures on Subjects Connected with Evidence of Christianity" in 1892. Bishop Alexander has treated with scholarly conservatism and Christian Faith the religious convictions which find utterance in the Nicene and Apostles' Creeds, with which his thinking is in accord. Back of such a book there is a life of study and experience, which has the right to speak with authority.

Nobiscum Deus: The Gospel of the Incarnation. By William Frederic Faber. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph. \$1.

Into each of the chapters of this little book there goes the spirit of an eminently practical but still deeply religious Christianity. The style is such as to give clear and strong utterance to the timely thoughts which center about the idea that the kingdom of heaven may be now and here. By the author of "The Church for the Times."

The Life of Love: A Course of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. George Body, D.D. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

This volume is based upon a course of Lent lectures delivered by Doctor Body in London. The addresses are clear in language and reverent in tone, written from a rather extreme high church position. The predominant note seems ecclesiastical and biblical rather than human.

In Spirit and in Truth. Essays by Younger Ministers of the Unitarian Church. With an Introduction by Rev. James De Normandie. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Unitarianism in the earlier part of its history in this country was necessarily somewhat of a destructive force. Channing preached the doctrine of individuality so strongly that his followers have been comparatively weak in organization. This little volume of essays by younger Unitarian clergymen is the outgrowth, a reaction, a constructive tendency in the ranks of the Unitarian Church. "It represents a tendency away from negations and criticisms to a religion of positive assertions." There are chapters by separate writers upon "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Revelation of God in Nature," "The Thoughts of God in the Bible," "The Use of a Liturgy in Worship," etc., all marked by a spirit of intelligence and reverence.

Golden Rule Meditations. By Amos R. Wells. 24mo, pp. 104. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor. 75 cents.

These tender and sensible meditations upon the religious element in the experiences of daily life are placed in book form.

at the request of many readers. They first appeared from week to week in the columns of *The Golden Rule*. The little volume will be an appropriate present to a Christian Endeavorer.

Youth. By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Ernest Redwood. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The moral and social problems of the rising generation to-day are essentially the same the world over. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that a work written primarily for the youth of France is found to be equally adapted to conditions on our side of the Atlantic. The book of Charles Wagner called "Youth," which Ernest Redwood has translated, is mainly a book of moral warning and advice. We use the word moral in this connection in its widest sense. Mr. Wagner opposes with great intelligence and with sympathy for the sufferers from the *Zeitgeist* the skepticism, disillusionment, lack of enthusiasm, utilitarianism and other prevailing evils of our day. He sums up the bad results of our materialistic civilization in the phrase: "Man is belittled in his own eyes." Our escape, according to Mr. Wagner, does not lie in a reaction which shall deny our century, but in a return to faith, to activity and methods less introspective than those in vogue. The style of the book is, perhaps, a trifle rhetorical, but it is simple and fully adequate to the timely and generally sound message of the author.

Seed: Number One Hard. Six Speeches. By John G. Woolley. 12mo, pp. 157. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

To the temperance workers of the country the name of John G. Woolley is probably familiar. This little book embraces a half dozen addresses upon temperance reform delivered before various public bodies. Mr. Woolley is himself a reformed inebriate, and he has established a sanctuary for his afflicted fellows upon Rest Island, Minnesota. To that mission the publishers have made a gift of the book.

The Great Awakening. A Report of the Christian Convention of the Northwest, Conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills and Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, at Minneapolis, Minn. Quarto, pp. 122. Minneapolis: H. B. Hudson. 25 cents.

This is a stenographic report of a great religious convention held in Minneapolis in March. It is of more than local interest, in that it contains a portrait and a number of addresses of the rising young evangelist, Rev. B. Fay Mills.

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Present Day Theology. A Popular Discussion of Leading Doctrines of the Christian Faith. By Lewis French Stearns. Octavo, pp. 592. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Lewis French Stearns was for about a decade before his death (in 1892) professor of Christian Theology in Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational). This book is the principal work which he left. Professor Stearns came of a Puritan stock which has produced many thinkers and writers, and he acquired an enviable reputation for himself. In "Present Day Theology" he treats of the central doctrines of Christianity from the standpoint of Protestant Evangelicism. In a letter quoted in this volume Prof. George P. Fisher writes of the author: "He looks at things with an open eye, sees clearly what are the fundamental questions, and is capable of bringing to the discussion of them a sincere Christian spirit and a refined, cultivated intellect." Professor Stearns' style is simple and logical, well adapted for the general reading public. The book contains a portrait of the author and a biographical sketch by his relative, Prof. George L. Prentiss. The text contains a very large number of biblical references and an index of these is given.

Outlines of the History of Dogma. By Dr. Adolf Harnack. 12mo, pp. 579. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50.

The minuteness of German scholarship prevails too largely in this "History of Dogma" to allow it to be considered a work for recreative hours. It is, however, the latest work of a celebrated and profound scholar in church history, translated with his expressed wish by a former pupil, Professor Edwin Knox Mitchell, now of Hartford Theological Seminary. Dr. Harnack traces the rise of Christian dogma, its accretions and modifications from Greek philosophy, and its development, down to the period of the Reformation. The work belongs to a field of research in which comparatively little has been done

by English and American scholars, and will, therefore, recommend itself to many students.

The Blood Covenant: A Primitive Rite and Its Bearings on Scripture. By H. Clay Trumbull. Octavo, pp. 400. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles, \$2.

In this second edition of a work which a few years ago attracted a very wide and favorable notice, the author, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, has added a considerable amount of matter. He has aimed to answer critical objections which were raised when the first edition appeared. Dr. Trumbull is well known as author of "Kadesh Barnea" and many other works, and as editor of the *Sunday School Times*. His "Blood Covenant" is a monument of exhaustive research and convincing inductions upon a hitherto obscure religious rite of antiquity.

Christ and Criticism: Thoughts Concerning the Relation of Christian Faith to Biblical Criticism. By Charles Marsh Mead, Ph.D., D.D. 12mo, pp. 195. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

This treatise is partly an expansion of the last chapter of the author's work on "Supernatural Revelation." It is a discussion, conservative but critical, of the question how far the authority of Christ should have a weight in modifying biblical criticism. Doctor Mead is professor in Hartford Theological Seminary.

Are the Baptists Baptists? A Study in Comparative Church Polity. By Kago Pulsidore. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. Boston: Charles H. Kilborn.

A monograph on Baptist polity by a pastor of that church.

The Philosophy of Individuality; or, The One and the Many. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Octavo, pp. 519. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

This is an elaborate and extended work for the technical student of metaphysics. It embodies "an attempt to find stable and now paradoxical first principles," and is an outgrowth of the system of thought presented in the author's earlier works—"Studies in General Science," and "The Physical Basis of Immortality." Even one who is outside the mystic realm of philosophical discussion is bound to notice what an important influence modern physical science is having upon metaphysics. The preface of "The Philosophy of Individuality" states that it contains a "theory of the inherent correlations of all processes." In the discussion of that theory the author treats of "motion," "the rhythmic atom," "electricity," "magnetism," etc., before she discusses the phenomena of life and consciousness.

The Meaning and the Method of Life: A Search for Religion in Biology. By George M. Gould, A.M., M.D. Octavo, pp. 297. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Twenty-five years ago such a book would have had very few readers, in fact it could probably not have been written. It is an elaborate attempt to arrive at an independent religious theory by the highway of biology. The style of the work is so profoundly metaphysical and scientific that it will appeal to a comparatively small circle. It is full of wide knowledge and what appears to be profound thinking.

NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVORITES.

Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since. By Sir Walter Scott. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 417-397. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co. \$5.

Estes & Lauriat are publishing a new limited edition of the Waverley novels, which, for the present at least, need hardly fear a rival. The forty-eight volumes of the series will contain three hundred etchings from original drawings by the best French, English and Scotch artists, under the general supervision of Mr. Macbeth Raeburn. The illustration is, perhaps, the most marked feature of the edition. The eminent English litterateur, Mr. Andrew Lang, furnishes critical notes to each volume, a general introduction, and an introduction to each novel. He has had the privilege of examining Scott's library at Abbotsford through the courtesy of Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter. The typographical and binding details of the edition are in keeping with the other features, which, taken together, can well sustain the appellation "International." The Scott-loving world is to be highly congratulated. The first two volumes are devoted to "Waverley," the first illustration being a portrait of the great romancer.

The Caxtons: A Family Picture. By Edward Bulwer Lytton. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 339-373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are at present publishing a "New Library Edition" of the works of Bulwer Lytton. The general style of the volumes is like that of their edition of the romances of Dumas. Their appearance is a delight to the eye in printing and binding. The series will be completed in forty volumes, for each of which Mr. Edmund H. Garret contributes a beautiful etching. The edition recommends itself to lovers of standard English fiction, and it is issued at a most reasonable price.

Amiel's Journal. The Journal in Time of Henri-Frederic Amiel. Translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two vols., 18mo, pp. 415-402. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Macmillan & Co. have recently issued a new edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's translation of Amiel's Journal, together with her helpful notes and very sympathetic introduction. These two quiet, dainty little volumes contain consolation and stimulus of a very rare quality. Amiel's claim is, as Mrs. Ward wrote long ago, that of "The Poet and the Artist," sustained by that of a profound thinker and a man of large, human sympathy.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Many editions of this famous diary have appeared since the first, in 1825. The present one is based upon Bright's, with the notes of Lord Braybrooke. These notes, however, have been revised in accordance with the latest research, many have been added, and nearly a fourth more of the original diary is included than in Bright's edition. The editor, Henry B. Wheatley, has brought together the main particulars of Pepys' life which the diary itself does not reveal. The first volume contains an excellent etching of the old Englishman, with several other valuable illustrations. The mechanical features show the usual good qualities of Bohn's libraries.

Boswell's Johnson. Edited by Mowbray Morris. 12mo, pp. 741. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The excellent features of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s popular "Globe Library" are perfectly familiar. This new edition of the famous masterwork of Boswell sustains the reputation for careful editing, excellent typography and binding which the earlier members of the series gained.

The Complete Angler; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation of Izaak Walton. Edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

This is an attractive, convenient little edition of Walton's masterpiece intended for those who value the work as a literary production. Cotton's essay and the "heavy" technical notes of many editions are dispensed with. Mr. Edward Gilpin Johnson has edited the volume and written for it a brief but sufficient introduction. There are many readers who will prefer this edition to the more complete and more cumbersome ones.

David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 846. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

American Notes and Pictures from Italy. By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The Letters of Charles Dickens. Edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter. 1833 to 1870. 12mo, pp. 772. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

We have had frequent occasion to call our readers' attention to the excellent and popular reprint of the first editions of Dickens' works now being published by Macmillan & Co. Charles Dickens, the younger, who is writing biographical and bibliographical introductions to these volumes, states in "David Copperfield" that the autobiographical element in that novel is far less than the public generally supposes. The collection of Dickens' letters was made by the sister-in-law and the eldest daughter of the novelist, and first published in 1882. The present edition is carefully revised and corrected.

The Inheritance. By Susan Edmonstone Ferrier. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 453-443. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

In our issue of last month we referred to Roberts Brothers' new complete edition of the novels of Miss Ferrier. The many readers who enjoy Miss Austen's works will find a congenial element in the amusing and masterly realistic novels of the Scotch woman. The two volumes of "The Inheritance" have now appeared.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Scenes from Every Land. A Photographic Panorama of the World. Edited by Thomas Lowell Knox. Size, 10x13 inches, pp. 400. Springfield, Ohio: Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

Quite similar to the popular album prepared under John L. Stoddard's supervision entitled "Glimpses of the World," and commended a month or two ago in these pages, is one which comes from an Ohio firm of publishers, entitled "Scenes from Every Land." It contains more than 500 photographic views, well produced by the half-tone process and clearly printed. Famous buildings and famous bits of natural scenery in all parts of the world make up a volume of much interest. There is an introduction from the pen of Gen. Lew Wallace, and each chapter is accompanied by a few brief but intelligent sentences of description, written, as we are assured, by various gentlemen of distinction.

How Do You Spell It? or, Words as They Look. A Book for Easy People. By W. T. C. Hyde. 12mo, pp. 342. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Literary workers of every name who are not entirely successful in the matter of English orthography will be grateful to Mr. Hyde for his little book. It contains lists of nearly all words which are commonly misspelled, with the questionable portions of the words printed in bold-face type. Mr. Hyde's whole theory—and it is a sound one psychologically—is that the true way to learn to spell is by means of impressions upon the eye—i. e., the word should present itself to the mind as a picture, not as a sound. The appendix contains a large number of definitions of technical commercial terms. All the features of this little work seem admirable.

The Natural method of Writing Music. By Levi Orser. Paper, 8vo, pp. 68. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A new system of musical notation which seems to us sensible and progressive. The features of the plan are clearly explained in this pamphlet.

Three Roads to a Commission in the United States Army. By Lieut. W. P. Burnham. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

This is intended as a handbook of information to those who wish to attain a commissioned rank in the United States Army. Lieut. Burnham gives directions in accordance with the most recent laws. One may become a second lieutenant by way of West Point, or he may be appointed from the army directly, or from civil life. The course of study at the military academy and points upon entrance examinations are given. The author is professor of Military Tactics at St. John's Military School, and has written several other works of a like character.

Daily Dinners: A Collection of 366 Distinct Menus in English and French. By Nancy Lake. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.

This little volume by the author of "Menus Made Easy" is intended as an aid for ladies of moderate means and leisure "who may be glad of more detailed assistance for daily family life." It contains a dinner programme for every day in the year, written in English and in French, and with notes explaining the less familiar dishes. It will be of service to many who wish to combine art and common sense in the management of their tables.

Outdoors: A Book of Healthful Pleasure. Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Boston: Pope Mfg. Co. 10 cents.

Now that the season of out door recreations is returning lovers of "healthful pleasure" will appreciate this gaily covered little book with its illustrated articles on lawn tennis, yatching, base ball, canoeing, etc., by noted authorities.

Eminent Persons' Biographies. Reprinted from the *Times*. Vol. III. 1882-1886. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

In two previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we have noticed the biographies which are being reprinted from the London *Times* under the title "Eminent Persons." The third volume of the series covers the period from 1882 to 1886. The list of the great dead is a little shorter than in the previous volumes, but it contains among others the notable names of Darwin, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Victor Hugo, General Grant, etc.

TECHNOLOGY.

A Manual of Machine Drawing and Design. By David Allan Low and Alfred William Bevis. 12mo, pp. 782. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

This is quite an elaborate work addressed to progressive students of mechanical engineering. There is a great wealth of illustration specially prepared for this book, and the general treatment of the subject is practical, logical; for ordinary purposes apparently exhaustive. Of the authors, David Allan Low is headmaster of the People's Palace Day Technical School, London, and Mr. Bevis is director of manual training for the school board of that great industrial city—Birmingham. They have put into this treatise a great amount of experience and thought.

The Measurements of Electrical Currents and Other Advanced Primers of Electricity. By Edwin J. Houston, A.M. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: The W. J. Johnston Company. \$1.

In our February number we noticed the first volume of Professor Houston's "Advanced Primers" upon electricity. The second volume has chapters upon the various measurements of electric force upon "Arc Lighting," "Alternating Currents," "The Electric Motor" and a review called a "Primer of Primers." The features of giving extracts from important electrical works as an aid to the student in selecting is continued.

Telephone Lines and Their Properties. By William J. Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hopkins, Professor of Physics in the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, has had considerable direct experience with telephone lines. He has written a clear, succinct treatise on the subject, which explains in a practical way to the student and to the general reader the main facts in regard to wires, exchanges, cables, long-distance lines and many other topics connected with telephone construction.

Amateur Photography. A Practical Guide for the Beginner. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 90. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

Mr. W. I. Lincoln, editor of the *Photographic Times*, has reprinted in revised book form a series of articles which originally appeared in the columns of the *Christian Union* and *Outing*. The amateur will here find a guide for ordinary work in photography, and an introduction into the more mysterious regions of the pastime. The treatise is illustrated and has an appendix of useful tables.

JUVENILE.

Heroic Happenings. Told in Verse and Story. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Octavo, pp. 238. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks is right at home when it comes to making a volume of tales of the olden times which shall fascinate boys and girls, as he proved in "Historic Boys," "Chivalric Days," and "Historic Girls." The central figures of "Heroic Happenings" are drawn from many countries and many times, as the following sample chapter headings will show: "The First War Correspondent; Egypt, B.C. 1840;" "The True Story of Casabianca;" "The Boys' Crusade;" "By Thames Water," and "The Liberty Bell." Some of the stories are in verse. The cover of the volume will be a delight to children's hearts, as well as the numerous beautiful illustrations by Garrett, Birch, Ogden and others.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

This volume is an addition to the series of "Classics for Children," of Messrs. Ginn & Co. The work has been abridged from Ormsby's translations, and edited by Mabel F. Wheaton.

About one-fourth of the matter of the original translation appears, but little that is essential to a full understanding of Don Quixote and his famous squire has been omitted.

FICTION.

To Leeward. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are drawing near the end of their task of furnishing the public a worthy uniform edition of Mr. Crawford's popular novels. "To Leeward," while not to be considered among the very best of his works, is a story of remarkable power. The present volume—the novel first appeared some ten years ago—has been very recently revised by Mr. Crawford.

Island Nights' Entertainments. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.20.

Three of Mr. Stevenson's most recent tales compose this volume: "The Beach of Falesa," "The Bottle Imp," and "The Isle of Voices." All are stories of the South Sea in the familiar romantic style of the author. Mr. Stevenson's genius sets itself against some of the strongest contemporary tendencies in fiction, but perhaps for that very reason is more acceptable to many people. The numerous illustrations and the binding are in peculiar keeping with the weird atmosphere of the tales.

Stories of a Western Town. By Octave Thanet. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The delightful stories of Hawkeye Land which "Octave Thanet" has recently been contributing to the pages of *Scribner's Monthly* are now published in book form. The numerous fitting illustrations of Mr. A. B. Frost are retained. "Octave Thanet's" pen has done a most worthy service in the creation of the long-awaited "Mississippi Valley Literature." She has a first hand thorough acquaintance with those Iowa towns which border upon the great stream, and are known as the "river towns," and she is always to be congratulated that she has found the life in them worthy of a place in fiction.

A Tillyloss Scandal. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

Our readers will find a brief sketch of the rising young Scotch writer, Mr. J. M. Barrie, among our book notices for December last. The present volume contains besides "A Tillyloss Scandal"—Tillyloss being a quarter in Thrums, which a previous work of Mr. Barrie's has made familiar—about a baker's dozen of shorter sketches. Many of these are partly in dialect, and they all have that frank, contagious humor which seems the author's dominant quality. Mr. Barrie has rediscovered the Scotland of our day as a field for fiction.

The Last Tenant. By B. L. Farjeon. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

This story is from the pen of a writer of no small production and no small popularity. "The Last Tenant" is a tale of a "haunted house" in London, whose tragic mystery is solved through the agency of a spectral cat. Notwithstanding the sombre character of the plot, there is a large infusion of humor in the story, and the tone throughout is frank and wholesome.

Redbank. Life on a Southern Plantation. By M. L. Cowles. Paper, 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A vigorous, absorbing story of plantation life in the South in post-bellum days. The characters are drawn with a skillful hand, and become real people to the reader. It is an old-fashioned love tale, which ends in a happy marriage, after the author has given us a touch of tragedy.

The Marplot. By Sidney Royce Lysaght. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

A novel with quite an involved plot, and yet a strong portrayal of character. The scenes are laid at various times in England, Ireland and Egypt. It is unconventional in its treatment of the moral question, and there is considerable passion woven into the story, which does not, however, deserve the epithet sensational. On the whole, we should say that this love tale showed power and individuality, but a hand which is not yet quite certain of itself. It will hold the close attention of most readers who search for something a "little different" from the mass of current fiction.

The Revolution in Tanner's Lane. By Mark Rutherford. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Last month we noticed "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford." "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane" is a novel written in the same vein, and distinguishes itself at once from the mass of current fiction. The book deals with the England of the early part of this century, and portrays clearly and ably the social and religious convulsions of the time. The main interest of the story centers about a few strongly-drawn characters, and the author preserves an artistic simplicity. If there is any fault to be found it is in the pessimistic tone which tends here and there to become cynical.

Val-Maria. A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I. By Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull. 12mo, pp. 200. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull has the spirit and style of a poet, although she writes in prose. She has followed her study of "The Catholic Man," in which she portrayed the personality of the poet Lanier, by "Val-Maria. A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I." It is written with the delicate and unfailing purity of a true artist in words. The story itself is a touching one of a child life which ended early after having created a high work of art in a statue of the "Little Corporal," whom the boy artist almost worshiped. Mrs. Turnbull has chosen as an appropriate clue to the main thread of her story the familiar words: "A little child shall lead them." The publishers have furnished a tasty binding, a frontispiece by Kenyon Cox, and other features in happy accord.

After Many Days. An American Novel. By Theodore B. Wilson and James Clarence Harvey. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

This "American Novel by two Americans" seems to us to possess more of what is commonly supposed to be a French idea of fiction than the genuine cis-Atlantic novel ought to have. However, it is a strong story; the characters are clearly drawn, and they are real people who hold our interest to the end. It is not to be called a temperance story, although a drinking husband plays a large part in its history. All in all we consider the book a very successful piece of fiction. The scenes are in New England and belong to our own day.

The Stormy Petrel. An Historical Romance. By Col. John Bowles. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

The author of this "historical romance" draws his materials largely from the exciting experiences of "border-ruffian" times in Kansas. In his preface he states that "in dealing with historical events the author has been careful to state only what he knows personally or has upon reliable testimony." John Brown is of course introduced, as well as many other characters typical of the stirring period of the fifties. The heroine was supposed to be of slave blood, but after her death it is revealed that she was the daughter of an abducted Italian woman.

The Real Thing, and Other Tales. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Many readers consider Mr. James at his best when he writes a short story. The present volume contains five of his finished artistic tales: "The Real Thing," "Sir Dominick Ferrand," "Nora Vincent," "The Chaperon" and "Greville Fane." The second of these is the story, under the title "Jersey Villas," which closed in the August last number of the *Cosmopolitan*.

Elizabeth: Christian Scientist. By Matt Crim. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

This new novel by the author of "Adventures of a Fair Rebel," etc., is to our mind a strong and fascinating story. It has a slight resemblance in plot to Mr. Howell's "Undiscovered Country." The situations are out of the ordinary run, as the title indicates, and belong particularly to our own time,

but the real interest is throughout with the characters. It is a love story simply, artistically told, with scenes laid in the South and in New York. We are introduced to several familiar types of fashionable city people and to this pure, beautiful woman, who, while thoroughly human, offers some strong contrasts to them—"Elizabeth, Christian Scientist."

EDUCATIONAL.

Analytics of Literature. A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry. By L. A. Sherman. 12mo, pp. 488. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.

The question of a proper method in the teaching of literature is a very prominent one in educational circles at present. Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska, has embodied in his "Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry," the principles which he has successfully employed for a number of years. It seems to us that the author has not as yet fully digested his system and that he has sometimes confused rhetoric, psychology and æsthetics. His volume is, however, one which every person interested in the vexed question will wish to master. Professor Sherman believes thoroughly in literature as a social institution. He claims for his objective method that it is particularly democratic, reaching the duller pupils as well as the brighter ones.

A Course of Practical Elementary Biology. By John Bidgood, B.Sc., F.L.S. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This belongs in Longmans' series of elementary science manuals, and is arranged according to the most advanced methods of study in biology. After explaining to the learner the use of the microscope and other biological apparatus, Professor Bidgood gives him minute directions for experiments with the principal types of life. Yeast, penicillium, the male fern, amoeba, vorticella, the crayfish and the common frog are among the types studied. The development is from the simplest forms to the more complex. Many of the very numerous illustrations of this volume were drawn specially for it. Perhaps modern biology may not be quite so attractive at first sight as the "Natural History" of past days, but there can be no question of relative values.

Mensuration. By Wm. S. Hall, C.E. 16mo, pp. 69. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

A work designed for the course in lower mathematics of schools and colleges, intended to supplement the later trigonometries which omit mensuration. The author is adjunct professor in Lafayette College.

Complete set of Copies from Ginn & Co.'s Writing Books, Grammar Course. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This new series of writing books offers a number of marked improvements which teachers of the art will do well to examine.

Der Neffe als Onkel. From the French of Picard, by Friederich von Schiller. 12mo, pp. 121. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

An admirably equipped edition of Schiller's play for school use.

Un Cas de Conscience. Par Paul Gervais. Edited with notes by R. P. Horsley, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Les Enfants Patriotes. Par G. Bruno. Edited by W. S. Lyon, M.A. Heath's "Modern Language" Series. Paper, 12mo, pp. 92. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Numerous notes, a very complete vocabulary and two grammatical appendices accompany each of these volumes.

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Americanizing the Catholic Church. B. B. Cahoon.
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Our National Defeat. E. G. Salisbury.
Interstate Commerce Law. James A. Logan.
Why the Southern Elections Fraud Issue Was a Failure.
Should the Electoral System Be Abolished? Norman T. Mason.
The Press and the Party. Edgar F. Howe.

American Amateur Photographer. New York. March.

A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catharine Weed Barnes.
Exposure in Photography. W. H. Jackson.
Standard Lens Diaphragms and Lens Mountings.
How to Color Lantern Slides. Geo. M. Hopkins.
Photography Without a Lens. P. C. Duchochors.

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Some Norfolk Font. J. Louis André.
Archæology in the Museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath. J. Ward.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

The Arena.—Boston.

The Future of Fiction. Hamlin Garland.
Social Quagmire and the Way Out. H. A. R. Wallace.
Authority in Christianity. G. C. Lorrimer.
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The So Called "Pad" in the Public Schools. Helen E. Starrrett.
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Art Amateur.—New York.

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The Australian Colonies as a Field for Retired Anglo-Indians.
Notes on Indian Numismatics to the End of 1892. V. A. Smith.
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In Sarah Bernhardt's Studio. Max Maury.
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"See How It Sparkles" (Champagne). Ben C. Truman.
Hallucinations.
Leaves From My Fly-Book. Columbus Moise.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London.

The Councils of a Nation: Tonga.
Paris Theatres from 1790 to 1790.
St. Vincent. J. R. Mozley.
With the Woodlanders. "A Son of the Marshes."
Sport in Norway at the Present Day.
M. Taine: A Personal Reminiscence. J. E. C. Bodley.
The Government and the Country.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March 15.

The Electric Telegraphs of the World.
Shipping Bounty Legislation in France.
The Iron Industry of the United States.
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Boy's Own Paper.—London.

Some Notable Copper and Other Coins of the Present Century.
F. Howorth.
Birds' Nests, and How to Identify Them. W. J. Gordon.

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The Marquesas Archipelago—Deep Sea Sounding. King Kalakaua.
The Ancient Hawaiians. E. Ellsworth Carey.
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The Late Revolution in Hawaii.
Ballot Reform. R. H. McDonald, Jr.

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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Electricity and Our Coast Defenses. C. L. Atwell.
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Modern Gas and Oil Engines. Albert Spies.
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The Niagara Turbines. C. Herschel.

Catholic World.—New York.

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The Century Magazine.—New York.

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 The Wife of George I. of Hanover. Sarah Tytler.

Geographical Journal.—London. March.

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 Mr. Walter Pater on Platonism. Edmund Gosse.
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 Middle-Class Life in France. Marquise de San Carlos.
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 The South Dakota National Guard. Capt. Peter Leary, Jr.

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Forest Trees of the Sierra Nevada. Charles Palache.
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 A Byzantine Empress (Eudocia). Sara Carr Upton.

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Amidol.
 Hand-Camera Guide to the World's Fair. F. Dundas Todd.
 Simplicity in Printing Formula. James Ross.
 What are Medals Given For?
 A Standard Light.
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 The Festal Development of Art. David J. Hill.

Correlation of Structure, Action and Thought. T. L. Brunton.
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 The Maoris of New Zealand. Edward Tregear.
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 The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." Herbert Spencer.
 Free Play in Physical Education. M. Fernand Lagrange.
 Conservation of the Mackerel Supply. Robert F. Walsh.
 Traces of a Vanished Industry. John Gifford.
 Ernest Rénan. Sketch of His Life and Work. G. Monod.

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 Hypo-Evangelism. J. P. Lilley.
 Luther's Doctrine of Inspiration. Francis Pieper.
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 James Russell Lowell as a Prose Writer. T. W. Hunt.
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 Implications of Psychical Phenomena.—II. A. E. Dolbear.
 Leaves from the Autobiography of a Psychic. Emma Miner.
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 Unconscious Cerebration. J. H. Metcalf.
 The International Congress of Experimental Psychology. A. Macdonald.
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Marginal Utility and Value. S. M. Macvane.
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 The Interpretation of Ricardo. Simon N. Patten.
 The Unemployed in German Cities. John Graham Brooks.
 The New English Labor Department.

Quiver.—London.

How I Write Boys' Books: A Chat with Mr. R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.
 A Sunday School Teachers' Museum at Serjeants' Inn. Illustrated.

Review of the Churches.—London. March 15.

Missions and Morals. Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mr. Mathieson, and Mr. Raju Naidu.
 The Sacraments. Canon Scott Holland.
 Dr. Clifford. With Portrait and Illustrations.

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 Disinfection at Quarantine Stations. G. M. Sternberg.
 A Sickly Ship—U. S. S. *Alliance*. John C. Wise.
 Clothes. Herbert Maxwell.
 Mineral Springs of Georgia. A. N. Bell.
 Drainage of Okefinokee Swamp.
 Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. Harry K. Bell.

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An Artist in Japan. Robert Blum.
 Unpublished Letters of Carlyle.
 A New England Farm. Frank French.
 The Restoration House. Stephen T. Aveling.
 The Cities That Were Forgotten. Charles F. Lummis.
 Anne of Brittany's Chateaux in the Valley of the Loire. T. A. Cook.
 The Arts Relating to Women, and their Exhibition in Paris. T. A. Cook.
 The Crisis of the Schipka Pass. Archibald Forbes.

Social Economist.—New York.

Philosophy of Immigration and Annexation. George Gunton.
 Marine Solution of the Money Question. W. H. Bates.
 Diminishing Returns from Investment. U. H. Crocker.
 Advantages of City Life. Leonora B. Halsted.
 Sixty Years of the English Poor Law. Edward Porritt.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley. March.

Exploration of the Rivers Tana and Juba, East Africa. Commander F. G. Dundas.
 Madagascar. Joël le Savoureux.
 The Climate of the Interior of Greenland. With Diagrams. Prof. H. Mohn.

Strand Magazine.—London. March.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Harry How.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—III. H. W. Lucy.

Portraits of Lord Battersea, W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.; Sir Charles Hallé, Lady Hallé, Dr. Hermann Adler (Chief Rabbi), Sir Archibald Alison and Madame Jane Hading. Hands. Beckles Willson.

Sunday at Home.—London.

A Third Group of Hymn Writers. With Portraits. Rev. Dr. S. G. Green.
The Burning of the *Clavie*. Isabella F. Mayo.
The Worship of Vishnu in India. Rev. C. Merk.
A Fijian Coral Reef. C. F. Gordon Cumming.
Some Quaker Women of the Past.—III. Mary Dyer.

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The Graves by the Victoria Nyanza. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
The Canaanites of the New World. Rev. Dr. T. B. Stephenson.
Bishop Thorold of Winchester at Farnham Castle.
Things of Beauty: Shells. Darley Dale.
Bible Trees. Rev. Dr. H. Macmillan.
Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman Hall.

Theosophist.—London. March.

Old Diary Leaves. H. S. Olcott.
Psychometry. Continued. W. R. Old.
True Welsh Ghost Stories.—III. J. M. Pryse.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Family of God. J. L. Campbell.
Social Responsibility. E. Benjamin Andrews.
The Facts as to Inerrance. Prof. E. J. Wolf.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Reforms Needed in the Paper Work of the Army. Lieut. A. M. Palmer.
Narrative of a First Cruise. Continued. W. H. Shock, U.S.N.
Status of the Non-Commissioned Officer in the U. S. Army.
The Military Courage of Royalty. Archibald Forbes.

University Extension.—Philadelphia.

Extension vs. The University Lecturer. W. H. Mace.
Teaching by Correspondence. O. J. Thatcher.
Shakespeare and the Reformation. B. E. Warner.
Economics.—IX. Edward T. Devine.

University Magazine.—New York.

A Tramp to Mount Hamilton. W. W. Guth.
Athletics in the XVth Century. Sir Thomas Eliot.
Aroused Conscience in Intercollegiate Athletics. C. C. Tyler.
Kenyon College.—I. W. F. Pierce.

Westminster Review.—London.

Federation. The Polity of the Future. C. D. Farquharson.
Old Age Pay for the Million. J. Hall Richardson.
Religion, Reason, and Agnosticism. A. Bodington.
Professions Accessible to Women.
After Disestablishment. Alfred Berlyn.
The Marriage Relations: Divorce. H. L. Postlethwaite.
What Hinders Emigration to Australasia?
A Quaker of Sixty Years Ago: Joseph Pease.
Astronomical Influence in Geological Evolution. R. G. M. Browne.

Young England.—London.

Heraldry: Its Romance and Meaning. S. Gibney.
Torpedo Warfare. J. C. Paget.

Young Man.—London.

The Story of the Cotton King: John Rylands. Dr. Joseph Parker.
Men I Have Met.—II. Garibaldi. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Dr. Joseph Parker and W. J. Dawson.

Young Woman.—London.

Cycling. Illustrated. Mrs. E. R. Pennell.
Courage in Women. Mrs. Fenwick Miller.
Deborah: The Hebrew Boadicea. W. J. Dawson.

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Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 7.

The Island of St. John—Patmos. Don Josaphet.
Fishing in the Oldest Times. Dr. T. von Liebenau.
Easter Egg Games. Hugo Sternberg.
The Panama Scandal in France.—II. Illustrated. A. Kessle.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. March 1.

Franziska Rheinberger (Fanny von Hoffnaass). With Portrait. O. Schmid.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Die Welt der Töne," by Aug. Horn; and "Uber's Feld," by A. Maier.

March 15.

Paul Homeyer. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Die Neue Loreley," by Oskar Wermann; "Volkslied," by Carl Götze; and "Sängermarsch," by Moritz Uhle.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 4.

In the Reichstag. Continued.
Adolf Stöber. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grotthuss.

March 11.

Alice Bardy. With Portrait.
The Nicaragua Canal. With Map.

March 18.

Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. With Portrait. Dr. Kavssler.
Schäfflertanz and Metzgersprung in Munich. F. von Ostini.

March 25.

Two Indian Songsters. Christian Schwarzkopf.
The Kingdom of the Mahdi. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 8.

Judicial Oaths. Hein ich Justus.
Post Office in Railway Trains. Post-Director Bruns.
Symbolism of the Holy Cross. Dr. Dreibach.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

King Charles of Roumania.—XV.
France and Germany. A Letter from Baron A. de Courcel.
Is India in Danger? Sir Lepel Griffin.
Breeding in the Animal Kingdom. R. von Hanstein.

Herod the Great. A. Réville.
Hungary and the Wekerle Ministry.
Physical Education for Women. A. Mosso.
The Niagara Problem. Bernhard Dessau.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

My Youth and Student Life at Prague. Eduard Hanslick.
The History of Cupids in Art. Th. Birt.
Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy and its Dangers. Ludwig Stein.
Ballads. Philipp Spitta.
Dante Literature. Herman Grimm.
The Discovery of Western Europe. E. Hübner.
The Political Situation in Hawaii.
Political Correspondence: Panama and the Italian Bank Scandals; France and England in Egypt, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. March.

The Philosophical Foundations of the Political Economy of Quesnay and Adam Smith. W. Hasbach.
The Controversy about English Thoroughbreds. Prof. M. Wilckens.
The Woman Question in the Light of Social Development. Irma von Troll-Borostyani.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Heft 2.

Overhead Railways. Leo Silberstein.
Miss Kate Marsden. With Portrait. Minna Cauer.
Goethe's Last Love: Ulrica von Levetzow. K. Heinemann.
Utopias of All Ages. Continued. Dr. I. O. Holsch.

Heft 3.

The New German Parliamentary Buildings. O. Neumann-Hofer.
Through Kansas. Rudolf Cronaw.
The Manufacture of Real Precious Stones. C. Falkenhorst.
The Three Last Meistersingers of Strasburg. With Portraits. Alfred Klatte.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. March.

Questions for To-day in Our Fatherland. M. G. Conrad.
The Improvement of the Race. Oskar Panizza.
Heinz Tovote. With Portrait. Paul Schettler.
Poems by Heinz Tovote, Karl Bleibtreu and Others.
Wild Roses. A Sketch by Heinz Tovote.
Modern Acting. Dr. Simon Moldauer.

Ibsen's "Masterbuilder." Hedwig Lachmann and Alfred Schuler.
The Home for Working Women in Munich. Betty Naue.
Luther and Marriage. Oskar Panizza.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg.

Infanticide in China. Illustrated.
The Benedictine Mission in the Indian Territory. Illustrated.
Concluded.
A Journey to Sinai. Continued. Illustrated. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. March.

The Popular Newspaper for Town and Country Under Friedrich von Tippielskirch. Concluded. Otto Kraus.
Panama. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.
The Introduction of the Middle-European Common Time. Dr. E. von Rebeur.
The Official Defense of the Military Situation.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

March 4.

"Heimat." Act III., Scenes 1-8. Hermann Sudermann.
Arnold Böcklin. Otto Julius Bierbaum.

March 11.

"Heimat." Act III., Scenes 9-17. Hermann Sudermann.
The Munich Secessionists in Berlin. A. Schütze.
Edgar Tinel and Pietro Mascagni. H. Kemann.

March 18.

"Heimat." Act IV., Scenes 1-9. Hermann Sudermann.
Hamlet Problems.—III. Hamlet and Ophelia. Franz Servaes.

March 25.

"Heimat." Concluded. Hermann Sudermann.
The Literary Movement in Italy. Cesare Lombroso.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

March 1.

Verdi and Vienna Opera Fifty Years Ago. F. Lentner.
The Production of "Falstaff" at Milan. Max Graf.

March 15.

Alfred J. Becher. Music Critic. F. Lentner.
Goldmark's "Merlin." Ernst Piek.
Piano Solo: "Flüchtige Gedanken." Josef Bayer.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 23

The Nationalization of Public Health. Eduard Bernstein.
The First Report for 1892 of a German Factory Inspector. Dr. M. Quarck.

No. 24.

A Workman's Reminiscences of Karl Marx. F. Lessner.
The Reserve Army of Industry. Professor Julius Wolf and Eduard Bernstein.

No. 25.

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Technical-Economic and Social-Economic Progress.

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Social Economic Progress. Continued.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

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Peasant Poems: Jens Tvedt, Norwegian Poet. Ola Hansson.
Electricity and Micro-Organisms.
Portrait of Franz von Schönthan.

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The Clerical Programme of the Hungarian Government.
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The Historical and Philological Literature of the Roumanians for 1891. N. Densusianu.
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Folk Lore of Roumania. W. Rudow.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. March.

Poems by Adolf Frey and Karl Henckell.
The Introduction of a Universal Time and Its Significance for Trade and Commerce in Switzerland. Prof. J. H. Graf.
An Unknown Poem on the Battle of Murten. G. Tobler.
Emile Faguet, French Author. (In French.) Virgile Rossell.

Sphinx.—London. March.

The Masters of Mysticism. Wilhelm von Saintgeorge.
Egypt's Great Pyramids. Illustrated. Eduard Maitland.
Mahomedan Mysticism. Adolf Engelbach.
Father John of Cronstadt. Raphael von Kroeber.
Was There a Double-Tailed Comet Before the Deluge? A. Stentzel.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. March 14.

The Apotheosis of Ernest Rénan. A. Baumgartner.
The History of the Socialist Movement in Germany.—II. H. Pesch.
The Provincial Letters of Pascal.—III. W. Kreiten.
Mirabeau.—III. O. Pfülf.
The Pictures of Fra Angelico in the Monastery of St. Mark at Florence. Concluded. St. Beissel.

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Muskau and Its Castle.
Carmen on the Stage and in Real Life. With Portrait. Minnie Hauk.
Insect Life in Winter. Dr. Otto Gotthief.
The Chrysanthemum in Japan.
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Hypnotism, Suggestion, and Cures by Suggestion. Prof. A. Eulenburg.
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The Duse Theatrical Season in Berlin. With portraits. P. von Szezepanski.
The Castle at Ols. Hasso Harden.
Mary Stuart in Scotland. T. H. Pantenius.

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The Mural Paintings in the Pantheon and Hôtel de Ville in Paris. Ebby.
Towns and Castles in Austria. Julius Mewrer.
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Carrier Pigeons. Illustrated. Christian Schwarzkopf.

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New Light on the Downfall of Napoleon I. W. Ducken.
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The City of the Czars: St. Petersburg. H. Roskoschny.
Pig Sticking in Chicago. E. Von Hess-Wartegg.
The English at Table. Wilhelm J. Brand.
Lotus Flowers. W. Schulte von Brühl.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.

Hermann Hendrich and Mythological Art. Oskar Bie.
Alsace Lorraine and the Vosges Mountains. Max Ring.
The Color of Animals. Otto Gotthilf.
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Wilhelm Junker. African Traveler. Illustrated. H. Frobenius.
Tullia d'Aragona: A sketch from the Italian Renaissance. With Portrait. A. Schultheiss.

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Ibsen's Characters: The Master Builder. Loris.
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Corneille and "Polyeucte." C. de Bonilla-Contreras.
Artistic Causerie. E. Voruz.
The Historic Louvre. Hippolyte Buffenoir.
The Rhapsodies of the Nineteenth Century in Hungary.
By a Chance of Fate: Saint-dié and America. E. S. Lantz.

Association Catholique.—Paris. March 15.

The Representation of Agriculture before Public Bodies by Agricultural Syndicates. Marquis de la Tour-du-Pin Chambly.
Cheques and the Money Question. H. Savatier.
Collectivism and Christian Social Reform. G. de Pascal.

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A Botanist in the Caucasus. Emile Levier.
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Diderot and the Reform of the Drama in the Eighteenth Century. Concluded. J. Béraneck.
A Revolution in Agriculture. Ed. Tallichet.
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Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. March 20.

The Effect of a Trembling of the Earth. A. Gretillat.
Cardinal Lavigerie. Louis Ruffet.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris. March 10.

The Wagnerian Drama. Continued. Georges Vanor.
The Anarchic Idea and its Developments. J. Grave.

March 25.

The Poetic Movement. Francis Viélé-Griffin.
Miracles. Jules Boies.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. March.

The Paris Bourse. Alph. Courtois.
Frédéric Bastiat and the New Economists of Austria. H. L. Asser.
Persia, Economic, Financial and Commercial. Ahmed Bey.
The Academy of Moral and Political Science, from Nov. 15, 1892, to Feb. 20, 1893. Joseph Lefort.
Women in Public Offices.
A New Peril: Compulsory State Aid for the Indigent in France. Hubert Valleroux.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on March 4.

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Elizabeth and Essex. Continued. H. de la Ferrière.
The Atavism of Genius. Concluded. C. Lombroso.
Modern Hunting: the Horse. G. de Wailly.
The Chicago Exhibition. L. Vossion-Serre.
Count Monteil and French Politics in N. Africa. L. Sevin-Desplaces.
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Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

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Paris Fin de Siècle. Philibert Audebrand.
The Struggle of the Sexes in Antiquity. C. Renooz.
M. Lucien Bonaparte Wyse at Home.
Chinese Cookery. Jules Le Teurtrois.
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A Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
A Page of History: Tonkin. Jean Reibrach.
The Drama in Spain. Comte de Sérignan.
The Early Training of Rachel, the Actress. Mme. Berton née Samson.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

March 1.

Co-operation in the French Parliament. Louis Durand.
The Strike at Carmaux.—II. The Parliamentary Debates. A. Gibon.
The Recent Progress of International Arbitration. A. Desjardin and F. Passy.
The Awards to Workmen Given by the Architectural Society of Lyons.

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Berlin and its Administrative Institutions. O. Pyffersen.
The Beginning of Co-operation in England and France. Hubert Valleroux.

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Athalie. Continued. Mdle. E. Lerou.
The London Theatrical Year of 1892. Pierre Valin.

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Jean Etienne Despréaux. 1748-1820. A. Firmin Didot.
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The Drama in the United States. Jean Remy.

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Victor Hugo's First Style in Lyric Poetry. F. Brunetière.
The "Unpopularity" of M. Jules Ferry. E. Dubief.
Lesage's Conception of Life. Eugène Lintilhac.

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Hippolyte Taine. Emile Faguet.
The Poetic Work of Sainte Beuve. F. Brunetière.
A National Educator: Ernest Lavisse. H. Béranger.

March 18.

The Referendum. Paul Laffitte.
Alfred de Musset. F. Brunetière.
Should a Frenchman Learn English or German? Michel Bréal.

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The Transformation of Lyric Poetry by Romance: George Sand. F. Sand. F. Brunetière.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

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Greek Mines: Theocritus and Herondas. Jules Girard.
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The Hawaiian Crisis. C. de Varigny.
The Algerian Question. G. Valbut.

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The Jews and the Greek Dominion. Ernest Rénan.
In Judaea.—A. Chevrillon.
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The 1st of December, 1789, at Toulon. George Duruy.
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Experimental Psychology: The Work of the London Congress. A. Binet.
The Trial of Marshal Ney. V. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

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The Reform of French Orthography. Alcide Bonneau.
Artificial Diamonds.
Photography. S. Tasgeney.
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The Monteil Mission. With Map and Portraits. J. Hausmann.
The Centenary of Galileo at Padua.

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Antique Art. Paul Monceaux.
The Foundation of the Brazilian State. M. Paisant.
Across Greenland: Dr. Nansen's Expedition. Paul Jontel.
The Destruction of the Iron Gate. G. Dumont.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

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Varsailles, 1838 and 1871. Jules Simon.
Notes on the French and German Armies. Sir C. W. Dilke.
Napoleon at the Tuileries. Frédéric Masson.
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Further Reminiscences of My Teaching Days. Jules Simon.
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Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

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The Encroachments of Siam. Mat. Gioi.
Whom Will the Panama Canal Benefit? Le Noches.
The Colonial Problems of Greater Britain. A. Salaignac.

March 15.

W. J. Archer's Explorations in the Valley of the Mekong. With Map.

The Mission of the *Capricieuse* in Canada in 1855. A. Salaig-nac.

Letter from L. N. Bonaparte Wyse on the Advantages of the Panama Canal.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. March.

The Diary of a Witness of the Commune. F. Bournand.
Contracts in Art: Böcklin and Jan Van Beers. W. Ritter.
In the Waters of Zeeland. Concluded. H. Van Doorslaer.
The Referendum in Switzerland. S. Deploige.
The Powers and Moral Obligations of Shareholders in Limited Liability Companies. E. Harmant.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.—Paris. March.

Cruisers.—Their Rôle and the Conditions They Should Satisfy. Vice-Admiral De Cuverville.
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Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. March.

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Animal Nature. L. De Kiewan.
The Congregation of Saint-Maur. Dom Louis Lévêque.
Recent Books of History. Léonce de la Rallave.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. March.

Researches on the Succession of Psychological Phenomena. B. Bourdon.
Is Love a Pathological Condition? G. Danville.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

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The Currents of the Sea. J. Thoulet.
The Effects of Consanguinity. F. Regnault.

March 11.

Anatomy in Art. Paul Richter.
Latent Pictures on Polished Surfaces. W. B. Croft.

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The Application of Color Photography to Experimental Physiology. M. Marey.
Recent Danish Explorations in Greenland. C. Rabot.

March 25.

A Greek Physician at Rome: Asclepiad. M. Albert.
Optic Continuity. Francis Galton.
Electric Railway. Georges Petit.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. March 15.

The Reorganization of Society. V. Jaclard.
The Conditions of Moral Regeneration in North America. L. Grönlund.
Résumé of the Doctrine of St. Simon. Written in 1831. Hippolyte Carnot.
J. de Strada. Concluded. J. F. Malan.

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Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. Count D. Grabinski.
An Artist Priest: Abbé Guétal. A. Devaux.
The Conclave. Continued. Lucius Lector.
The Missions of St. Paul. E. Jacquier.
Cardinal Pesch as Archbishop of Lyons. A. Ricard.

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La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

March 4.

Leo XIII. and the Bolognese Proposal.
Rome of the Wolf and Rome of the Lamb.
The Character of the Agents of Spiritualism.

March 18.

The "Evil of Rome" in Italy.
The Copernican System in Galileo's Day and in Ours.
Prof. Mivart on "Happiness in Hell."

Nuova Antologia.—Rome. March 1.

Verdi's Old Age. E. Panzacchi.
Chicago and Its Italian Colony. G. Giacosa.
The Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII. R. de Cesare.
The Artistic Problem in Italy.—I. A. Rondani.
The Youth of Terenzio Mamiani. T. Casini.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

March 1.

The Regency of the Senators at Florence in 1800. P. F. Covoni.
The Hexameron. Part III. Continued. A. Stoppani.
Italian Colonists in the State of St. Paul (Brazil) A. de Zettiry.
From North America. Egisto Rossi.

March 16.

Beauty as a Means of Education. A. Conti.
Cardinal Lavignerie and the French Republic. Continued. A. A. di Pesaro.
Socialism in Emilia and the General Elections of 1892. G. Assirelli.
Portraits in the Museo Giovoio. Dr. Fossati.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

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Natural Science and the Problems of Natural Production. A. de Segovia y Corrales.
Monarchies and Republics.—II. D. Isern.
The Physical Education of Children. L. Vega-Rey.

March 15.

Technical and Artistic Education. P. de Alzola y Minondo.
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Revista General de Marina.—Calle de Alcalá 56, Madrid. 16s. per annum. March.

Brief Considerations on the Weight of Projectiles. Captain Don Jose Gonzalez.
Vocabulary of Powders and Explosives. 4 Figs. From the Italian of Lieutenant F. Salvati.
Aiming Tubes. 8 Figs. Captain Don J. R. Alonso.
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THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geïllustreed Maandschrift.—Amsterdam.

Théophile de Bock. Louis de Haes.
A Draughtsman *Dei Gratia*. (Jules Chéret and his Work). J. V. Santen Kolff.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. March.

Opzcoma. Prof. A. Pierson.
Travel Notes from the Tropics. A. W. Hubrecht.

The Situation of Amsterdam. A. Fabius.
Kuenen as a Theologian. H. Oort.
An Egyptian in Europe. Prof. de Goeje.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. March.

The English Electoral Law. A. Kerdijk.
Freedom or State Tutelage. S. Van Houten.
Vegetarianism. Dr. A. Snijders.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisI	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CW.	Catholic World.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
		MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
		Mus.	Music.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Aeronautics: The Conquest of the Air, A. F. Zahm, CW.

Afghanistan: The Amir and the Press, AQ.

Africa:

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Up the Juba River through Somali-Land, F. G. Dundas, GJ, Mar.

Explorations in the Southeast Congo Basin, GJ, Mar.

Industrial Development of Nyasaland, J. Buchanan, GJ, Mar.

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Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of, Miss C. M. Yonge, MP.

Anarchism: What It Is and What It Is Not, V. Yarros, A.

Anarchism: or, The Idolatry of Lust, C. C. Bateman, HomR.

Anarchists of 1886, The Chicago, Joseph E. Gary, CM.

Ancient Cities: Cities that Were Forgotten, C. F. Lummis, Scrib.

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Apostles' Creed, Conflict in Germany over the, T. W. Hunt, PRR.

April, Epic of, Grant Allen, Long.

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
From a Portrait-Bust by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. (Exhibited in this Year's Royal Academy.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 41

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Disasters in the Business World. It would be extremely difficult to make a just and truly proportioned estimate of the causes of the widespread commercial and financial disasters of the past month in this country. Viewing the situation broadly, one does not find present in the United States any of those more fundamental causes which make the business distress of some other countries comparatively an explicable thing. One can understand how the terrible succession of seasons of famine and pestilence in Russia should have caused widespread ruin in almost every department of commercial life. And the condition of uneasiness and depression in Germany might easily enough be accounted for by the cholera outbreak which centred at Hamburg last summer and which threatens to sweep the country this year, while the intensity of the struggle over the army bill and the frightful dominance of the spirit of militarism over the spirit of industrialism would be reason enough for business bankruptcies and hard times in general. The long depression in the Argentine Republic, following the tremendous panic and crash which brought down the great international banking house of the Baring Brothers, is perfectly intelligible when one has mastered the simple facts which tell how colossal had become the bubble of overspeculation and of unproductive investment of borrowed capital in the La Plata region.

The Australian Collapse was Inevitable. The bursting of that bubble sooner or later was simply inevitable; and to have comprehended the story of Argentine inflation and collapse would make it comparatively easy to understand the terribly drastic process of liquidation that is now going on in Australia. Nearly every bank of any consequence in that new world has been obliged to shut its doors within the past two months, and every commercial interest has been involved with the banks in the deepest distress. Australia has as yet a small population, and its legitimate annual wealth production amounts to a very modest total. The colonial governments have far overstrained their credit by incurring heavy indebtedness for all kinds of public enterprises, many of which

could not become productive for a long time. Australia has been living at too high a rate and spending beyond its means. Its banks were largely the ministers to this extravagance, for they succeeded by means of numerous branches in England, and particularly in Scotland, in securing enormous deposits through the high rates they paid; and this money was far too freely and carelessly loaned in Australia for speculative and unsubstantial enterprises. Finally the colonies had reached the extreme limit of their ability to borrow, whether for public or for private uses, and the English and Scotch depositors had taken alarm and begun to call in their money. This was the beginning of the end. The money had been loaned to people who could not pay it back except by borrowing elsewhere, and the sharp annihilation of credit caused a complete collapse.

Prosperity of American Agriculture. Coming back now to our starting point after this little excursion to South America, Europe and the Antipodes, it would seem plain enough that we can account in no such explicit ways for the situation in the United States. Agriculture is our fundamental interest; and, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, the farmers of the United States, and particularly those of the Mississippi valley and the West, are in a condition of most fortunate and hopeful prosperity. Far from being crushed under a burden of mortgage indebtedness from which time does not tend to free them, the American farmers are not, as a class, heavily in debt. They borrow at a much lower rate than formerly, their products have for several seasons commanded good prices, and their outlook is excellent. Their indebtedness has been incurred almost entirely for substantial improvements, and is very largely held among themselves. Thus, quite contrary to an idea that has been studiously disseminated to the effect that the Western farmers are practically the slaves of Eastern capitalists who hold mortgages against them, it is true that more farm mortgages are held by the farmers themselves in any given Western State—such as Illinois or Iowa—upon the lands of their own State than are held by Eastern investors.

*And General
Soundness of
American
Industries.*

To some slight extent in certain localities there has been overinvestment and unwise speculation resulting, to a limited extent and in a purely local fashion, in painful reactions which suggest, though they can hardly be said to resemble, the Argentine and Australian collapses; and in some lines of industry there



MR. HENRY VILLARD.

has evidently been unwise investment and undue dependence upon speculative credit. But generally speaking, the manufacturing and industrial enterprises of this country have in recent years been conducted upon legitimate lines and have adapted themselves to the conditions of a vast market possessing a true purchasing power fully equal to its claims and pretensions. Even the railroad managers have been more conservative than usual; and though the Northern Pacific—from which Mr. Henry Villard is about to retire—seems to have encountered some rather serious financial difficulties, most of the principal lines of the country are in a sound and creditable condition. In other words, the most essential conditions of a solid, as distinguished from a false and specious, prosperity have been presented in the business life of the United States. What, then, have been the chief factors in producing that disturbed condition of the money market, that loss of business confidence, and that sharp collapse of credit, which filled the news record of May with a long list of business failures and suspensions, and which has inflicted a sort of paralysis upon the commercial and industrial life of the country?

*The Silver
Politicians
Chiefly
to Blame.*

First and foremost, in our opinion, this state of affairs must be laid at the door of our politicians. Their failure to settle the silver question in one way or in another is of itself sufficient to account for much of that oversensitiveness of the money market which has checked the flow

of credit just at the moment when it was most desirable that credit should flow freely in order to avert disaster. If the last Congress had repealed the present silver law, practically all of our recent business troubles would have been avoided. Our present monetary laws and their working, far from being of any advantage to the silver men or of any value for the future realization of bimetallism, either American or international, are of the most serious detriment to the silver cause. No one professes satisfaction with these laws as they stand; but the silver men fatuously refuse to permit their repeal except upon condition of the immediate adoption of an absolutely free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present coinage ratio. From their own point of view, it is much to be regretted that the silver men are so devoid of the higher principles of statesmanship.

*How to
Secure
Bimetallism.*

It ought to be apparent that the best and shortest way to bring about free international bimetalism would be for the United States to assume such control of the gold situation as to be able to compel England and Germany to give not only respectful, but even solicitous attention to a proposition to open all mints to the coinage of silver at an agreed ratio with gold. Yet Europe has of late been looking on with ill-concealed derision while the United States government has been struggling to keep enough gold in its treasury to meet its obligation to maintain the interchangeability of all its different forms of money. They have observed, with the more amusement, the enormous flow of gold from the United States to Europe and the alarmed state of the American government, because they realize far more fully than we do ourselves how perfectly invincible our financial situation would be under the guidance of what in Europe would be considered ordinarily competent statesmanship.

*Silver
Conference
Postponed
Until November.*

It has now been determined to postpone the adjourned session of the International Silver Conference until November. Our readers will remember that when the sessions at Brussels were ended last winter it was the intention to resume them in May. It has been intimate by European governments that nothing of value can be accomplished by the Conference unless the delegates from the United States shall have submitted a definite programme to which our government is virtually if not formally committed. If President Cleveland should bring Congress together in September or early in October, and should succeed in persuading both houses promptly and unconditionally to repeal the silver purchase and coinage acts, the financial situation would be cleared up at a stroke. It would then be perfectly easy for our delegates to go to Brussels in November and to submit a proposition for the free coinage of silver under conditions of international identity, to be agreed upon by treaty among the leading commercial powers. Under those circumstances this proposition would have immense weight, and in the course of a few years it would almost certainly be adopted.

Tariff Uncertainty Checks Business. Another cause of financial stringency and commercial depression has been the uncertainties which involve the future of our tariff policy. This could hardly be avoided. The people of the United States must not forget that even the probability of large changes in the policy of the government with respect to the encouragement of industry by discriminating tariffs can but be costly, and when the prospect of very important changes continues through several years, while the nature of those changes remains totally problematic, a very serious check is imposed upon business enterprises. For there is such a correlation in the business world that a check upon the activity of one line of industries must affect to an almost equal extent a wide range of other interests. Thus, many non-protected industries must share in the loss to which protected manufactures are subjected by their long season of waiting to see what is going to be done about the tariff.

Six Years of Doubt and Struggle. The President and the Congress which were elected in 1888 won their seats after a hard-fought tariff campaign in which the protectionists were victorious. Thereupon the McKinley bill was enacted, and became a law only a few weeks before the Congressional election of 1890. In that campaign there was a thorough-going reaction, and the protectionists were completely routed. The opinion of the country seemed to be overwhelmingly opposed to protection in the McKinley form. But the Republicans retained control of the Senate and of the Executive, and the McKinley law was not touched. In the election of 1892 the protectionists were defeated all along the line, and every portion of the law-making power fell into the hands of the party which in its platform had declared that Republican protection was a fraud and that the government had no constitutional right to impose tariffs for any other object than the obtaining of a public revenue. Some six years have now elapsed since Mr. Cleveland's famous free-trade message, from which in fact this long tariff fight must be dated. During this period many existing establishments have postponed all plans of expansion, and many projects for new establishments have been deferred, not so much because a certain amount of protection was deemed essential to their existence, as because they considered it absolutely essential to possess some degree of certainty upon the nature of the relation the tariff would bear to their line of business.

Tariffs Should be Made for Definite Periods. The worst thing about our tariff laws is the fact that they are not enacted for a definite period. Every item in every schedule ought to have a time-limit fixed, at the end of which it would expire unless renewed by express act. When the government places a certain specified import duty upon a given article, it virtually enters into contract relations with three classes of people. These are: 1, The foreign manufacturers; 2,

the importing merchants, and 3, the American manufacturers. This country is engaged in a large foreign trade, and it is absurd to look with unfriendly eyes upon European manufacturers who make goods to sell in our markets. When we fix a duty upon foreign goods we create a condition to which the foreign manufacturer for the American market must adjust his methods of production. We serve notice upon the importer, through whose hands these foreign goods pass, that his position in the market must be modified by the fact of the new rate of import tax. Upon American capital and labor we serve notice that their position in the home market as regards that particular kind of commodity will be materially affected by the amount of discriminating tax levied upon the foreign competitor. When once the duty is duly fixed and has become a part of the working law of the land, it is neither good public policy nor is it good morals to change it capriciously. It amounts in morals to a breach of contract with the entire business community. If the government chooses to prescribe the directions in which the industrial life of the country shall flow, it should enter this domain in an orderly and a calculable manner. Otherwise, it should keep its hands off. Whatever arguments there may be for a consistent and well-established system of protection, there can be no possible arguments for a wobbling and uncertain policy.

Any Stable Tariff Law Would be Good Enough. It is profoundly to be regretted that the McKinley bill could not have been adopted for a term of years with the distinct understanding on all hands that to repeal it before the expiration of the term would be some such breach of good faith as the repudiation of a public debt. The business of the country would thrive magnificently under the McKinley law if there could be an assurance for it of ten years of uninterrupted duration. With equal confidence it can be said that the country would have thriven magnificently under the adoption of the earlier Democratic Morrison or Mills bills, if only their unassailed continuance for a decade could also have been secured. Protection is good enough for the United States, and, on the other hand, there would be no particular objection to free trade, provided the honest business interests of the country could be permitted by the politicians to accommodate themselves safely and permanently to one policy or to the other. It is not in the least true that this country has been victimized or imperiled to any alarming extent by the protective policy, nor is it true that the McKinley act is the monstrous thing that the politicians who have never read it declare it to be. On the other hand, it is not in the least true that this great country would be ruined by trading freely with other countries. The fact is that our principal trade has long been and always will be with ourselves, and our industrial life cannot be fatally affected by any tariff policy that any conceivable American government could be foolish enough to enact, always provided the policy were to be stable for a reasonable period.

*The
Forthcoming
Tariff Bill.*

The people of the United States have made it clear that they desire important changes in the existing tariff system. They have duly empowered the Democratic party to deal with the question. It is far less material what changes the Democratic party may make, than that the country may acquiesce in those changes and may consider that the tariff question as a party football is to be laid high on the shelf for a considerable period of years. Most men, even in the Democratic party, believe that free trade cannot wisely be adopted at



HON. DAVID A. WELLS.

present. It would probably be within bounds to say that nine-tenths of the people of the United States would support moderate protection as against a sudden and complete abrogation of the protective policy. It is not likely, therefore, that the new Congress will do anything nearly so sweeping as the Democratic platform, taken literally, would seem to require. It has been understood that an administration tariff bill would be prepared by Mr. Cleveland's direction, under Mr. Carlisle's special supervision, and that this measure would be put in the hands of the dominant party in Congress with the understanding that the administration desired its adoption with as few amendments and with as little debating as possible. It has been quietly said in well-informed circles for some months, and has been publicly stated in the newspapers during the past few weeks, that Mr. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, had been selected as an expert to block out the new tariff measure. Mr. Wells informs us that this report is not true and that he has no intention to engage in any such work as the drafting of tariff

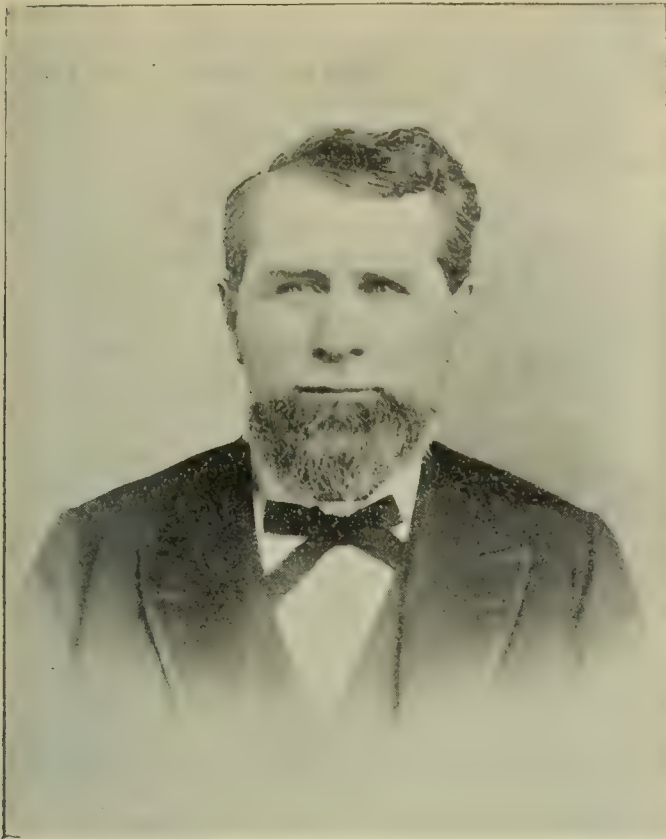
ills. Nevertheless, Mr. Wells has recently published very important writings adverse to the protection system, and it might well be that the government would avail itself in one way or another of his views and opinions as to the main lines of tariff reconstruction, without asking him to assume the burden of a detailed drafting of the bill.

*"Cordage" and
the Flurry in
Wall Street.*

So far as Wall Street was involved in the financial flurries of May, its participation was practically confined to a lively but brief panic early in the month on account of a sudden loss of confidence in the so-called "industrial" stocks which have come to form a new element of speculation on the exchanges. These stocks are, most of them, the creation of great consolidations or trusts. The trouble began with "Cordage." Not very long ago, nearly all the rope makers of the United States were brought into a combination known as the National Cordage Company, with a capital of twenty-five millions of dollars. It has seemed to control the market in such a way as to secure for its stock very large dividends. Its unexpected attempt to market a new issue of preferred obligations, in order to secure money to tide it over certain business emergencies, utterly destroyed the buoyant esteem in which it was held, and its stocks quickly fell in Wall Street to a mere fraction of the price at which they had been quoted. The alarm extended to the other industrial shares, such as those of the Sugar Trust and the General Electric Company. The panic at least served the good purpose of bringing more clearly to light the loose and dangerous methods which these large trusts and combinations have seen fit to employ. Most of them rest upon false principles, and are either unsound and dangerous from the economic and commercial point of view, or else are so thoroughly inimical to public interests that they ought to be unrelentingly hunted out of existence by popular agitation, by legislation, or by the process of the courts.

*Oppressions
of the Coal
Monopolists.*

Among all these business combinations it is probably true that the one from which the public suffers most severely, and which merits the most drastic measures of opposition, is the "coal combine." It should be remembered that when one refers to the "coal combine" he uses a phrase to cover a general situation, rather than a title which can be said to belong to a distinct organization of interests. To speak of a coal combination is simply to imply the fact that consumers of fuel are made to pay exorbitant prices by reason of the existence of a series of conspiracies in which are concerned the transportation companies that carry coal, the companies and firms that own coal lands and are engaged in coal mining operations, and to a considerable extent the larger wholesale dealers in fuel. The chief offenders in point of fact are railroad corporations, which have violated every principle that should govern the conduct of a common carrier by themselves obtaining control of the production of one of the



GOV. KNUTE NELSON, OF MINNESOTA.

principal articles of freight which it is their business to transport from the place of its origin to the place of its use. The great anthracite combination, which has gone through various forms and stages during the past decade, is entirely the work of railroad companies which have unlawfully acquired monopoly control of the anthracite fields, and have proceeded to levy arbitrary tribute upon the users of this necessary article. The great Western coal fields have in a similar manner been brought into the direct hands of the railroad companies or under the control of corporations which are the creatures of the transportation interest. The Legislature of Minnesota, early in the present year passed through a struggle with the representatives of the coal monopoly which will be long memorable in the annals of Western politics and legislation.

The Coal Consumers' Convention.

One result of this struggle was the decision of Minnesota to call a national convention in the interest of coal consumers, to be held at Chicago on the 5th and 6th days of June. Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota, in obedience to the Legislature and in hearty sympathy with it, has duly forwarded to the governors of all the other States an invitation to appoint delegates—ten from each State—to participate in the convention. The governors of nearly thirty States had accepted the invitation at the time this paragraph was written, and there seems to be excellent promise of a stirring

session. It will be the principal purpose of the convention to suggest plans for the national regulation of the production and transportation of coal. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS extends its best wishes to this convention and hopes that it may agree upon an effective policy. A great struggle lies before the people of the United States and it is best to face the situation squarely. Combinations of capital have entered upon a career which must be checked decisively. They have the wealth, the ingenuity and the legal talent to make a stubborn resistance to every attempt at legislative supervision or control. Yet if they cannot be brought to terms by State and national enactments there may rapidly ripen in the United States the conditions of violent revolution. Either such monstrous iniquities as this fuel monopoly will be suppressed by law, or else the people will be driven to embrace the socialistic régime, and in their complete confiscation of railroads and coal mines for public uses they may even forget to grant just compensation.

Rapid-Transit Monopoly in New York.

The people of the city of New York have been spectators of a protracted attempt on the part of an official commission, acting under plenary powers, to provide a system of rapid transit. The commission's long deliberations have finally resulted in nothing except a decision to concede to the existing elevated railway monopoly, the Manhattan Company, the right to make various enlargements and extensions of its system on the condition of its paying to the city five per cent. of its net earnings. Against this pitifully modest claim of five per cent. the company has made shocked and wheedling protestations, claiming poverty and assuming that the acceptance of the vast new privileges which the commission had offered to confer upon it would be on its part an act of philanthropy toward the community. The majority of the commission was at

GEORGE GOULD,
President of the Manhattan Railroad.

once ready to make further concessions to the claims of the company; but one or two members held out, and the law requires the commission's findings to be unanimous in order to be valid. The simple fact is that the Manhattan Company, which is capitalized for an almost fabulous number of millions and which pays good dividends upon all that vast sum, has never paid the city any taxes or compensation in amounts worth considering. Yet, of the vast value placed upon the property by its owners, probably not one-tenth represents original and actual investment of money, while the other nine-tenths represent the developed value of the public franchises contributed by the community. It would be a fairer proposition in theory if the city treasury were to receive ninety-five per cent. of the net earnings of the Manhattan Company, and the five per cent. were to go to the private holders. The arrangement now proposed of an allowance to the treasury of a small percentage of the *net* income is in contempt of the intelligence of the whole world. It has been well known for a long time that any arrangement to pay to the public a percentage of clear and final profits was of itself presumptive evidence of an intended subterfuge. *Gross* earnings are an appreciable entity. Everybody can understand what is meant by the total receipts of a railroad corporation whose business is strictly confined to that of a common carrier. But nobody can ever know truly what the net income is, for the items of operating expenses, maintenance, etc., are so subject to book-keeping manipulation that the company can make the net income appear whatever it may choose. The Rapid Transit Commission of New York has practically confessed itself unequal to the assertion and maintenance of public interests. The Manhattan Company had long ago drawn out in profits several times as much money as it ever invested; but no one could expect that it would in the present emergency do otherwise than grasp at everything in reach.

*Possible
Solutions.*

The one course properly open to the people of New York is to construct a rapid transit system, elevated or otherwise, to be directly owned by the municipality, and then to lease it upon satisfactory terms to an operating company. It should build this system in such a way as to hold the key to the situation and thus be able to dictate terms to the Manhattan Company and other local transit systems. Eventually it should buy up at fair prices both the Manhattan system and also the surface lines, whether propelled by cable or horsepower or electricity. It would have been far better for the Legislature and city authorities of New York long ago to have openly given the Manhattan company all the further rights and privileges it desired, rather than to have adopted the roundabout method of playing into the hands of that astute corporation through the fumbling of a public commission. Under the existing circumstances a very fair arrangement would be to have the Manhattan company make any improvements or extensions desired by the public authorities, then to allow the company a certain

fixed interest upon capital really and honestly invested, and finally to divide equally between the company and the city all the profits that remain after the payment of operating expenses and of interest on the agreed amount of capital, the books to be kept and the accounts to be verified jointly by the company and the city. This would be precisely the plan the city of Paris adopts with every transit corporation the city permits to do business inside the municipality, and is certainly very generous toward the corporations. If the corporations should venture to object to terms so liberal, the municipality of Paris would instantly proceed to put into operation a rival system fully controlled by the public authorities. Nowhere in the world outside of the United States, and perhaps nowhere in the United States outside of the cities of New York or Brooklyn, could such a spectacle be possible as we have lately witnessed of the haggling between the city's Rapid Transit Commission and the Manhattan Railway Company over a proposition so disadvantageous to public interests, even in its best form.

*Offices and
Civil-Service
Principles.*

At Washington the all-absorbing question of appointments to office has forced everything else into the background. The President, in sheer desperation, finally announced that he would receive no office-seekers unless he had personally invited them to call upon him, and that members of Congress must forthwith abandon their practice of bringing the office seekers of their States or districts to the White House. This announcement of course temporarily throws the burden somewhat more heavily upon the heads of departments; but the cabinet officers have themselves undertaken to shift it in turn. The pressure for office has, perhaps, never in the history of the country been so fierce and so intolerable as in the past three months. Changes have been made very rapidly from the point of view of those who had supposed that this administration would respect the high ideals of the civil-service reformers. But two principles have been adopted at Washington which, taken together, act as the upper and nether millstones to grind to pieces the surviving Republican clerks and officials.

*Every Official
Must be
a Partisan.*

One of these principles has been laid down by Mr. Carlisle, and it is to the effect that he believes no man should be retained in office, no matter how valuable or faithful his services, who has not made it his regular practice to leave his duties at Washington and to go to his home State to vote on every election day. Mr. Carlisle does not explain whether he considers it incumbent upon officials at Washington to go to Texas or Maine or Oregon to vote at a township, or county, or school district, or municipal, or State election, as well as to vote at a Congressional or a Presidential election. It would be difficult to show why it is any more the duty of a good citizen to go home to vote in the Presidential year than to absent himself from his work at Washington in order to participate in every

election of a local school board or road supervisor. In point of fact, it may make far more difference to this official's home community who is elected township trustee than which party secures the national Presidency. As an excuse for cutting off men's heads Mr. Carlisle's principle may answer well enough; but it will hardly bear serious analysis. Another statement of the same principle is this: Unless a man whose home happens to be in a remote State maintains his active connection with the party and political life of that State, no matter how absorbing or technical his business for the government may be in some expert position at Washington, he must be summarily discharged.

But Not an "Offensive" Partisan. The other principle in equally active operation is one which was invented in Mr. Cleveland's former term and has had his approval both then and now. It is called the principle of "offensive partisanship." Thus it will appear that it is an exceedingly narrow line which the hold-over official must have walked if he would retain his place. He must on the one hand have participated regularly in elections and maintained his place, therefore, in his party. But, on the other hand, if he has exhibited his party allegiance in a manner which could by any possibility have wounded the sensibilities of any member of the party now victorious, who might like to secure his office, it will be quite sufficient to declare that the gentleman's partisanship is of the "offensive type," and, therefore, he must be dismissed. Mr. Carlisle requires that a man must be able to show partisanship, whether Republican or Democratic. But he holds with the President, on the other hand, that if any Democrat shows that any Republican officeholder's partisanship was "offensive," then the Republican must take his walking papers and stay not on the order of his going.

Mr. Roosevelt's Reappointment. While these things can be done at Washington with the high priests of civil-service reform looking on with tolerable complacency, it will be a good many years before any one can expect a public service founded upon business principles and freed from the almost absolute dominance of the spoils system. It has been announced that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican member of the Civil Service Commission, has been asked by President Cleveland to retain his place. The President is required by law to give the Republicans at least one member of the board. Mr. Roosevelt's retention, which is highly praised by all civil-service reformers as an evidence of good faith towards the reform on Mr. Cleveland's part, is indeed most commendable. But it must also be said in fairness that Mr. Cleveland will have put himself upon a par with President Harrison in this matter only when it has become clear that his Democratic members of the Commission are as zealous for reform, as impartial, and as free from subservience to the interests of their



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Reappointed Member Civil Service Commission.

own party, as was Mr. Roosevelt in his attitude and conduct towards the Republican party during Mr. Harrison's administration.

Arguing the Seal Question. The Behring Sea arbitration is in that stage of official progress which makes much comment upon it inappropriate.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Coudert, of the American counsel, made long and able speeches. Mr. Carter's lasted for many days and was deemed both learned and exhaustive. Mr. Coudert's certainly suffered nothing from brevity, but its length and technical themes were made more tolerable by a considerable infusion of Mr. Coudert's well-known wit and humor. Americans who have had occasion to follow English affairs at all closely, are already quite familiar with the great position in the legal world held by Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Gladstone's attorney-general and England's foremost pleader at the bar in all sorts of causes, from a breach of promise suit or a murder trial to a great suit involving the title to estates, or to a state case like the famous trial of the *Times* forgeries before the Parnell Commission. Sir Charles is a man of various accomplishments, and among other things is the principal authority in England on turf and racing matters. His argument in the Behring case against those of the American counsel has been highly astute and able, but much less courteous and diplo-

matic than those of Messrs. Carter and Coudert. It has disclosed a temper and determination on the part of the British Government which the American Arbitrators and counsel had not even suspected. The outcome will be awaited with considerable anxiety.



SIR CHARLES RUSSELL,
Of English Counsel, Behring Sea Case.

Meanwhile, we can only beg our readers firmly to resolve that the arbitration of every point in controversy is the only honorable solution. If England wins the case against us it will be our duty, as it should also be our pleasure, to accept this result in good faith and with good grace, and to tell the whole world that we consider the maintenance of our special claims, or for that matter the preservation of all the fur-bearing seals in existence, as of no consequence at all compared with the substantial value to the cause of civilization of a legal settlement of the suit. The most terrible and shameful thing in the world is a selfishly waged war; and one of the best and noblest things is the peaceful adjustment of an international dispute.

*Peace Echoes
from the
Naval Review.*

Many of the magnificent ships of foreign nations which attended the naval review continued to lie for a month in the deep channel of the North River at New York, where hundreds of thousands of spectators had the best possible view of them. The exchange of international courtesies which was made possible by the presence here of this unprecedented aggregation of warships, had a far more than sentimental value. It taught many men, what they had never happened to consider before, that the United States can henceforth have, if they will choose to exercise it, an unequaled power for the maintenance of peace and good

will among the nations. It was evident that the admirals and commanders of all the foreign naval forces represented in our waters were under instructions from their home governments to give every possible evidence of a feeling of genuine and hearty friendship towards this country and a desire to maintain perpetually peaceful relations. The intercourse between the British and American navies was of enthusiastic cordiality, and the British officers greatly endeared themselves to the people of New York by their charming frankness and courtesy of bearing. The Russians also were evidently conscious of the exceptional warmth of friendly feeling which has always existed between the governments of their country and ours. It must also have been clear to any one judging the situation with any breadth of intelligence that very much of the favorable impression made by the United States upon these formidable representatives of the principal governments of the



JAMES C. CARTER, LL.D.,
Of American Counsel, Behring Sea Case.

earth, was due to the beautiful long line of white war vessels on exhibition as a part of the new American navy. They give other nations a new and enhanced respect for this country. Their existence no more conveys a threat of hostilities or aggression than the presence in New York of a large and well-uniformed police force suggests the provoking of riots or the outbreak of crime. On the contrary, both suggest peace and order, and a respect for law and for rights. This country will render a true service to the world and will make a wise expenditure of money if it continues, without interruption for some years to come, the further construction of this magnificent fleet of snow-white peace preservers. It may be remarked at this point that the trial trip of the latest of our great

armed cruisers, the *New York*, was made in the latter part of May, and that the vessel is a brilliant success and a further demonstration of the ability of Americans to plan and build the best ships in the world.

*"Wars and Rumors"
in Central
and South America.*

There has been some practical employment in recent weeks for a portion of our navy. An unusually vigorous revolution in Nicaragua, involving the canal works, made it necessary for our government to order warships to proceed to Central America both from San Francisco and from New York. Disturbed conditions in the West Indies also seemed likely to call for the presence of an extra vessel or two from our navy. Last month saw a very unique and dramatic termination of the difficulties between San Domingo and Hayti. President Heureaux of San Domingo and President Hyppolite of Hayti, with representatives of their military and civil staffs, met amicably on the deck of a warship at the intersection of their two small republics and proceeded to talk out the difficulties that had led to a clash of arms on the border. President Heureaux claimed that an indemnity was due San Domingo to the amount of \$300,000, and President Hyppolite, with apparent cheerfulness, assented to every item of Heureaux's claim. A treaty was accordingly signed, and tranquility now prevails. It is said in inner circles that this unexpected amiability on Hyppolite's part was due to a warning from the Haytian minister at Washington, who cabled that the American government demanded peace in the islands and would send warships to enforce order if Hyppolite did not make speedy terms with San Domingo. Whatever may be the facts in the case, such an admonition on the part of Mr. Gresham would not have been a very intolerable act of tyranny against a weak but obstreperous neighbor. In South America, political upheavals and military engagements are reported one day, to be denied the next, and from the mass of confused and totally irreconcilable statements sent to American and European newspapers it is impossible to derive any intelligible information. It appears to be true that the revolutionary war in Rio Grande do Sul is still raging. Rio Grande do Sul is a province or State of vast extent which has undertaken to secede from Brazil and set itself up independently. Its struggle reminds one of the revolt of Texas and its withdrawal from Mexico. Determined fighting has been going on for many months. Nothing that we can find throws any satisfactory light upon the probable outcome. Honduras, as well as Nicaragua, has been going through the throes of a revolution, and a slight uprising in Cuba, which for a moment seemed serious, has been completely suppressed. It would seem sometimes as if these Latin-Americans of Central and South America, with their large infusion of Indian blood, were determined to kill themselves off in order that their land might become the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon or some other stable race with capacity for industrial development and for social order.

*The Opening
Month
at Chicago.*

At Chicago there has been a satisfactory inauguration of the World's Fair. The incompleteness of preparations during the first few weeks was no more serious than had generally been expected. Almost everything is now in order. The Art exhibits were not fully opened until May was well advanced, and all those of our readers who understand the mechanical exigencies under which a magazine must be produced will agree that our elaborate and faithful account of the art exhibits contained in this number and prepared by our special representative after faithful study upon the ground, is a journalistic feat for which we may assume some credit, although the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has done many things involving an equal celerity in preparation and manufacture. Contrary to statements that have been made in various quarters, the Art exhibit is both magnificent in its totality and fairly representative in nearly all its parts. The magnificence of the World's Fair has begun to be discovered even in New York. It is to be deeply regretted that there is such an involution and ramification of governing bodies that frictions and quarrels are impairing the effective administration of the fair.

*The Struggle
Over Sunday
Opening.*

The bitterest and most serious quarrel arose over the question of Sunday opening. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has hitherto abstained from having any part in the discussion. This has not been because it shrank from an expression of opinion, for the REVIEW has certainly earned a reputation for frankness rather than one for timidity. But it has been evident from the outset that the question must be settled between opponents holding radically antagonistic views, and that nothing could be said that would alter in the least degree the attitude of either party. It has seemed to us a question to be decided upon their own responsibility by the World's Fair authorities, just as it was their business to decide a hundred other questions which must necessarily have arisen. These boards and commissions were created to decide such questions. It was, in our judgment, irrelevant and unwise for Congress to make Sunday closing a condition of the appropriation of money. Congress came to the aid of the exposition at New Orleans, but we do not remember that Congress made itself the champion at that time of any view of Sunday observance. After accepting the Congressional appropriation, it would have been dishonorable in the highest degree for the World's Fair authorities to have attempted, as was proposed, to keep the money and nullify the Sunday closing proviso through legal technicalities. Having determined upon Sunday opening, the fair corporation could certainly have done nothing less than vote to pay back fully and strictly the subsidy it had solicited and accepted. It is unfortunate in the extreme that the decision to keep the gates closed on Sunday, having been accepted in good faith by all the world, should have been reconsidered after the fair had been actually inaugurated.

*The Hawaiian
Question
Still Open*

Commissioner Blount has been made Minister to Hawaii, Mr. Stevens having insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation. It is fortunate that Mr. Blount's anomalous position in the Sandwich Islands has thus been reduced to tangibility. He had been sent on a purely private errand by the President, and it was questionable whether he was exercising his functions constitutionally. Now, he has a recognized and legal



MR. LORRIN A. THURSTON,
New Minister of Hawaii at Washington.

status. Not a single clue has been given as yet to the attitude of the Cleveland administration towards Hawaii's request to be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States. Meanwhile the opponents of annexation have been working desperately to create an adverse public opinion. We have only one further word to add at this time to our former discussions of the subject: If the United States shall definitely refuse to accede to Hawaii's request, this country must not stand in the way of Hawaii's pursuing any further course that she may choose. Let us play no disgraceful dog-in-the-manger part. England, at least, appreciates the incomparable advantage of Hawaii as a point of call between Vancouver and Australia, and while England realizes the priority of the natural claims of the United States and is willing that this country should obtain the islands, she will not feel herself compelled, in case of our refusal, to turn a deaf ear to the overtures that will doubtless be made to her by Hawaii. England will be per-

fectly justified in accepting Hawaii's proposal, and she will proceed at once to fortify the islands as impregnably as Bermuda, Malta and Gibraltar. It is hard for a person of some information and some sense of national duty and honor, to read most of the newspaper arguments against annexation without wrath and disgust. Mr. Blount's report will be awaited with extreme solicitude. Meanwhile, Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, a very prominent and highly estimable citizen of Hawaii, has been appointed to relieve Dr. Mott as Hawaiian Minister at Washington.

*Extradition
with
Russia.*

For a long time an extradition treaty has been under discussion between the United States and Russia. It is understood that such a treaty has finally been concluded, although it has not yet (May 22) been made public. During the past three months there has been organized a singularly intangible movement in this country against the treaty, based upon the report that it is not sufficiently explicit in the clauses which would keep this country a safe asylum for refugees whose offenses are of a strictly political nature. Inasmuch as our authorities at Washington have by long experience learned to be particularly watchful of this very point, it seems hardly fair to take it for granted that the President, the State Department and the Senate are entering into a conspiracy with the Czar to help him hunt down the Nihilists. Better than getting up public meetings to denounce a treaty whose provisions were unknown, would have been the very obvious and courteous plan of writing a letter to the Senators from one's State asking them to see that the treaty was not ratified with any ambiguous or objectionable clauses in it. So far as can be learned, there is no one in authority who wants to adopt an objectionable treaty with Russia; and since the sentiment is wholly one way, the attempt to work up an agitation would seem an uneconomical use of energy. If it should appear that the treaty has actually been adopted and that through inadvertence it is not what it ought to be, it will become the duty of our government to ask Russia to join in negotiating amendments; and in case of a refusal it will be in order to serve the usual notice of abrogation.

*Gen. Armstrong
and His
Great Work.*

The death of General S. C. Armstrong was not unexpected. Since his paralytic stroke of the year before last it had been well understood that there remained to him only a few brief and painful days of life. It had fallen to his lot to occupy the most truly significant and epoch-making educational position in this country. His experimental developments at the Hampton (Virginia) Institute have taught the country how to educate the Negro race up to material self-support and reliant character, and also to transform the Indians from savagery to civilization. More than that, General Armstrong's successful evolution of an agricultural and industrial institute which has furnished the type upon which various others have been founded for Indians and Negroes, has also shown the country

how to proceed in order to make our education of white children, especially those of foreign parentage, effective and useful. The truest tribute of gratitude that can be paid to the memory of this great man will be the completion of a sufficient endowment fund for the maintenance of the Hampton Institute. We have not many great men. S. C. Armstrong was one of the noblest that the Western world has yet produced.

*The McAll Mission
and Its
Founder.*

The McAll mission in Paris was begun just after the Franco-Prussian war. Its more than twenty years of existence have been fraught with good results that almost every serious and right-minded element of French society has been glad to acknowledge. Mr. McAll for some years past had been in feeble health, and he died in May. He was an English, or rather a Scotch minister of the Baptist denomination; but he fell into French life and ways with remarkable tact, and he was greatly beloved and revered by the poor of Paris. His meeting-places, or "*salles de conference*," are scattered throughout Paris, especially in the neighborhoods where the poor are densely housed.



THE LATE REV. R. W. McALL, OF PARIS.

His work was indorsed and aided by all the different branches of French Protestantism, and was to some extent supported by Catholics. The work will go on as before, and perhaps Mr. McAll's death will even have the effect to stimulate greater efforts among those who would not willingly see the mission decline.



THE LATE GEN. S. C. ARMSTRONG.

*The Crisis
and Campaign
in Germany.*

Affairs have moved swiftly in Germany. The long and bitter struggle over the army bill was seemingly about to be ended. The Emperor William had gone to Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy. He appeared in uncommonly reasonable mood and in fine spirits. The pageants revived, for a brief space, the memories of mediæval magnificence; and as the young Kaiser found time to have a long quiet talk with the Pope on social questions, the visit was considered a success. He returned to Berlin sooner than was expected, in the hope of a final adjustment of the vexed question of the army bill. It was understood that the moderate sections of the chamber, regardless of party, were willing to consent to an increase of the annual draft by 70,000 in place of 83,000 demanded by the government. The financial relief secured by this reduction would be \$2,250,000 a year. Moreover, it was understood that Chancellor Caprivi had accepted this compromise with the Emperor's approval. But to the consternation of the Reichstag and the world, the Emperor suddenly refused to accept an iota of reduction from his original demands, the government's measure was forced to a vote, and it was defeated by 210 against 162. The compromise that Caprivi had arranged against tremendous odds was counted a very brilliant one for the government;



COUNT CAPRIVI, CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

and the Kaiser's imperious insistence upon all or nothing has precipitated a conflict in Germany the end of which no man can predict. The details of the army bill are no longer the matter at issue. It has come to be a question whether the Reichstag is to share in the government of Germany, or whether the Emperor's will is to be supreme at every point. The Reichstag was dissolved, and a new election was ordered for June 15. The Social Democrats at once entered upon a campaign of great vigor. The Emperor is doing all in his power to play upon the apprehensions of Germany in such a way as to secure the return of deputies favorable to his

demands ; but the prospect is that he will be weaker in the new Reichstag than in its predecessor. The Reichstag of Germany is elected for a period of five years, but it may be dissolved by the Emperor at any time ; in which case a new house must be elected within sixty days. The last election was in 1890. The membership of the Reichstag is 397, and 236 of this number belong to Prussia, 48 to Bavaria, 23 to Saxony, 17 to Wurtemberg, and the rest to the smaller members of the federated empire. The excitement in Germany has been greatly increased by a speech which William made to the officers of the army. His language seemed to imply a determina-

tion to force his own will upon the country at any hazard, regardless of the results of the approaching election. Eugen Richter, whose tract against Socialism we published last month, is proving himself the strongest fighting figure in the present campaign, as the leader of the Liberals.

*A Happy Queen
and Some
Unhappy Kings.*

The Queen of England rarely appears in public. It is said that her personal attendance at the opening in London of the Imperial Institute Building last month will probably be the last ceremonial and official function in which she will publicly engage. The serenity of her life is in marked contrast with the stormy and uncertain conditions that surround nearly every other throne in Europe. There have been ominous republican uprisings in Spain, and it may well be doubted whether the small king Alfonso XIII., who was seven years old on the 17th of May, will ever reach his majority in undisturbed possession of the throne. Meanwhile his aunt, the Infanta Eulalia, has been representing the Spanish royal house here—in America—where somewhat amusing attempts have been made to receive and entertain her in ways not repugnant to the inexorabilities of Spanish etiquette. She has shown herself a very versatile and amiably disposed lady. The King of the Belgians has recovered somewhat of his equanimity, for the uprising of the people in their demand for the ballot has had no further result than the hasty passage through all stages of the bill mentioned in these columns last month, and good order prevails again. King Oscar may well be perturbed over the strained relations between Sweden and Norway. The Norwegians are intensely dissatisfied with the working of the present union between the countries, and the quarrel promises to grow more violent before it is adjusted. Certainly the Czar of Russia cannot be supposed to be in the enjoyment of tranquillity just at present, when a dozen heavy problems are pressing upon him. In Italy, cabinets

are tumbling, finances are hopelessly out of order, the enmity between Vatican and Quirinal is a source of ever-threatening danger, and worthy King Humbert has no light task on his shoulders. The utter breakdown of the Tricoupis ministry in Greece has deprived King George of the services of the only first-class statesman the country possesses, and the sov-



THE INFANTA EULALIA OF SPAIN.

ereign is at his wits' ends. And so one might call the entire roll, only to find that the Queen of England is the only sovereign in the world to-day who can afford a serene frame of mind.

Politics in France. The new ministry in France, under M. Dupuy, continues to exist by sufferance, and it is quite possible that it may be allowed to live until the chamber is dissolved and the general election is held. It is characteristic of French politics that the chamber has now acquiesced in the very matter upon which it overthrew the Ribot ministry. The chamber had sent to the Senate a revenue bill in which it was incidentally proposed to revolutionize the method of taxing liquors. The Senate sent back the budget, refusing to accept so important an alteration in the liquor laws as a mere detail of the gen-



M. DUPUY, FRENCH PREMIER.

eral budget bill. The whole quarrel was upon a point of method and of prerogative and no principle was involved. But the chamber refused to accept the Senate's action and M. Ribot resigned. President Carnot selected M. Dupuy as a mere figurehead. The new cabinet issued a manifesto which met with derision, chiefly because it enunciated excellent but platitudinarian truisms with the air of a pedagogic treatise. It remains to be seen whether or not the ministry will continue in power until the general election. Great interest naturally attaches to the coming elections in France. Never has a chamber gone to the country with so many of its members marked for rejection. The new chamber which will issue from the poll will, it is expected, contain a great number of new men.

*Home Rule in
the Com-
mons*

The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill occupied the time of the House of Commons during the month of April. The debate lasted twelve nights, during which ninety-six speakers consumed eighty-one hours. As a debate it was not bad. Its chief result was to practically seal the fate of the in-and-out clause. Mr. Labouchere, who, when the bill was first introduced, was one of its strongest advocates, has now the candor to admit that Clause Nine is impracticable and unworkable, and that the only compromise workable is that which was suggested last autumn, namely, that the *status quo* at Westminster should provisionally and *pro tem.* be left exactly as it is until it is seen how Home Rule works. Ministers refuse to commit themselves, but the general feeling in the House and without it is that the in and-out clause is doomed.

*Parliamentary
Loquacity.*

The self-denying ordinance which Mr. Labouchere wished to impose upon Ministers still remains upon the astral plane. Forty-five Liberals talked thirty-five hours, and fifty-one Unionists spoke for forty-six hours. An hour and a half seems to have been the minimum stint of a Front Bench man in the debate. Thirty-six speeches were an hour and more in length; five were two hours each. Mr. Morley spoke two hours and five minutes, and Mr. Sexton for two hours and a half. With such examples before them it is not surprising that such opponents of the bill as Sir Ashmead Bartlett spoke two hours all but three minutes. No new reputations were made by the debate, but some old ones were furbished up. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Mr. Balfour made the best speeches against the bill; Mr. Davitt, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Morley the best speeches in its defense. Lord Randolph Churchill was hardly up to his usual form. Dr. Wallace, of Edinburgh, achieved some success as a humorous speaker; Mr. Birrell made a promising *début*, and Mr. Cust, the new editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, honorably distinguished himself among the ruck of Unionist members by venturing to suggest that the legitimate aspirations of the Irish might be satisfied by a liberal measure of local self-government combined with a more general recognition of the principle of federation in the British constitution.

*The
Second
Reading.*

The spirit of Mr. Davitt and Mr. Redmond was excellent; they were earnest and eloquent. Their speeches made a deep impression upon the House. Mr. Davitt's success was all the more remarkable because not even his best friends ventured to anticipate that he would achieve much success as a Parliamentary debater. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Davitt, representing both sections of the Irish party, agreed in advocating the abandonment of Clause Nine. After a reply by Mr. Gladstone, which left everything as open as before, the House



JOHN REDMOND.

divided and carried the second reading by a majority of forty-three. No Liberal member went into the Opposition lobby. Mr. William Saunders, who had threatened to do so on account of his antipathy to a second chamber, reconsidered his position and voted for the bill. There were fourteen pairs of members unavoidably absent, and they, together with the tellers and the Speaker, made up the House. The bill was read a second time, therefore, by a majority which was exclusively due to the Irish contingent. If the fate of the bill had been settled by the British members it would have been rejected by fourteen votes. London cast thirty-seven votes against Home Rule and twenty-five in its favor, so that the whole British majority against the bill, except two votes, was supplied by the metropolis. If the Scotch and Welsh

votes for the bill are deducted, the majority against it is still further increased. This fact will be relied upon by the Lords when they come to throw out the bill.

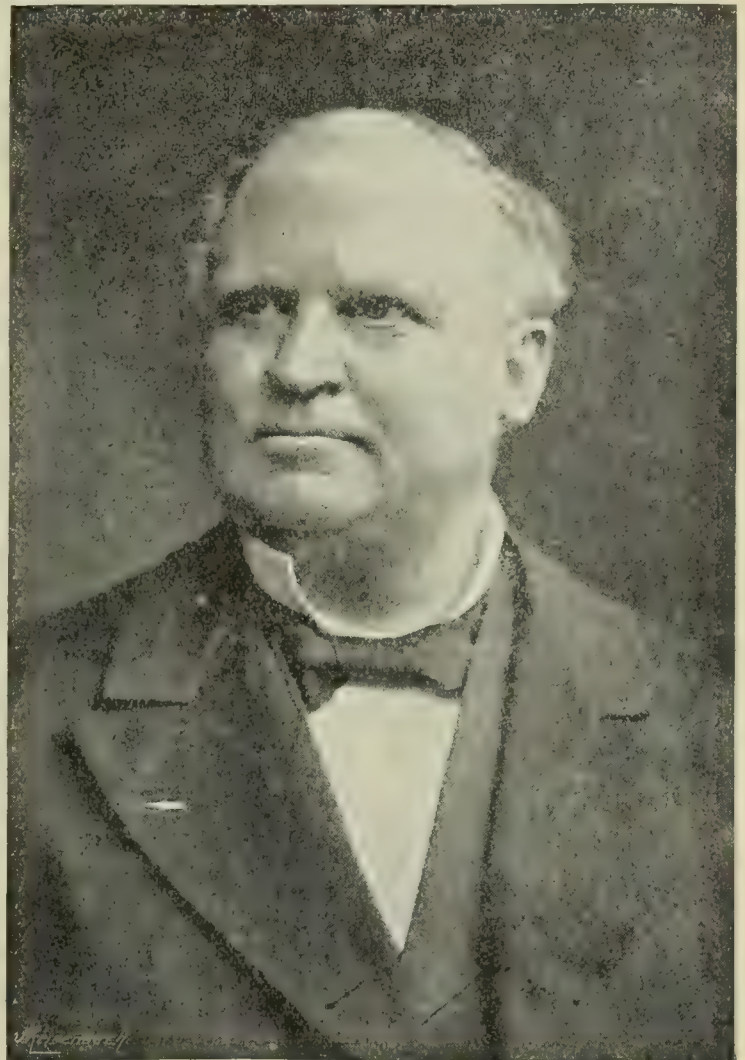
The Unionist Agitators. The second reading of the Home Rule bill was immediately followed by an outburst of Unionist oratory which found its most eloquent expression in the Bishop of Derry's oration at the great demonstration in the Albert Hall. Twelve hundred Irish delegates were brought over from the North of Ireland to permeate London society, to be dined at Conservative clubs, and fêted at Hatfield. The one note of all the Unionist speakers was, "we will never have Home Rule;" and, of course, if by Home Rule they mean secession from the United Kingdom, they are quite right. But that is what no one is proposing, and what would be as strongly opposed by Liberals as by Conservatives. The whole opposition to the bill in Ulster is based on the assumption that the Nationalists are seeking to establish what is roughly called a "secesh" Parliament; and the example of the Northern States is cited to justify an uncompromising opposition to Jeff Davis *redivivus* in the person of Mr. Justin McCarthy. On the strength of that misleading analogy many good patriots are working themselves up into a perfect fever of bellicosity. Surely a moment's reflection should convince these good people that the American parallel is altogether in favor of Home Rule! When America crushed secession it re-established Home Rule in every Southern State. England has already jumped upon the Irish enough to convince them of the impossibility of their converting Home Rule into independence. If they tried to do so she should jump upon them again. On that point both Liberals and Conservatives agree.

The Bill in Committee. Having at length passed the second reading, the bill entered committee, where it had to run the gauntlet of about a thousand amendments, most of which are put on the paper for the purpose of retarding the measure. Even when all these have been weeded out there will remain sufficient amendments to keep the House in Committee for two months, notwithstanding the fact that the bill is to be taken up from day to day to the exclusion of all other public business. Liberals talked at first about the way in which they would make a drastic use of the closure; but that has not helped them much. Up to May 20 they had carried only two clauses through the "Committee of the Whole."

The Calm in Ireland. Ireland, so far, has been remarkably quiet. Mr. Balfour has made a triumphal progress through the Protestant northeast corner of Ireland, and has been received with considerable enthusiasm by the Unionists of Dublin. Dr. Kane declares that the presence of Mr. Balfour tended to allay rather than to aggravate public sentiment. Judging by the result, it does not seem as if Mr. Balfour had been very successful in soothing Dr. Kane. One remarkable specimen of the church mili-

tant is said to have declared that he would wade up to the neck in blood in order to injure England if she were to pass the Home Rule bill. Some Belfast roughs have rabbled the Catholics out of their employment in Belfast; but that spasm of passion was promptly quelled by obvious considerations of self-interest and political calculation. No extensive harrying of the Catholics will begin till July, when the Orangemen will be sorely tempted to run amuck like Malays at their Catholic fellow-subjects—all, of course, in the name of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Morley will probably have to repeat Mr. Balfour's famous telegram, "Do not hesitate to shoot," if bloody work is to be averted.

Death of Lord Derby. The Earl of Derby, who passed away last month, was a kind of Cobden in a coronet. He had a genius for cold, clear common sense. His speeches tended always to precipitate the muddy solution in the public mind, so that it fell to the bottom as sediment. He was a brave man, pleasant to talk to, kindly disposed, and with a sterling fund of patriotic instinct in him; but he was singularly devoid of the elements which made Lord Beaconsfield the ideal of the sensational political advertiser. There was a great deal more heroism about his leav-



THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.



LORD STANLEY, NEW EARL OF DERBY.
(Now retiring from Governor Generalship of Canada.)

ing the Beaconsfield Cabinet in 1878 than there was in the reckless and theatrical heroics of his chief. His speech on that occasion was a masterpiece of solid argument and cool, dispassionate political common sense. It was a great blessing that he was born a Conservative. He supplied that party with the element it needed. When he joined the Liberal Cabinet he was less useful. The Liberals had too many of the Cobden school already to be much benefited by the arrival of a peer of the same persuasion. He is succeeded by Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, who is just now making way for Lord Aberdeen.

*Beauty of
the English
Spring.*

The most unprecedented feature of the season in England has been the fine weather. Never before in living memory has that country had such a superb April. The months seemed to have got mixed, and June to have come before May. For weeks after Easter there was hardly a drop of rain. The air was warm, the sun bright, and the 1st of May found London clad in all the floral beauty of the early summer. The hawthorn was fully out on the hedgerows; the gardens were gay with laburnum, lilac and rhododendron; the nightingales were singing in the copse. For once in

a lifetime the English people have had an opportunity of enjoying the blessed sunshine uninterruptedly day after day. How much that counts in the national health and in the joy of life, who can say? If only they could be sure of one such month every year it would profoundly modify for the better all their social arrangements. But for the realization of that vision the Britishers will have to wait until science has taught them how to modify their climate.

*The
Labor War
at Hull.*

The contrast between the summerlike calm, the glory and beauty of nature, and the kind of work which has been going on at Hull, recalls the old lines of the missionary hymn, which says that "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." The dispute between the dockers and the shipowners has been calculated to sicken those who hoped that the "New Unionism" might bring under control and intelligent guidance the forces of labor. The strike at Hull which began early in April was marked by elements of ferocity which recall the worst memories of the days when trades unionists were treated as enemies of the human race. Without entering into details as to the origin of the fight, it may be said that the issue at stake was whether or not the unionist laborers in the dockyards should be allowed to forbid the employment of non-unionists.

*The Torch
as an
Argument.*

The Wilsons, supported by the Federation of Shipowners, met the strike by importing non-unionist workmen from London and elsewhere. The arrival of these strangers created an excitement, which led the local authorities to reinforce the police and call in the military. That these precautions were by no means needless was proved by the events which followed. On April 23 one of the great timber yards of the port, belonging to a firm conspicuous in its opposition to the unionists' demand, was fired in several places. This might have been the act of a crazy desperado, but when the great bonfire was blazing, threatening to spread to the adjacent houses, the workmen stood by watching with sullen satisfaction the destruction of their employers' property. It was in vain that they were offered some \$2 an hour to assist in stemming the conflagration, which might easily have involved whole streets in ruin. The hose was cut, and nothing but the presence of the military, with cold steel, and ball cartridges in reserve, enabled the authorities to cope with the fire. It is greatly to the credit of the labor leaders of the country that they did what they could to promote peace, and no one, with the exception of Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., the secretary of the Fireman's Union, and Mr. Kier Hardie, ventured to demur to the reinforcement of the authorities by additional police and military. Murder and outrage lie outside the rules of the game; and any attempt to resort to them cannot be too firmly repressed in the interest of the workmen themselves. On May 19 a settlement was reached, the strikers having failed to gain their point.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



WANTED.—A GOOD SAMARITAN.

UNCLE SAM (in a panic): "Help! This load is breaking my back!"—From *Judge*, May 20.



THE RUSSIAN BEAR ASKS TOO MUCH.

UNCLE SAM: "I'm willing to make any reasonable extradition treaty with you, but I won't help send political refugees to Siberia."—From *Puck*.



THEIR TROUBLES BEGIN.

The Cleveland Cabinet vainly wrestles with the financial problem.—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), May 6.



A FLIMSY BARRIER,
Which recent tinkering by great statesmen has not materially improved.—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), May 13.



NOW LET THE ROGUE'S MARCH BEGIN !

From *Puck*, May 17.



ANNEXATION.

Two views of the situation.—From *Grip* (Toronto), May 20.



GLADSTONE ON HIS LAST LEGS.

From *Moonshine* (London).



HOW JOHN BULL TREATS HIS CHILDREN.

From the *Melbourne Punch*.



THE SUREST WAY TO HOLD IRELAND.

MR. BULL: "I'm bothered about that fellow yonder; I'm afraid he'll break this flimsy rope and leave me."

AUSTRALIA: "Take my advice, John. Let him go; then lend him all the money he wants, and you'll have him as safe as you've got me."—From the *Melbourne Punch*.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

April 20.—A severe cyclone passes over the Eastern half of the United States....Miners at Tracy City, Tenn., make trouble in endeavoring to release fellow workmen from prison; the State militia despatched to the scene....The clothing cutters' strike in New York ended....The contending parties among the Choctaw nation negotiate for peace and the war ends....Mr. Sexton argues on the Home Rule bill....The Australian Joint Stock Bank fails for £13,000,000 sterling....Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, and Princess Marie Louise, married in Florenc, Italy....Presidents Heureaux, of San Domingo, and Hippolyte, of Hayti, meet and arrange terms of peace.

April 21.—Ratifications of the treaty with Russia finally exchanged at St. Petersburg....Commissioner Blount's report from Hawaii received at Washington....The Home Rule bill passes the second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 347 against 304....The King and Queen of Italy celebrate their silver wedding; President Cleveland writes a congratulatory letter....The funerary chamber of the great Thothmes discovered by Dr. Neville in Egypt....Two convicts escape from the death cells Sing Sing prison, New York....Señor Errazurz made Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Cabinet in Chili, and Señor Pedro Montt, Minister of the Interior.

April 22.—Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, issues a warning to mob murderers that they will be punished for lynching State criminals....The Tennessee Legislature passes a law permitting State banks to issue a circulating medium....A big meeting of Unionists in Albert Hall, London, to protest against the Home Rule bill; rejoicing among Nationalists in Ireland; counter demonstrations by Unionists, and faction fighting....The Parisian Cabinet council forbids government employees from participating in May Day demonstrations....The Norwegian ministry resigns, owing to King Oscar's refusal to sanction their plans for separate consular service for Norway....President Carnot dines the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration....The Woman Suffrage bill rejected in the Nova Scotia legislature....Many participants in the recent suffrage riots in Belgium sentenced to short-term imprisonments.

April 23.—President Cleveland speaks on the Government's financial policy....The Governor of North Carolina orders out a regiment of militia to assist in the eviction of 3,000 rebellious negroes from property in James City....Home Rule riots in Belfast....Fight between police and 2,000 strikers in Hull, England....The German Bundesrath decides to elevate the Legation in Washington to an Embassy, with an increase of appropriation; Emperor William visits the Pope at Rome....News received of serious fighting in Nyassaland....Women admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society of England....Dr. Frank G. Dossert's new mass performed at St. Peter's, Rome.

April 24.—The strike ordered at the World's Fair by the carpenters' council fails; the order not obeyed by the members....The military summoned to keep the hostile Orangemen and Nationalists, in Belfast, apart....The Radical majority in the Norway Storting (parliament) postpone the vote on the civil list; general disaffection

manifested toward King Oscar by Norwegian newspapers....Baron Nathaniel Rothschild gives his chateau and estates at Reichenau, in the Syrian Alps, to be used as a hospital for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases.

April 25.—L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, nominated to be Minister to Bolivia; Thomas L. Thompson, of California, to Brazil; Geo. W. Caruth, of Arkansas, to Portugal....The ships for the Naval Review arrive in New York....The Liberty flag hoisted at Navesink Highlands....The Treasury surplus recouped to \$900,000 above the \$100,000,000 reserve by receipts of gold from the Western banks....The case of Engineer Lannon, of the Ann Arbor



DEAN WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

Successor to Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Railroad, comes up before the Supreme Court....Governor Northen, of Georgia, offers a reward for the discovery of members of a negro-lynching mob....A railroad rate war inaugurated from Colorado points to World's Fair....Opponents of Home Rule adopt a plan to obstruct the bill in the committee stage....The case of M. Turpin, the melinite inventor, discussed in the French Senate....Rector Ahlwardt's speeches cause a hot debate in the German Reichstag....The Prussian Supreme Court declares the exclusion of Jews from Free Mason member-

ship to be contrary to the State constitution....Another bank failure in Australia....The Behring Sea Court adjourns for one week....A general rise of price in grain products results from the severe drought in Austria....Emperor Franz Josef consents to the introduction in the Hungarian Diet of a bill to relieve Jews of all political disabilities....Serious bank failures in Sioux City, Iowa.

April 26.—The Jones faction of the quarreling Choctaw Indian nation visits Secretary Smith; a peaceable settlement of the difficulties probable....The Union League of New York City entertains the officers of the visiting naval fleet....Henry F. Dimock, Don M. Dickinson, J. W. Doane, Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph W. Paddock nominated to be government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company....Several towns in Oklahoma nearly destroyed by a tornado....The Whisky Trust in Chicago takes action to buy out distributors....The riots subsiding in Belfast; police withdrawn from the streets....A meeting of distinguished opponents of the Home Rule bill held in London to devise plan of opposition....Rumored dissension in Serbia's new cabinet....More fighting between Turks and Armenian Christians in Asiatic Turkey....Statues to John Ericsson, inventor, and John James Audubon, ornithologist, unveiled in New York City.

April 27.—The Naval Parade takes place in New York harbor; ten nations participate; President Cleveland reviews the fleet; a search light exhibition held at night; a ball in Madison Square Garden; and a dinner given in honor of General Grant's birthday....Secretary Carlisle holds a conference with New York bankers....Excitement in London over a supposed attempt to kill Mr. Gladstone....Ahlwardt lays pamphlets and newspaper extracts before a committee of the Reichstag....The Belgium Senate approves the Nyssen plan to establish universal suffrage....The waiters' strike spreads in New York City....Political mobs in Peru attack partisan newspapers....Rebels pillage the village of Purio, Cuba.

April 28.—The forces of the visiting warships in full armor join in a land parade in New York City; the Chamber of Commerce dines the naval officers....The Navajo Indians make an outbreak against the white settlers; two battles fought and several men killed; troops asked for....The Columbian Commission considers the Sunday opening question....The Liberty Bell reaches Chicago....Continued pillaging by rebels in Cuba; the province of Santiago declared to be in a state of siege owing to insurrection of rebel exiles....The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 397 to 132, separates the liquor tax from the budget, and passes the Bourse tax bill by a vote of 417 to 78.

April 29.—Troops go to the seat of the Navajo Indian troubles; the Indians return to their reservation....The town of Cisco, Texas, completely demolished by a tornado; thirty people killed, many injured....Iron mines in Wisconsin shut down on account of a syndicate war....The Reichstag committee again finds Ahlwardt's charges unsupported....The drought in Europe begins to assume a serious aspect....M. Staug called by King Oscar to form a new Norwegian Cabinet....Dean William Lawrence, of the Cambridge Theological School, chosen successor to Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the Massachusetts diocese.

April 30.—The National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, fails; a five days' bank holiday declared by the national government....The Mexican government suppresses some newspapers which show especial hostility to the Diaz administration....A great battle takes place between government and revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul....A revolt against President Sacasa inaugurated in

Nicaragua....Five hundred porters and stevedores strike at the Victoria Docks, London.

May 1.—President Cleveland opens the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill....The trial of the impeachment cases against certain State and ex-State officers begun in the Nebraska Supreme Court....Chicago hotel waiters go on strike; 200 coal handlers, 200 hod carriers, and 300 carpenters strike in Worcester, Mass., demanding increased wages and nine-hour day....Ten thousand mill operatives strike in Dundee, England....Mayor Gilroy makes important New York City appointments....Peaceful celebrations of May Day in Europe....Sir Charles Dilke's motion in favor of evacuating Egypt lost in the British Parliament....The gigantic corner in coffee engineered by M. Kaltenbach of Paris collapses....Military forces embarked from Havana to Holguin to suppress the rebellion led by the exiled brothers Manuel and Ricardo Sertorio....Changes made in the Venezuelan Cabinet.

May 2.—The Treasury Department orders that no Chinese be arrested pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the Geary Exclusion law....The Locke force and militia of the Choctaw nation disband; peace restored....Mr. Carter concludes his argument and is complimented by the Court in the Behring Sea case....The Nebraska Supreme Court begins its impeachment trial of public officers....Many hotel waiters in Chicago go on strike....Three more clothing firms in New York City fail....Chancellor Caprivi makes a compromise with the Clerical leader, Von Huene, on the Army bill....The French Chamber of Deputies justifies the arrest of Baudin....Mr. Gladstone refuses to discuss the dock laborers' strike with Kier Hardy (M.P.)....Emperor Franz Josef visits Budapest....King Behanzin, of Dahomey, surrenders to the French....Serious floods reported from the Hoang-Ho region, China.

May 3.—Mr. Coudert begins his argument in the Behring Sea tribunal....Unsteadiness appears in Wall street, New York, Stock Exchange; a general decline in prices; discrimination made especially against Industrial stocks....Poles replace striking lumber shovers at Tonawanda, N. Y....Thirty rebels, including the leaders of the revolt, surrender in Cuba....Unionist stockbrokers addressed by Mr. Chamberlain at a large meeting in Guildhall, London; Mr. Gladstone makes a provisional offer to support eight-hour regulation in the mines....A meeting of the Centre party of the German Reichstag refuses to support the Army bill compromise.

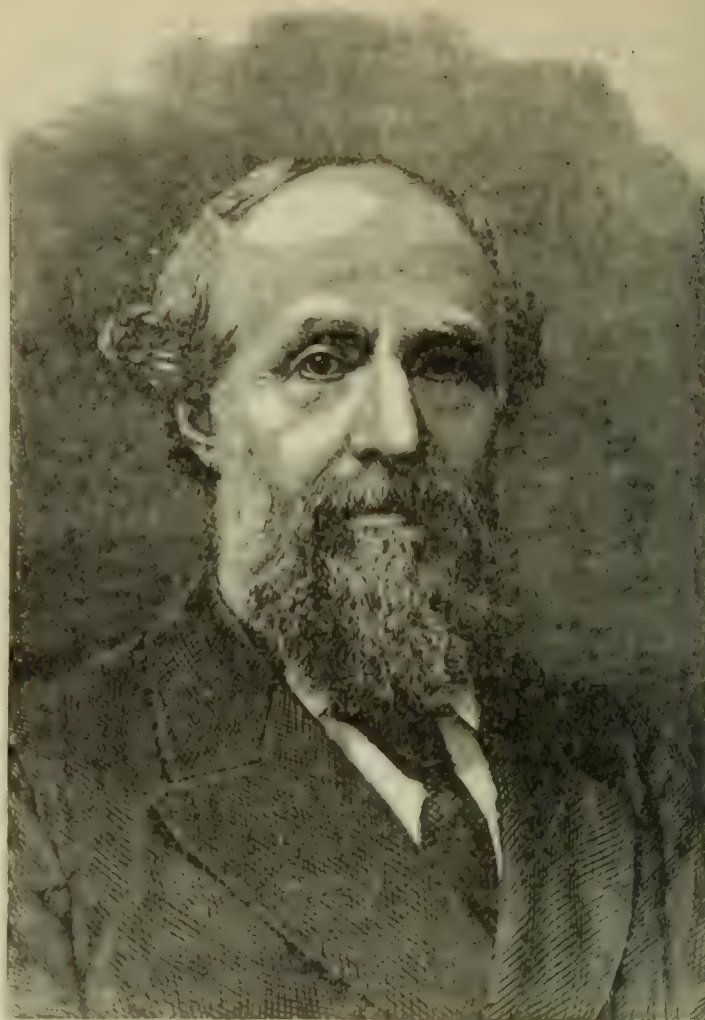
May 4.—Continued decline of Industrial stocks on Wall street causes many failures; considerable excitement ensues....A mob invades a Mississippi court to release White Cap prisoners, but is repulsed....The Freisinnige party announces its refusal to support the German Army bill....Yaqui Indians near the Chihuahua State, Mexico, defeat government troops sent against them....The Khan of Khelat deposed by the Indian government....Waiters go on strike in Indianapolis....President Peixoto, of Brazil, in his message to Congress urges action to be taken to induce immigration....The rebellion in Honduras suppressed; General Vasquez assumes the head of the provisional government.

May 5.—Fluctuations in prices in the New York Stock Exchange precipitate a short-lived panic; prices fall heavily and recover within two hours; more failures follow....Only 2,040 Chinese register in San Francisco up to date....Cubans in New York raise funds for the revolutionists....Great excitement prevails in the German Reichstag over the Army bill....The Opposition begins its clause-by-clause attack on the Home Rule bill in the British Parlia-

ment....Another Australian bank failure....Rebels secure Granada, Masaya and Matagalpa in Nicaragua.... The Siamese resume the offensive against the French on the Annam frontier.

May 6.—Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, nominated to be Minister to Persia; Wallace S. Jones, of Florida, to be Consul-General at Rome; Alfred D. Jones, of North Carolina, at Shanghai; William C. Renfrow to be Governor of Oklahoma; Robert B. Bowler, of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury....Gen. W. S. Rosecrans resigns the Registry of the Treasury....The Army bill defeated in the German Reichstag by a vote of 210 to 162; the Emperor dissolves the Reichstag, Caprivi resigns and Count Botho von Eulenberg is summoned to the Emperor....The French Chamber of Deputies passes a bill requiring the registering of foreigners; President Carnot and Deputy Constans meet in consultation; Ambassador Eustis presents his credentials....Reports from Jamaica indicate success of insurrectionists in East Cuba....Brazilian rebels invade Uruguay.

May 7.—President Cleveland publishes a notice regulating interviews with the Executive concerning appointments to office....The World's Fair closed on Sunday....Governor Stone orders troops to Jackson, Miss., to prevent trouble with White Caps....A serious accident occurs on the Big Four Railroad in Lafayette, Ind.; ten killed and eleven wounded....The annual eight-hour demonstration of London workingmen takes place in Hyde Park; similar meetings in Dublin, and in Hamburg, Germany; August Bebel addresses the latter....War



MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Founder and President of the London Y. M. C. A.

breaks out among the cannibal natives of the island of Ruk, in the Caroline Islands....Rebels organize a provisional government in Nicaragua, with Santiago Morales as President....Brazilian rebels repulsed from Uruguay.

May 8.—H. W. Smith, of Utah, appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory....Freight handlers on the Grand Trunk Railway in Montreal go on strike...The Joliet, Ill., Rolling Mill closes its doors, throwing 2,500 men out of work....Ten White Caps plead guilty at Jackson, Miss....The Chemical National Bank of Chicago fails....Carlyle W. Harris, condemned for the murder of his wife by morphine, electrocuted in Sing Sing, N. Y....The breaking of the ice in the rivers St. Lawrence, Chambly and Richelieu causes disastrous floods in Quebec....An exciting session in the House of Commons; Chamberlain announces his intention to move the postponement of the preamble to every clause up to clause 9 of the Home Rule bill; the motion on clause 1 defeated....Mr. Gladstone offers the Poet Laureateship to John Ruskin....The long drought broken by rainfall in Austria....The lower branch of the Prussian House passes a supplementary Taxation bill by a vote of 215 to 25....Michael Davitt, M.P., declared bankrupt....J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore, makes a donation of \$150,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, conditioned upon the name being changed to "Congregational Missionary."

May 9.—Commissioner Blount appointed Minister to Hawaii; Medical Inspector J. Rufus Tryon appointed



MR. G. N. BIERCE.

President of the recent International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Indianapolis.

Surgeon-General of the navy....The United States warship *Atlanta* ordered to Nicaragua to protect American interests during the revolution now waging there.... Secretary Carlisle appoints a commission to investigate the New York Custom House....Emperor William addresses the officers of the guard on the Tempelhofer Feld.Mr. Bartley proposes an amendment to the Home Rule bill, making the legislature in Ireland *subordinate* to Parliament; amendment lost, 446 to 40....The Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, fails with liabilities of nearly 2,500,000 sterling....A group of medical students dispatched from St. Petersburg to Tobolsk, in Western Siberia, to check increase of cholera....French vessels quarantined for cholera at Bremen....A locomotive of the New York Central Railroad attains a speed, on a spurt, of 102 miles per hour.

May 10.—A special session of the Supreme Court of the United States opens in Washington to hear arguments on the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion act.The National Republican League meets in Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Carter elected chairman of the National Committee and J. H. Manley secretary....Sir Charles Russell begins his reply to the American counsel in the Bering Sea case....The Imperial Institute in London opened by the Queen....Another amendment to the Home Rule bill defeated....The Greek ministry resigns, owing to a failure to negotiate a loan for the relief of the embarrassed government finances....Spain's annual budget shows a surplus of 259,461 pesetas.

May 11.—The Columbia National Bank of Chicago suspends; also the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis; R. R. Robinson, of Wilmington, Del.; the Bank of Santa Clara, California....A sharp altercation occurs in the Bering Sea court....The official statement shows total appropriations by the Fifty-third Congress of \$1,027,104,547....W. W. Tracey, of Illinois, chosen president of the Republican National League....John L. Rawlins, delegate of Utah to Congress, resigns....The Earl of Aberdeen succeeds Lord Stanley as Governor-General of Canada....The rebels in Nicaragua gain control of Rivas, Contalen and San Juan Del Norte; the United States cruiser *Alliance* ordered from San Francisco to the West Coast of Nicaragua....General Dodds returns to France from Dahomey....The New York Central Railroad's engine 999 raises its record to 112½ miles per hour.

May 12.—Continued bank failures in the Western StatesThe Local Directory of the World's Fair votes to open the grounds, but not the exhibition buildings, on Sunday....The Newfoundland Assembly votes against confederation with the Dominion of Canada....The deadlock in the Spanish Cortes broken; the bill postponing the municipal elections passed by a vote of 126 to 21; mobs in the streets dispersed by police....Rector Ahlwardt again nominated by his constituency in Germany....The Radicals in the Norweg'ian Storthing introduce a bill providing for the elimination of the emblem of union from the Norwegian flag....Four thousand striking skin dressers meet in Vienna; subsequent demonstrations suppressed by the military....Senor Jose Jimenez becomes Chief of the Peruvian ministry....The new Cunard Line steamer *Campania* reduces the eastward ocean record to 5 days 17 hours and 27 minutes.

May 13.—Frederick C. Penfield, of Connecticut, appointed Consul-General at Cairo, and Irving B. Richman, of Iowa, at St. Gall; Anthony Howells, of Ohio, Consul at Cardiff, England....The National Executive Committee of the Prohibition party holds a meeting in Chicago....The Grand Jury at Little Rock, Ark., indicts the officials

of the First National Bank....The Republican members withdraw from the Cortes, at Madrid....Harvard defeats Yale in the annual intercollegiate track athletic games.

May 14.—The World's Fair gates closed for the day in observance of Sunday....The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, of Minneapolis, makes an assignment....A union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of United States, Canada and Mexico, held in Schenectady, N. Y., indorses Chief Arthur's action in the Toledo strike....San Juan del Sur and the country towns up to Grenada fall into the hands of the Nicaraguan rebels; two battles near Masaya result in their favor; government troops mass at Masaya....King George, of Greece, approves the financial policy of the new Minister, M. Sotiropoulos....More fighting in Brazil; rebels defeat their pursuers.

May 15.—The Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 3 (Justice Harlan absent), decides the Geary Chinese Exclusion act to be constitutional....Bank failures continue in the Western States; some large industrial firms in the Eastern States liquidate; two banks in Queensland, Australia, and one in New South Wales suspend; uneasiness in Wall street, New York City.

May 16.—The annual assignment made of Supreme Court Justices to the Judicial districts....The Local Directory of the World's Fair by a vote of 35 to 2 sends a resolution to the National Commission for opening the fair, in every respect, on Sundays after May 21.

May 17.—The contract for the sale of the Cherokee Strip signed at Washington....Colonel W. P. Carlin appointed Brigadier-General to succeed General E. A. Carr, retired; John M. Daggett, of California, appointed Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco....Great damage by floods in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York....The Second Clause of the Home Rule bill amended by a vote of 287 to 225.

May 18.—George Horton, of Illinois, appointed Consul at Athens, Greece; Frank H. Brooks, of Illinois, at Trieste; Clinton Furbish, of Chicago, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, vice W. E. Curtis, resigned....Princess Infanta Eulalia, personal representative of the Spanish government, arrives in New York....The armored battleship *New York* makes a successful trial trip....The State of Illinois brings suit against the Whisky Trust....Negroes meet in convention at Columbia, S. C., to discuss recent lynchings....Women in Missouri organize a steamship company, capitalized at \$300,000....The Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. G. Craig, of Chicago, elected Moderator; the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, convening at Macon, Ga., elects Judge J. W. Lapsley Moderator; the Southern Baptist Association adjourns its meeting at Atlanta, Ga....The American Gynecological Society adjourns its annual meeting at Philadelphia....The directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad authorize the issue of \$15,000,000 of collateral trust notes....California capitalists form a company to build one section of the Nicaragua Canal....Emperor William speaks concerning the Army bill at the unveiling of the statue to Emperor William I. at Goerlitz, Silesia....Captain-General Arias recalled from Cuba to Spain....John D. Rockefeller gives \$150,000 to the Chicago University conditional upon the completion of the Ryerson gift subscription.

May 19.—Kerr Craige, of North Carolina, appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General....Four thousand miners in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district go on strike....The State Bankers' convention of Tennessee petitions Con-

gress to repeal the Sherman Silver Law....The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad assigns....The dock laborers at Hull, England, accept employers' terms and abandon their strike....The English House of Commons adjourns to May 29....Revolutionists in Nicaragua place the provisional government in the hands of three persons.

OBITUARY.

April 20.—Col. Chas. B. Tappen, New York's oldest citizen....Mrs. Winfield Scott Hancock....Col. William McMichael, of New York, ex-District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and Indian Commissioner under President Grant.

April 21.—Grosvenor P. Lowry, a distinguished corporation lawyer of New York City....Robert H. McLellan, of Troy, N. Y., author of several important legal works....Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, London....Cardinal Luigi Giordani, Archbishop of Ferrara.

April 22.—Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, of Washington, D. C....Lieut.-Col. Cornelius L. King, of Vermont....Ercle Tamajo, Duke of Castelluccia, Italy....Commander L. R. Fitzmaurice, England.

April 23.—Horace Waters, the pianoforte manufacturer and hymn book publisher....Hon. Wm. Heywood, of the New Hampshire bar....Prof. R. Lubbock Bensly, Hebrew scholar, England....Dr. Edwin T. Doubleday, of New York City, prominent hospital physician.

April 24.—Col. Edwin H. Webster, of Hartford County, Md....Dr. Curtis M. Hussey, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 25.—General Robert Smith, of Hamilton, Ill....Orville H. Tobey, the oldest meat packer in Chicago...Rear-Admiral S. Long, England....Professor Kundrat, pathologist.

April 26.—Captain Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. N....Cardinal Luigi Sepiacci, of Italy.

April 27.—Major-General John M. Corse, of Boston, Mass....Mrs. Harriet Woods Baker, a well-known literary woman of Brooklyn, N. Y....William C. Goudy, well-known Chicago lawyer...Charles de Mazade, noted author, editor and critic, of France....Hon. J. Ballance, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

April 28.—J. W. Taylor, Consul at Winnipeg, N. S....Milton H. Roberts, distinguished physician of New York City....William Lomax, prominent surgeon of Indiana. Rev. C. L. Eberhardt, prominent Lutheran clergyman of Saginaw, Mich....Sir Robert Piusent, Supreme Court Judge of Newfoundland....Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff, St. Petersburg, Russia....Gustav Nadaud, musician and ballad writer, Paris.

April 30.—General B. H. Rutledge, of Charleston, S. C....Prof. James Jones White, of Lexington, Va....Dr. Daniel Wallace, an eminent cancer and tumor specialist of Newark, N. J....Henry R. Astor Carey, prominent club man and member-elect of Rhode Island Legislature....Lord Deramore, of England....Herr Hanauer, Imperial Secretary of the Department of Justice, Berlin.

May 1.—Mrs. Emmeline F. Ketcham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a distinguished anti-slavery worker in New England.

May 2.—Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart, U. S. Navy....Charles Milton Ogden; Herbert A. Preston, well-known Washington newspaper correspondents...John W. Forney, Jr., journalist, of Philadelphia, Pa....Dr.

George W. Richards, of Newark, N. J....Cewell, the African explorer.

May 3.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charlemagne Dormer K. C. B., commander British forces in Madras....Joseph S. Spinney, wealthy and philanthropic citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 4.—Ex-Senator James Willis Patterson, of New Jersey....Capt. William L. Jackson, of Huntington, L. I....Rev. L. N. Wheeler, D.D., agent American Bible Society in China....Rev. James Upham, of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

May 5.—Edward W. Le Compte, Secretary of State of Maryland....E. L. Blakeslee, well-known criminal lawyer of Montrose, Pa.

May 6.—Robert C. McGill, councilman, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis.

May 7.—Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew....Sir James Anderson, of England, intimately connected with Cyrus W. Field in laying the first Atlantic cable, and commander of the *Great Eastern*.

May 8.—Louis Lang, N. A., a well-known artist of New York City...Dr. Rufus W. Mathewson, of Durham, Conn....Col. Ward H. Lamon, author of "Life of Lincoln"...Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Surgeon General Ely McClellan....Capt. Joseph Dye Hoff, formerly United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico....Gen. Manuel Gonzales, ex-President of Mexico and Governor of the State of Guanajuato....Baron William Joseph Petre, England...Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe....Privy Councillor Von Bismarck, eldest brother of the ex-Chancellor.

May 9.—Frank J. Comstock, ex-Port Warden of New York...Edward Dunsmore, of Avondale, Pa., a former slave, aged 109 years....Lord William Paulet, of the British army.

May 10.—Joseph Francis, of New York, the world-famous inventor of lifeboats...Ezra James Horton, editor, of White Plains, N. Y....Admiral Gomez Y. Lono, who commanded the Spanish fleet in the Columbian Naval Review....Cardinal Zigliara, Corsica.

May 11.—Gen. S. C. Armstrong, president and superintendent of the Hampton, Va., Normal Institute and Indian School....Dr. Charles Carroll Lee, president New York County Medical Association....Gen. Edward D. Townsend, of Washington, D. C., for a number of years Adjutant-General of the army.

May 12.—O. C. Moore, ex-Congressman of Nashua, N. H....George Victor, Sovereign Prince of Waldeck, Prussia....Capt. Samuel Shannon, of Duluth, Minn., one of the best-known steamboat masters on the great lakes.

May 14.—Charles M. Bell, the well-known Washington photographer.

May 15.—Colonel Theodore W. Parmele, of New York City....Right Rev. William Henry Bissell, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont.

May 17.—Dr. Samuel N. Brayton, one of Buffalo's best physicians....Col. William M. Vogleson, of Allegheny, Pa....Col. Z. H. Benton, of Jefferson County, N. Y., who married a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte....Monsignor Gonnindard, Archbishop of Rennes.

May 19.—James E. Murdoch, Cincinnati, the distinguished actor and elocutionist....William Erastus Collins, of the Hartford, Conn., *Courant*.

THE FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS AND GREAT GATHERINGS OF 1893, AT CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE.



THE ART INSTITUTE,
Where the World's Congresses will be held.

THE summer conventions and educational assemblies of 1893 will cluster mostly about the World's Congresses at Chicago, which convene on May 15 and extend through the month of October. Most of the important association gatherings of America and many international ones will either suspend their own annual meetings or hold them in direct affiliation with the branches of the Congress Auxiliary that are devoted to the several interests they represent. The meetings will be held in the new Art Institute on Michigan Avenue at the foot of Adams St., on the site of the old Exposition Building, Lake Park, within a stone's throw of the Illinois Central Depot and the "Leland" and "Palmer House."

Some of the congresses were already in progress when the REVIEW OF REVIEWS went to press, and by the time the magazine reaches its readers those on Woman's Progress, on the Public Press, and on Medicine and Surgery will have been completed, having been held during the weeks beginning May 15, 22 and 29 respectively.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

The educational congresses will assemble on July 17 and continue their sessions two weeks, and are to be under the conduct of the National Educational Association, with United States Commissioner W. T. Harris in

general charge. The following are the sub-committees: On Higher Education, in charge of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler; Secondary Education, Principal Ray Greene Huling; Primary Education, Inspector J. L. Hughes, of Canada; Business Education, President R. C. Spencer; Physical Education, Prof. D. A. Sargent; with additional committees in charge of President J. G. Schurman, Prof. Geo. T. Ladd, and others. Almost all of the larger educational associations of America will suspend their own annual conventions and join the National Association in the promotion of these congresses; and these associations include the American Institute of Instruction and the Business Educators' Association. The nations of Europe have commissioned delegates to attendance, who by their presence will bring European methods of education into consideration, and provide thus for the most extensive and exhaustive study of methods ever undertaken. In view of the fact that America has adopted so many phases of educational work from Germany, the presence of the renowned Prof. Rudolph Virchow at Chicago as the German Imperial Commissioner will be of special interest.

It is to be noted that a general congress of university students will be held during the two weeks, with the aim of establishing international fellowship and federation; and one of the halls of the Art Palace will be assigned for alumni headquarters during the first week.

CHAUTAUQUA.

While the educational interest centres in Chicago it still extends beyond there and is concerned in many old and well-established institutions like the Chautauqua Summer School, the Summer University, at Bay View, Mich., which have homes of their own, or in the summer schools of Harvard and Cornell and other universities which cannot forsake their libraries and laboratories and working equipments. These continue their annual sessions without interruption.

The Chautauqua University, whose attention is devoted so largely to the extension of the privilege of college and university education to those who from occupations of business or from other causes are unable to reach the centres of study and thought, very properly makes special



THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

effort for the vacation months. It holds summer schools for six weeks each year at its home on Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., where, in addition to the usual courses of instruction given, it invites distinguished lecturers from America



PROFESSOR R. D. ROBERTS, OF LONDON.

Who will be at Chautauqua.

and Europe to speak, and offers many other educational advantages. The sessions for the season of 1893 open July 5 and close August 22, and instruction is offered in three departments, headed by principals as follows: The college and schools of sacred literature, under the principalship of President Harper, of Chicago University; the school of music, under the principalship of Dr. H. R. Palmer; the school of physical education, under Dr. Wm. G. Anderson, of Yale University. The distinguished lecturer of the year is Prof. R. D. Roberts, of the London University Extension Society, who will also figure in the University Extension lectures at Philadelphia; Prof. Henry Drummond, Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, London; Dr. Edward Eggleston, Professor Geo. H. Palmer, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Dr. Herrick Johnson and Miss Eliza R. Skidmore will be among the other lecturers; and they will all have the pleasure of speaking in the new amphitheatre assembly hall which the school has just completed.

BAY VIEW.

Of the summer university at Bay View, Mich., Mr. John M. Coulter, who has recently been elected to its principalship to succeed Dr. Ely, writes as follows: "The university opens this year July 12, and lasts four weeks. Nearly all of its forty-five instructors have been selected from leading colleges and universities. Besides the College of Liberal Arts, in which twelve departments will be represented, there will be a School of Methods, with five departments; a Bible School, with three departments; a School of Music, with eight instructors; a School of Art, with five departments, besides schools of Physical Culture, Oratory, and a Commercial School. On the force of instruction are represented such universities as Cornell, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Northwestern, Lake Forest, Lehigh, etc. The School of Music will be under

the direction of Prof. J. H. Hahn, director of the Detroit Conservatory of Music, with Prof. C. C. Case, of Cleveland, as chorus leader. Mr. John H. Vanderpoel, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, will have charge of the School of Art. . . It is the intention to give strong university training."

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

The Catholics made their first experiment in summer schools last year at New London, Conn., and were so pleased with their success that they will repeat it this year in a permanent home just established by them at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in a session to extend from July 15 to August 6. Rev. James F. Loughlin, D.D., is the president of the school, and Rev. Thomas McMillan, of the Paulist Fathers, of New York City, chairman of the board of studies, while most active of the lay workers is Mr. Warren E. Mosher, editor of the *Catholic Reading Circle Review*. A splendid course of lectures is laid out to be delivered by eminent clergy and laymen, among the latter of whom one may note Geo. Parsons Lathrop



MR. WARREN E. MOSHER,

Secretary of the Catholic Summer School.

and Richard Malcolm Johnson. The interests of women are to be thoroughly represented, women lecturers and subjects which for women will have a special care being catalogued in the outline of studies.

THE COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL.

Colorado adds a summer school to its list of educational institutions. It was opened last year in Colorado Springs and is to meet there permanently during the month of July. Courses are offered this year in philosophy, pedagogy, political economy, history, English, modern languages, geology, biology, physics, chemistry, drawing and music. The announcement of faculty and lecturers lists such men as President Andrews of Brown University, Edward W. Bemis, Wm. J. Rolfe, Richard T. Ely, George Baur, H. Buchanan Ryley, of Oxford, England, and all the leading university teachers of Colorado. The principal of the school is Mr. Edwin G. Dexter.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSES.

For the season of 1893 Harvard University offers twelve full courses, with twenty-three subdivisions, embracing

English, German, French, American history, draughting and descriptive geometry and trigonometry, engineering, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, and physical training, with courses at the medical school. All are free to regularly enrolled students of the university, and, save those in the medical school and in engineering, are open to women. The courses begin at different dates, according to printed announcements obtainable of the secretary. One of the features of the school is a special restaurant where food is provided at cost.

SUMMER COURSES AT CORNELL.

The private venture begun last year at Cornell was so successful that the summer session has now been made an integral part of the university, and the number of courses offered has been largely increased. The summer term this year is of six weeks, beginning July 6. Instruction is offered in Greek, Latin, German, French, English, elocution, philosophy, pedagogy, history, political and social science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, drawing and art, mechanical drawing, physical training.

The courses are open to women as well as to men, and the same facilities for work are extended to these students as to the regular students of the university. The Sage College for Women, a spacious and well appointed dormitory on the university grounds, will be open during the session of the summer school. Summer courses in the School of Law are offered this year for the first time, instruction being given by the entire faculty of the school.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

The University of Iowa holds a summer school for teachers beginning June 19 and extending over a period of four weeks. Instruction is offered in Latin, botany, history, chemistry, engineering, German, French, physics, astronomy, political economy, English, and pedagogy.

The University of Georgia offers instruction during the summer in mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, botany, surveying and drawing. The courses open July 3 and continue six weeks.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., offers summer courses in biology, chemistry, electricity, English literature, geology, Greek, history, Latin, German and French, mathematics, pedagogy, and physics. Instruction begins June 19 and continues five weeks.

Amherst summer school, with many others, suspends for the year owing to the World's Fair.

The third session of the Indiana University summer school begins July 20 and continues five weeks. Twenty-eight courses are offered, in seven departments, namely, literature, pure mathematics, applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy.

The University of Virginia, like Cornell, will maintain a summer school of law, and also one of medicine, in addition to the usual courses in collegiate branches.

The summer school at the University of Minnesota will open July 26 for a four weeks' session. Instruction will be offered in Latin, German, English literature, rhetoric, American history, English history, pedagogy, chemistry, physics, botany, animal biology, astronomy, algebra, drawing and the history of art. In most cases classes will be conducted by heads of departments in the university.

The University of California offers summer courses in chemistry, and a special course of original biological research in the peculiar fields of Santa Catalina Island, Southern California.

Oberlin, Washington and Lee Universities, the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and the Massachu-

setts Institute of Technology, will also offer some summer courses.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching organizes for summer work this year, and offers courses at Philadelphia from July 5 to August 22 in American and European history, literature and language, natural science, music, pedagogy, and—distinctively from all other schools—in University Extension itself. In this latter subject Dr. E. T. Devine, the Staff Lecturer and Director of the summer meeting, Prof. R. D. Roberts, of the London society, and some other specialists will co-operate as lecturers. Among the speakers in the other fields are Edward Eggleston, John Fiske, E. J. James, J. B. McMaster, Jacob Riis, Theodore Roosevelt and Talcott Williams.

THE EXTENSION GATHERINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The home of university extension is really in England, and there in Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the summer meetings are well organized. The Oxford sessions extend this year from July 29 to August 26; the Cambridge sessions over the same period, and the Edinburgh from July 31 to August 26. Mr. John Addington Symonds, Mr. Walter Pater, Professor Dowden, Mr. Rolfe, and Mr. Moulton lecture at Oxford; while the distinguished Greek scholar, Prof. R. C. Jebb, opens the Cambridge school, to be followed, in the courses offered, by Sir Robert Ball, Prof. Henry Sidgwick, J. R. Seeley, M.A., Edmund Gosse, and others. Edinburgh will call the distinguished Frenchmen MM. Paul Desjardins and Edmond Demolins to lecture on the moral renaissance of France and on social science, and Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan, J. Arthur Thomson, and Dr. Louis Irvine to lecture on psychology, biology, and hygiene respectively.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

It is a fixed rule of the Regents of the University of New York that their convocation shall be held annually at the Capitol in Albany the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday after July 4. Accordingly, that assembly will be called together this year on July 5 by Chancellor Anson J. Upson, who succeeds the late Geo. William Curtis, and will hold over until July 7. Two of the important subjects to be considered at the convocation are: Should State aid be given to academies, high schools and libraries? and, Would the establishment of a national university at Washington promote the interests of higher education in America?

THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS.

The second annual session of the School of Applied Ethics will open at Plymouth, Mass., on Wednesday, July 6, and continue six weeks. Prof. C. H. Toy, of Harvard University, will be dean and director of the department of history of religions, Prof. H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, director of the department of economics, and Prof. Felix Adler, of New York, director of the department of ethics. The principal course in ethics will be given by William Wallace, M.A., professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, England. Faith Huntington and Miss Adams, of Chicago, will lecture on functions of philanthropy in social progress, Hon. Carroll D. Wright on the statistical phases of industrial and social questions, and Gen. A. B. Nettleton on legal aspects of the temperance question. Besides these a number of other eminent men and important subjects will interest attendants.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT NORTHFIELD.

Mr. Moody, the well-known evangelist, will hold his annual summer conference of students at his home in Northfield, Mass., from July 1 to July 12. This is a Christian assembly intended directly for religious study, and especial stress is laid upon the "Student Volunteer Movement" for foreign missions. Prof. Henry Drummond, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Congressman Breckinridge and others will address the conferences.

LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Authors, historians, librarians, philologists and folklore historians begin to convene in Chicago July 10. The interests of these are so multifold and prominent persons among them so very numerous that we cannot begin to name them. It is sufficient to chronicle that they are to meet, that their assemblies will be international in character, and that one of the inevitable and certainly important subjects of consideration will be the copyright laws, and also the relations of publisher and author.

In connection herewith the American Historical Society will hold its ninth annual meeting. James B. Angell, president of the Michigan University, is the president of this organization, and it lists in its membership of 673 persons such distinguished men as Hon. Andrew D. White, Justin Winsor, Charles K. Adams, Hon. Geo. Bourinot, Hon. John Jay and others, who, with many prominent historical students invited from this country and Europe, will address the convention.

ART AND MUSIC.

In the week of July 3d there will be congresses on architecture, painting and sculpture, decorative art, photographic art, and art museums and schools.

In the week beginning July 3 congresses will be held on musical art and musical education, which will include the general subjects of orchestral art, choral music and training, songs of the people, organ and church music, musical art and literature, criticism and history, and opera houses and music halls.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

The congresses on science and philosophy convene on August 21, and include departments of astronomy, chemistry, electricity, geology, Indian ethnology, meteorology, pharmacy, philosophy, psychical research, and zoölogy. But these will not interfere with the customary sessions of

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held independently of the fair. The place of convention is Madison, Wis., and the deliberations are to extend from August 17 to August 24. A mere enumeration of the subjects in the hands of committees for report will indicate the significance of this annual meeting: 1. To apply to Congress for reduction of tariff on scientific books and apparatus; 2, to memorialize Congress to preserve archæologic monuments on public lands; 3, to suggest accurate and uniform methods of water analysis; 4, maintenance of timber lands; 5, to secure an American table at Naples International Marine Biological Station, and also at biological station at Jamaica, W. I.; 6, biological nomenclature, forming a part of an international committee, first suggested by Australasian Marine Association, and working in harmony with similar committees of the British, French, German and other associations. In addition to these subjects for consideration there are papers on all

the branches of science by any who have new discoveries to tell. The meetings are always attended by representative scientists of America, but this year quite a large attendance is expected from Europe.

The retiring president of the American Association is Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of California; the president for the year, Prof. H. W. Harkness, of Washington, D. C. The permanent secretary is Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University.

Just before or just after the meetings of the Association a number of affiliated societies will hold their annual courses in Madison, most of them opening on the 14th of August. Among them are:

The American Microscopical Society, the Geological Society of America, the American Chemical Society, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Association of State Weather Services and the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

Probably beginning on August 22 will be held the International Biological Congress, adjourned from Genoa last September, the chief subject of whose uncompleted labors is the uniformity of botanical nomenclature.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The doctors will gather in three or four great congresses, the International, the Pan-American, the American and the British. The first international medical congress was held in Paris, the ninth in Washington in 1887, and the eleventh will open in Rome, Italy, September 24, continuing in session until October 1. Prof. Semmola, of Italy, is the president of the association.

The Pan-American Congress was proposed by the American Association, and was called by President Harrison, under authority of a special resolution of Congress, to meet in Washington, September 5-8, 1893. The republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Hawaiian government will be represented

Dr. Wm. Pepper, of Philadelphia, is the president of the congress.

The American Medical Association convenes in Milwaukee, Wis., June 6, holding over through the 9th inst. The leading officers are: Dr. Hunter McGuire, president; Dr. H. O. Walker, first vice-president, and Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, permanent secretary.

The Association of Medical Editors gives its annual dinner on June 5 in Milwaukee, on the eve of the American Association congress.

The British Medical Association holds its sixty-first annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 1-4.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

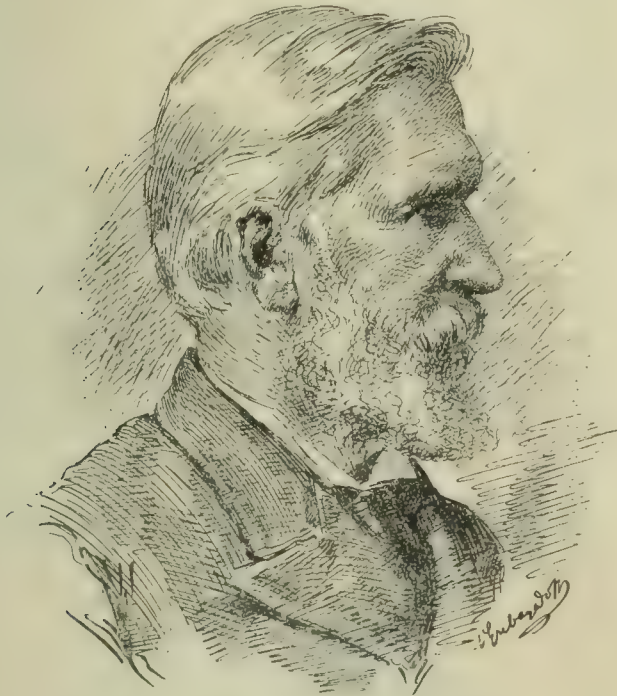
Milwaukee adds to its very numerous list of conventions this year the sixteenth annual gathering of the American Bar Association, which begins there August 30, adjourning September 1. The officers for the year are: President, John Randolph Tucker, Lexington, Va.; secretary, Edward Otis Hinckley, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia, Pa.



DR. WILLIAM PEPPER.
President of the Pan-American
Medical Congress.

ENGINEERING.

The congress of electrical engineers will be held during the week beginning August 21, and will be under the guidance of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a sub-committee of the British Royal Commission. Dr. Elisha P. Gray, the famous inventor of the telautograph and other electrical contrivances, is the chairman of the Congress Auxiliary Committee, and Mr. T. C. Martin is chairman of the International Congress Committee of the American Institute. Dr. Gray furnishes us with the following details: "There will be fifty-five official delegates, appointed by the various governments, who will compose what will be termed the chamber of



DR. ELISHA P. GRAY.

delegates. It will be the duty of this chamber to consider all purely scientific questions relating to electricity, and to modify existing units and standards, to create new ones that seem to be necessary, and to devise a uniform international system of symbols and nomenclature. Other sections will take up questions relating to applied electricity in the arts and industries of the world. This will be the most important electrical congress ever held, and will be made up of all the electricians in the world who, by their standing, either theoretical or practical, are entitled to a seat. Among the prominent ones of these are Professors Alex. Graham Bell, Edwin J. Houston and Elihu Thomson, Messrs. Franklin L. Pope, Nikola Tesla and Edward Weston.

The electrical engineering congress has been transferred from the department of engineering to the department of science and philosophy. The other engineering congresses are to begin as at first intended, on July 31, and are to include the discussion of civil, mechanical, mining and marine engineering, naval architecture and aerial navigation.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will conduct the civil engineering congress; the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the mechanical congress; and the Institute of Mining Engineers, the mining congress, each organization suspending its own annual meeting for the purpose. The programmes are characterized by the same breadth of interest and international representation that

mark all the Chicago congresses. Mr. E. B. Cox is president of the mechanical engineers and Prof. H. M. Howe of the mining engineers.

AGRICULTURE.

None of the details of the agricultural congress at Chicago beyond the preliminary notice have reached us; we reprint directly from the official announcement of the Auxiliary. Commencing October 16, 1893.—The congresses of the department of agriculture with the following departments: General farm culture, animal industry, fisheries, forestry, veterinary surgery, good roads, household economics, food problems, agricultural legislation, etc., agricultural education and experiment, including agricultural chemistry, practical geology, economic climatology, economic entomology and practical botany, and other scientific subjects.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR GOOD ROADS.

The National League for Good Roads will hold a congress in Chicago some time (as yet undetermined) during the summer. An exhibit of good roads and free instruction in road making is presented by the league in the Agricultural Department of the Columbian Exposition. The temporary organization of the league is as follows:

The president of the Senate of the United States will be the president of the league until legislation connected with the subject may compel his retirement. The president of the American Bankers' Association is the treasurer. The author of the National Highway Commission bill, and of the movement for a national league, is vice-president and acting secretary. This gentleman is Gen. Roy Stone. The Executive Committee is composed of ten of the most zealous friends of road improvement in the country, while the General Board comprises the governors of all the States and Territories, or their representatives, together with the presidents of the State road associations, agricultural societies and State granges, and others prominent in rural concerns.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

The congresses of social and economic science begin August 28, and include the departments of economic science, the science of statistics, taxation and revenue, "the single tax," profit-sharing, weights and measures, coinage, postage, and, uniquely enough, anthropology. Addresses by James Bryce and Professor Burgess, of Columbia, will open the conventions.

The American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association meet at Chicago between the 11th and 16th of September. The details of the meetings are not yet arranged. The president of the Economic Association is Dr. Charles F. Dunbar.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Social Science Association will not go to Chicago, but "will pursue its discussions in its usual quiet way," as President H. L. Wayland writes us. "While the meetings are rarely largely attended, yet the papers and discussions are of great value, and we are informed by those having the means of knowing that the views presented have great weight at Washington and elsewhere. The interest which the association has aroused in social science has led to the formation of many societies, which have divided up among them the ground, all of which was once occupied by the A. S. S. A. Among these are the National Prison Congress, the American Bar Association, the American Historical Society, the Economic Association, the Public Health Association, and perhaps the Con-



MR. H. L. WAYLAND, OF PHILADELPHIA,
President of the American Social Science Association.

ference of Charities and Corrections." The annual meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 4-8 inclusive. The president will address the convention on "Compulsory Arbitration," and the balance of the subjects will be miscellaneous, including "Bimetallism." Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Hon. Oscar Straus, and Hon. Andrew D. White will be among the speakers.

THE SOCIALISTS AT ZÜRICH.

The Socialists convene in international assembly at Zürich, Switzerland, August 6-13. Prof. Liebknecht, the president, and Herren Bebel and Richter, the leaders of the Social Democracy in Germany, will be the most prominent figures. Representatives of all nations will attend, and the conferences will be held in German, English, French and Dutch. The eight-hour day, direct legislation of the masses, the political activity of the working class, and international law and obligations, will be the leading themes of discussion.

LABOR.

The Congress Auxiliary of the Exposition provides for congresses during the week of August 28 on the following phases of what is known as the labor question: The condition of labor, work and wages of women and children, statistics of labor, literature and philosophy of the labor movement, labor legislation, living questions and means of progress, arbitration and other remedies.

The manual toilers of the social organism improve their vacation, too, with convention and congress. We have the following data concerning national and international gatherings:

Assembling June 5, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, at Chicago, Ill.; June 12, International Typographical Union, Chicago, Ill.; June 12, United Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, Chicago; August 7, Journeymen Tailors' International Union, St. Paul, Minn.; September 25, Cigar Makers' International Union, Milwaukee, Wis.; July 18, Saddle and Harness Makers' National Association, St. Louis, Mo.; July 31, Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

United States and Canada, New York; August 7, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, St. Paul, Minn.; August 14, Carriage and Wagon Workers' National Union, Chicago, Ill.; September 11, Coopers' International Union, Milwaukee, Wis.; October 3, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Boston, Mass.; November 13, Electrical Workers, Cleveland, Ohio; December 5, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Cincinnati, Ohio; December 11, American Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.

The Journeymen Tailors are to consider in their convention the sweating system, the effects of immigration and tenement houses.

MORAL REFORM.

Under the auspices of the International Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, the societies of America and Europe devoted to the cause of social purity will convene on June 2, 3 and 4. The Federation includes in its membership the London Moral Reform Union, the Ladies' National Association of Great Britain, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the White Cross Society, the Social Purity branch of the W. C. T. U., and many similar societies. Its president is M. Hugo Tamm, of the Swedish parliament, and the honorary secretary is Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who first conceived and effected the federation in 1874-5, when the New York League sent her abroad for that purpose. "The New Abolitionist Movement," Mrs. Butler denominates it, and on that subject will present a paper at Chicago. Baron de Watteville, of Switzerland, the first to receive Mrs. Butler on her European mission, will represent the European committees at the congress, and such distinguished persons as Rev. J. P. Gledstone, of London, Prof.



MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER.

James Stuart, M. P., Alfred S. Dyer, of Bombay, Dr. Nevins, of Liverpool, Madame Fischer, of Berlin, M. Henri Minod, Continental Secretary of the Federation, Dr. Forel, of Zurich, Dr. Moeller and M. Pagny, of Brussels, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Hon. E. T. Gerry, of New York, Dr. De Costa, Dr. Kate Bushnell, and many others, will present papers. The topics will be educational, prevent-

ive and reformatory, including the following: "Causes Which Lead to Immoral Lives," "Heredity in Its Relation to Immorality," "Purity in Literature," "Marriage and Divorce," "Rescue Work of the Salvation Army," etc.

An entire week will be devoted to the general congresses, and ample provision is made for the accommodation and independent meetings of each participating organization.

TEMPERANCE.

On June 5 the Department of Temperance begins its sessions in the Memorial Art Palace, where all the congresses are to be held, with the following organizations participating: The National Temperance Society of America, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Catholic temperance societies, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the American Medical Temperance Association, vegetarian societies. The prominent personages already known so well in most of the temperance orders will be the speakers, among whom may be expected Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. The Catholic temperance societies, not so old but growing in strength, will concentrate their energies mainly in efforts "to consolidate the various independent movements at present existing in this country." The president of their congress is Bishop J. B. Cotter, of Winona, and the manager, James M. Scanlan, of Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago.

CHARITIES.

Almost all the national and international charity and humane societies go to Chicago to follow with their meetings in the train of the social purity work, beginning June 8



MR. FREDERICK WINES,
President of the International Charities Organization.

and continuing through one week. The International Charities Organization will direct all the work, under the presidency of Mr. Frederick Wines, and with it will participate actively the National Charity Organization. The Salvation Army, the King's Daughters, the Instructors of the Feeble-Minded, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and kindred organizations will also participate; and the

National Prison Association, of which the late President Hayes was so long the president, and which is now led by General R. Brinkerhoff, will hold an affiliated conference.



GENERAL BRINKERHOFF,
President National Prison Association.

The Hebrew Charities will be equally represented with others. Mr. Henry Rice is the distinguished president of the latter organization.

A UNION OF GOOD SAMARITANS.

The very eminent philanthropist, Prof. Dr. Billroth, of Austria, conceives a congress for this summer—details of which are not attainable—which he calls "A Union of Good Samaritans." It is to be auxiliary to the Red Cross Society, but all of its work will be directed to the alleviating of distress "caused by the disposition of God's providence"—such as famines, earthquakes, floods and like calamities. Dr. Billroth will call the assembly of people interested during the summer, in Austria. We will endeavor to give our readers notice when the official announcement is made.

THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS.

The self-supporting social reform movement, known as the Social, College, or University Settlements, will hold its first international conference July 16-23 in connection with the educational congresses at Chicago. Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, the founder of Toynbee Hall, London, out of which has grown all subsequent "settlements," and Mr. Ingram, of the Oxford House, Professor Geddes, of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward, will attend. Jane Addams, founder of the first settlement in America, the Hull House in Chicago, is chairman of the women's branch, and Charles Zeublin of the men's branch.

A further University Settlement Conference will also be held at Chautauqua, July 10-15, at which the most successful settlement in America will have particular consideration—viz., the settlement in Rivington street, New York, under the supervision of Miss Fannie W. McLean.

FRESH AIR AND VACATION FUNDS.

The practical philanthropic scheme, known as "The Fresh Air Fund," inaugurated by Rev. Willard Parsons sixteen years ago, provides a summer school, as it were, for the indigent poor of the great cities. With money provided by voluntary contributions the Fresh Air Fund

of the New York *Tribune* since 1877 has sent into the country for longer or shorter vacations 280,967 children, and the New York *Life* fund has sent perhaps half as many in half the time. It is the custom of the managers of these funds to select from among the children of New York those who, for sickness or unhealthy home environment seem most in need of the benefit, and send them away to country homes that offer them entertainment for a fortnight's stay. The change from the foul conditions of their city life imparts something more than recreation, and in some cases effects complete regeneration. Mr. Parsons tells marvelous tales of the transformations wrought and how he is often accosted by well-to-do young men and women who remind him that ten or twelve years previous he sent them as wretched, ragged little street urchins to some summer home where they received their first lessons in cleanliness and the first inspiration to a higher life. The sending of the children to the country begins at the close of the schools in July and continues until their opening in September. Several permanent homes have been provided for the reception of children in places easy of access from New York.

WORKING PEOPLE'S VACATIONS.

The Working Girl's Vacation Society and the College Settlements Society differentiate their efforts to provide summer recreation for the poor from the workings of charity by making them self-supporting. By the co-operative plan they succeed in furnishing to many young men and women, laborers in factory and shops, brief and beneficial sojourns in the country. The College Settlements have a summer home in Katonah, N. Y., open during July and August.

RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL.

Of the parliament of religions the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has written fully in an earlier number (April, 1895). For the convenience of readers we recapitulate: The congresses begin on September 4, and continue until some time in October, holding a series of union meetings of various religions for the consideration of subjects of common interest and sympathy; "presentations to the religious world" of the faith and distinguishing characteristics of each denomination; informal conferences for inquiry; denominational congresses of all sects and religions held individually; congresses of missionary societies, September 28; congresses of religious societies; Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, October 6; the Evangelical Alliance, October 8; the Society of Christian Endeavor, October 9; ethical organizations and other associations of like character.

In the denominational congresses most of the church organizations of America will hold their national conventions and, therefore, we do not give them separate notice. The Presbyterian General Assembly and the Baptist Reunion, however, have already been held in Washington and Denver during the month just closed. Likewise with the unsectarian society, the Young Men's Christian Association. The Council of the Congregational Church, meeting only triennially, does not convene until 1894.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The fifteenth church congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will be held in New York City on November 14-17, under the presidency of Bishop Potter. The list of writers and speakers who have accepted invitations to address the congress includes Bishop

Randolph, Bishop Jackson and other members of the episcopate and many prominent members of the clergy.

JEWISH.

The Hebrew bodies are to be very busy at Chicago. In June they meet in that city to form a national organization of charities; on August 23 their denominational congress is held; on August 28 a Jewish women's parliament assembles, and on the same date the executive board of the union of American Hebrew congregations; on August 20 the conference of American rabbis, and some time during the same month the Hebrew Sabbath School Union. Prominent in connection with all of these are the following: Isaac M. Wise, Julius Freiberg, B. Bettman and Professor Dr. Mielziner.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States, with Rev. Josiah Strong as general secretary, conducts the International Christian Conference, a very important congress in the midst of the great number of denominational congresses to be held during the six weeks beginning September 4. Dr. Strong writes: "The peculiar province of our conference will be to point out the relations of one to the other, to show how the resources of the churches may be applied to the solution of these problems, and to emphasize the necessity of co-operation on the part of the churches in order to effect the accomplishment of their social mission." The sessions of the Alliance Conference continue from October 8 to October 15.

The ethical conventions will be under the direction of the Society for Ethical Culture, of which Professor Felix Adler is the well-known president.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In addition to its gathering at Chicago the Women's Christian Association will hold its international biennial conference at Buffalo, N. Y., beginning October 17 and continuing in session over the following Sunday. A special feature of this conference will be a plan for putting to direct service the results of the congresses at Chicago. The conference will hear reports from each association topically, and as each report is concluded a delegate appointed by the Executive Committee to the congress of the World's Fair having the department embracing that topic will give the conference the result of what she has gathered at the congress on that subject.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The twelfth international Christian Endeavor Convention will be held in Montreal, Canada, July 5 to 10. Among the speakers will be the president and founder of the society, Rev. F. E. Clark, General O. O. Howard, General Secretary Baer, and many other well-known Endeavorers.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The international convention of the Epworth League will be held at Cleveland, June 29-July 2, and will be participated in by prominent workers in the Epworth League in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the M. E. Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada. The general theme of the conference will be "The Church of To-morrow." Among the speakers will be Governor McKinley, of Ohio, Bishops Fitzgerald, Ninde, Warren and Wilson, Judge East and Dr. Carmen, of Canada.

SOME MISSIONARY CONVENTIONS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational) assembles at Worcester, Mass., October 10, adjourning on the 13th. Interest will center

in the report of the Prudential Committee on lines of administration and policy.

The Christian and International Missionary Alliance meets at Asbury Park, N. J., July 8-15; at Old Orchard Beach, Me., July 29 to August 7, and in Chicago August 13-27. Rev. A. B. Simpson, of New York, has charge of all the meetings.

The American Church Missionary Society (Episcopal) observes its thirty-fourth annual meeting in Washington, D. C., during October. The society is especially interested in missions in South and Central America and the West Indies.

The Missionary Council of the Episcopal Church is appointed to meet in San Francisco early in October, the date not being fixed as yet and the programme not completed. It is proposed that the council make a visit to Drake's Bay, where in 1578 the Rev. Francis Fletcher, the chaplain of Sir Francis Drake's expedition, first used the service of the Church of England on the coast of California and Oregon.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AT LUCERNE.

Dr. Lunn, editor of *The Review of the Churches*, announces the "Re-union Conference" for Lucerne, Switzerland. The same features in general that characterized the meetings last year will be repeated. The conferences will extend from June 20 to September 15.

Mr. Lunn also announces a re-union pilgrimage to Jerusalem, leaving London, October 3, and costing but seventy guineas for a six weeks' tour. It is expected that Archdeacon Farrar will accompany the party and deliver six lectures on the Holy Land while en route.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Following closely after the religious congresses, or indeed in the midst of them, is set apart at Chicago a time for special consideration of Sunday rest. The congress is to be organized in appropriate sections, for the consideration of the weekly rest day on physiological grounds, on economical grounds, on governmental grounds, on social and moral grounds, on religious grounds.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLIES.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Commencing Monday, August 7, a series of congresses will be held involving the consideration of jurisprudence and law reform, civil service reform, suffrage in republic, kingdom and empire, the government of cities, patents and trade marks. The American Civil Service Reform Association, so long presided over by Geo. William Curtis, will be one of the leading participants in the civil service reform congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Congresses are announced as follows on public health: "With sections for the consideration of sanitary legislation, the jurisdiction and work of public health authorities, the prevention, control and mitigation of epidemics and contagious diseases, food inspection and other subjects, to convene during the week of October 10.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education will arrange a two days' gymnastic contest, to be participated in by both men and women, for July 25-26. The North American Turner Bund will adjourn its meeting in Milwaukee to take part in the contest with its 3,000 members. The quadrennial festival of the Bund will be held at Milwaukee, July 21 to 27, when

three thousand turners are expected to assemble. The programme of entertainment will be devoted almost entirely to athletic contests and gymnastic tournaments. Dr. Henry Braun is president of the Bund, and among



PROFESSOR D. A. SARGENT, OF HARVARD.

The Famous Leader in Physical Culture.

prominent gymnasts and athletes who will compete are Prof. Carl Stahl, Messrs. Benno Klein, Carl Bayer and Al. Lauterwasser.

BUSINESS MEN'S CONGRESSES AT CHICAGO.

The bankers and financiers will convene on June 19, together with congresses of boards of trade, on railway commerce, water commerce, a congress of merchants on June 23, and of building associations on June 27. Simultaneously with these, six phases of the insurance business will hold congresses, including fire, marine, life and accident, mutual benefit and assessment, fidelity and casualty and insurance specialties.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World meets in Milwaukee, Wis., September 18, continuing in session one week.

The executive officers for the present year are Dr. C. T. Campbell, of London, Ontario, Canada, Grand Sire, and Theo. A. Ross, of Baltimore, Md., Grand Secretary.

THE MASONS.

The Masons do not hold regular convention this summer, but an informal congress will assemble at Chicago, August 14, under entertainment of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be participated in by such grand lodges as decide to do so. Mr. Monroe C. Crawford is the Grand Master of the Illinois lodge.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Peace Congress will assemble again this year in Bern, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

An international firemen's convention will be held in London, June 12. Mr. Henry D. Purroy, of New York, is the American delegate.

TRANSIT FACILITIES IN CHICAGO AND ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

BY HENRY HAVEN WINDSOR, EDITOR OF THE "STREET RAILWAY REVIEW."



COLUMBIA COACH.

THAT large proportion of the American public which has already made up its mind to attend the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago has a very satisfactory idea of the transportation facilities and rates of fare it can expect between that city and their homes. But as to the accommodations in the daily service which must be used in getting from lodgings to exposition grounds, there has been no small anxiety. Whether or not the visitor must spend two or three hours each day in a fatiguing walk or uncomfortable ride, when that day must be made to yield sights which a week would but inadequately suffice to see, becomes a matter of no small concern. Hence it is with a feeling of pardonable pride that Chicago is now able to answer this inquiry and to assure the world that the transportation facilities from all parts of the city to the exposition grounds are the most complete ever provided for a large gathering.

The great bulk of travel will be between the depot district, occupying one square mile within the very center of the city, and the grounds, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, eight miles south. The main arteries of travel between the depot district and the fair are four in number, viz.: Illinois Central Railroad, elevated railway, cable cars and lake steamers. Each route possesses features of interest exclusively its own, and a few words descriptive may not prove unprofitable to intending visitors.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S SPLENDID SERVICE.

For many years the Illinois Central has enjoyed the largest suburban business of any road in the country, and to provide for the natural increase in its regular travel was of itself a no small problem. But all difficulties are solved by an expenditure of \$3,000,000, which has provided eight tracks raised to cross no streets or other tracks at grade, the installation of the block system and the construction of new depots and equipment. These tracks closely border the water's edge almost the entire distance to the grounds, and, protected from invasion on the city side by a high wall of masonry, broken only at stations, afford a clear stretch along which trains may travel

at high speed in perfect safety. To provide for local residents and visitors along the line, 318 trains are now in daily operation, running at intervals of five minutes, and having a seating capacity of 200,000 passengers. But the bulk of the travel to the grounds will be carried on two special tracks laid nearest the lake, and built exclusively for this business. On these tracks is being operated a truly remarkable service. Starting from the foot of Van Buren street, directly in front of the Auditorium, an express train of ten cars leaves every two minutes, and, without any stop, runs through to the main entrance of the World's Fair, a distance of eight miles, in fifteen minutes. The cars composing these trains are all new, having been built for this work; are semi-open, but can be quickly closed in stormy weather by windows and curtains. Each of these cars—and there are 300 of them—seats 96 persons, making the seating capacity of every ten-car train 960 people. The seats extend across the entire width of the car, with an exit gate at both ends of every seat. Upon reaching the terminus, the gates, which are kept shut during the trip, are simultaneously opened on one side of the entire length of the train by a guard who rides on the roof. So perfect are the facilities for handling passengers the average time required to unload a train of 1,000 persons is only 30 seconds, while it frequently has been accomplished in 22 seconds. The cars emptied, gates are shut and those on the other side opened to receive a fresh load—for the arriving and departing passengers have each a separate platform. In 30 seconds the train is again filled and ready for



WORLD'S FAIR SUMMER CARS.

the return trip, as only 37 seconds are necessary to cut off the locomotive and attach another to what was a moment ago the rear car. There is no confusion; everything is accomplished with military precision, and in view of the foregoing, wonder is scarcely occasioned by the statement that the facilities aggregate 600 cars per hour, seating 57,600 passengers, or over 1,000,000 per day. Fare is ten cents

each way. The down-town terminus is reached by a wide viaduct and steel bridge, which spans the net work of tracks. Admission tickets to the fair can also be purchased here. Passengers pay fare before entering the train, and are thus left free to enjoy the refreshing breeze from the lake, and to watch its sparkling blue waters, pictured with sail and steam craft and stretching away beyond the range of vision, or tossed high into the air as a strong wind hurls the mighty billows against the shore.

THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The South Side Rapid Transit Company's elevated railway has been in operation one year, and opened its branch to the World's Fair on May 1. It starts at Congress street, between State and Wabash avenue, one block from the Auditorium, and is built upon its own right of way, purchased by condemnation. The line runs directly south to Sixty-third street, where it turns east and lands passengers within the gates. Admission tickets can be purchased at the head of the broad stairway by which the visitor descends to the grounds. The elevated affords many interesting views of the South Side and is a pleasant trip. Fare, five cents each way; distance, eight miles; time, thirty minutes. Trains are all well lighted with gas at night, and run at intervals of two minutes. Capacity, 50,000 passengers per hour.

THE CABLE CARS.

Chicago's famous system of cable roads affords a choice of two routes to the fair grounds: State street, extending in a straight line eight miles to Sixty-first street, where passengers are transferred to the electric line of the same company and landed at the main entrance, and the Wabash avenue line, which runs south on that and Cottage Grove avenue to Fifty-fifth street, where it turns east and makes a loop at Fifty-seventh street—the northern entrance to the grounds. The Wabash line is one block from and parallel to Michigan avenue boulevard, which it crosses in turning on to Cottage Grove, and on the latter avenue the line crosses Oakwood and Drexel boulevards and runs alongside Washington Park for half a mile. This line affords a better view of the avenues and some of the finer residences than either of the other routes described. Fare on cable cars, five cents each way. Time, forty minutes. Trains of three or four cars are run at intervals of one minute and the carrying capacity of the two cable lines is 50,000 per hour.

LAKE STEAMERS.

The World's Fair Steamship line have a fine fleet of 14 swift steamers, which sail at intervals of fifteen minutes. The down-town dock is at the foot of Van Buren street, directly in front of the Auditorium. The dock is 300 feet wide and 2,000 feet long. The trip by water is eight miles, and vessels follow the shore line at a distance of one mile out. The sail is a delightful one, affording all the way a panoramic scene of the South Side, while the view of the White City from the lake is one of matchless beauty. At



THEOLOGICAL STUDENT WITH "GOSPEL CHARIOT."

night the shore lights form a golden chain unbroken for thirteen miles; a sort of stationary pyrotechnics specially pleasing. The landing at the grounds is at a dock extending 2,000 feet out into the lake, and on this dock the movable sidewalk is in operation. Steamer fare, 25 cents for the round trip; time, 30 minutes each way. Total capacity of steamers, 25,000 per hour.

The Columbian Coach Company is operated by an English concern, who have imported drivers and buglers. These tally-hos, each seating 40 persons, stop at the leading hotels and leave the business district every 30 minutes, following the boulevards and parks all the way to the grounds. Distance, nine miles; time, 80 minutes; fare, \$1 each way. In addition to the above, several of the trunk lines of railroad run trains from their depots to the grounds, on the arrival of their through trains. The cable car accommodations from the business center to all parts of the West and North sides are very complete; trains in each direction leave every minute.

RÉSUMÉ OF FACILITIES FOR REACHING THE GROUNDS.

	Per hour.	Per day of 18 hours.
Illinois Central Express.	57,600	1,036,800
Local.	15,000	270,000
Elevated road.	50,000	900,000
Cable cars.	50,000	900,000
Lake steamers.	25,000	450,000
Total.	197,600	3,556,800

The daily business travel of city riders is in an opposite direction, both morning and evening, to that

traveled by World's Fair visitors, but even could the combined travel be turned in one direction only, it will be seen there is a large margin to spare.

THE "GOSPEL CHARIOTS."

Having thus brought the reader by some of the routes mentioned to the goal toward which he has been journeying, the question properly arises as to how he is to cover the 108 miles of streets and walks—in buildings and without—which must be traveled in order to see the whole exposition. If he does not wish to make a professional pedestrian of himself, he can hire one of the vehicles of the Rolling Chair Company. These chairs, of which there are 2,000, are of light but strong construction, with rubber-tired wheels and propelled by university and college students. This selection at once furnishes the public with guides of more than ordinary intelligence, and enables the students to spend six months in a study of the fair and at the same time graduate from this course in athletics with a nice bank account. Several hundred theological students are thus enlisted in the good work and the conveyances so propelled have been christened the "Gospel Chariots," while those piloted by the lay brethren have to be satisfied with the nickname of "perambulators." These rolling chairs are a great institution, equally acceptable to the invalid and the fat man—especially to the latter individual, as no extra charge is made on his account; while to the susceptible American summer girl, the handsome young sophomores and juniors in their natty blue uniforms cannot fail to carry consternation. Indeed, no class of unfortunates has been neglected, and for the inseparable bride and groom there are double seated chairs, where they can sit close together, hand in hand, and with unbroken gaze look steadfastly in each other's eyes to the utter exclusion of all else, as they "see the fair."

Rolling chairs are rented by the hour, a time-stamped ticket being handed the passenger when he boards the chariot, and, with a propeller, costs 75 cents an hour, or 40 cents where you furnish your own motive power.

Then, there is the elevated electric road, reaching all parts of the grounds, winding in and out among the

great buildings, with an ever-changing view of crowds and flowers and lagoons below. This road is the first of its kind in America, the only other similar one being in Liverpool. The line is three miles long, of double track, with frequent stations. The fare each way is ten cents.

GONDOLAS FROM VENICE.

If one wishes to divest himself of the madding crowd, there are the gondolas imported from Venice in charge of professional gondoliers, and the electric launches, both of which glide swan-like from one lagoon to another, requiring for the entire circuit of the water-way nearly an hour. There are 50 electric launches, each seating 30 passengers; fare 25 cents. Of gondolas of various sizes and degrees of decoration there are twenty-five. They seat from six to fifteen, and the passengers each contribute 50 cents in American coin toward the rower's future life of luxury in his sunny Italy.

THE WONDERFUL MOVING SIDEWALK.

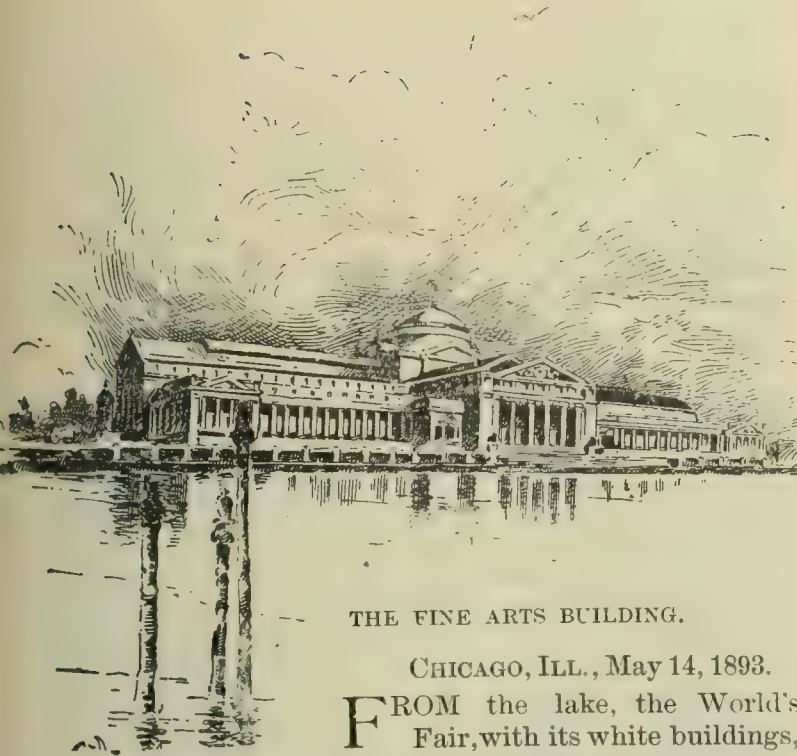
For those who come by the lake route, and for others who prefer to sail on land, there is the movable sidewalk, seating 40,000, and extending out on the great pier 2,000 feet into the lake. The view of the grounds from the end of the pier is superb, and as one can ride as long as the fancy dictates for one five-cent fare, it is deservedly popular. The construction of the moving sidewalk with its endless chain of seats was not alone for fun, but fact, and to demonstrate its wonderful possibilities for the transportation of great masses of people. The line, which is operated by electricity, has a capacity of 240,000 passengers per hour. There are three endless platforms, forming a loop at each end. The first is stationary, the second moves at three miles an hour, and upon it one steps in a natural walk but without experiencing any jar or shock; from this he steps to the third platform, moving three miles faster than the second, or at a total of six miles per hour. This third platform is entirely filled with cross seats. The moving platforms are carried on ordinary railway wheels and track and constitute one of the most interesting attractions on the grounds.



ELECTRIC LAUNCH ON THE LAGOON.

ART AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.



THE FINE ARTS BUILDING.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 14, 1893.

FROM the lake, the World's Fair, with its white buildings, looks like the phantom reflection of some transitory mirage. From the railway it seems more substantial; its gilded domes and exotic minarets proclaim quite clearly the preparation for an international fête. Among the manifold opportunities the fair offers for study, the greatest is in the Department of Art, for here we are brought face to face with the genuine object, while in some of the other departments spectators have to be satisfied with straw stuffed effigy or papier maché counterfeit! But the paintings are not chromos—they are sterling canvases from great museums and the finest private collections. The sculpture is the artist's own clay model or final bronze. The buildings are the actual realization of drafted plans.

Sparing the reader all statistics in regard to the number of buildings, area covered, size of and situation of exhibition rooms, let us seek out the good things shown in the art exhibit. A guide book may be purchased for twenty-five cents, giving the location of buildings and statues and the names of the architects and sculptors; and for another quarter a catalogue of the paintings in the Fine Arts Building may be obtained, arranged first under the different countries exhibiting, and, secondly, in alphabetical order, so you may grasp instantly the nationality of the picture you are seeing and the personality of its author. Permit us to use a professionalism and let a few journalistic blue-pencil "musts" serve as an introduction.

If your time is limited, you must at least see the Court of Honor, noting the Peristyle, French's Re-

public and MacMonnies' statue Fountain, the great buildings which surround it, and in addition the Fisheries, Women's, Horticultural, and Fine Arts buildings, together with the French and German buildings, the State buildings of Massachusetts, New York and California, and the Japanese Temple on Wooded Island. In passing the Liberal Arts note the decoration above the arches at the corners and entrances. And note Martiny's Victory upon the dome of the Art Building, where we finally enter for an historical survey of painting.

AMERICAN ART FIRST.

You might visit the United States section first—its familiar scenes are sure to please—for there is some art that is tiresome in the German exhibit, much that is bad sent by Italy, Spain, Denmark, Norway, and some very soulless, mindless, mediocre stuff shown by France. But American art is refined, healthy and genuine. There has been some cause for fear that our artists might become the cuckoo



HALSEY C. IVES, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

among the nations of art; for as she never builds a nest of her own, but lays her eggs in that of some other bird for it to hatch out, so our young artists have shown such a propensity for foreign nurture that it became possible that France, or Germany, or Holland might stamp our output of art with her own crest, till we should cease to have a national impress. But this collection of two thousand five hundred products of brush and pencil shows that, for the most part, this supposition has not been well founded.

Winslow Homer, the Walt Whitman of the brush,

stands as firm as an oak for American subject. So does George De Forest Brush, our Gerôme. Note these two painters' works and that of George Inness, of Abbot H. Thayer, F. D. Millet, W. M. Chase, Frank Fowler, F. W. Benson, T. W. Dewing. Selection, however, is quite impossible; but do not allow prejudices toward any one class of art to prevent your admiration of the collection as an harmonious whole.

THE LOAN COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES.

In addition to our progress as an art-producing nation, during the last decade America has become rich in the possession of much of the best foreign art of to-day. The American millionaire's picture-buying proclivities are becoming proverbial abroad. When the authorities found that the foreign nations were only sending work by living artists, and not including all of them, so that not only do we miss from the French exhibit Millet and Meissonier but also Gerôme and Puvis de Chavannes, they arranged to avail themselves of these treasures in America. Museums and private collections have supplied over a hundred masterpieces! It is very true these are not comprehensive exponents of what we own (the collection has all the appearance of having been made in a hurry) yet they give us far higher examples of French art than do the French themselves.

This perusal of the Loan Collection will acquaint you with the standard against which to gauge that seen in the English, French, German, Austrian, Dutch and Swedish departments, supplying as it does an opportunity to study much that is classical in Nineteenth Century art. We have the eccentric Puvis de Chavannes, Gericault, Delacroix, Courbet and Fromentin; as well as Fortuny's celebrated "Beach at Portici," Michetti's "Springtime," "A Sewing Bee in Holland" by von Uhde, Cazin's "The Expulsion from Paradise," and Lefebvre's "La Cigale." Alma Tadema's "Reading Homer" is hung near "In the Book Stall," by his master, Baron Leys. The healthy Knaus is flanked by the poetic Israels. The superb Jules Breton, "The Lark," is a strong rebuke to vulgarity, which is so dominant in the French section. Manet is satisfactorily represented by the "Dead Toreador." Gerôme seems more of a colorist in "L'Eminence Grise" than in the "Serpent Charmer." The latter hangs near Ingres' "Cardinal Bibbiena Introducing Raphael to His Niece." Gerôme refused to study under Ingres, but it is easy to see that he was none the less influenced by his manner of painting.

The Constables, which we miss in the English section, are here hung in juxtaposition with Daubigny, Rousseau, Millet, Diaz and Dupré, and others of the so-called Barbizon school which he, though an Englishman, so strongly influenced for good.

BEST FRENCH EXAMPLES.

The French really exhibit no single picture which can command our consideration. Jules Breton's "The Pardon of Kergoat" (351) will be more interesting on account of our having seen "The Lark,"

and Carolus Duran's portraits may be compared with that of Madame Modjeska in the Loan Collection.

ENGLISH GEMS.

In the English department we have an array of important works: Watts' "Love and Life" and "Love and Death," Sir Frederick Leighton's "Garden of the Hesperides," Herkomer's "Last Muster," Holl's "The Earl of Spencer," Elizabeth Butler Thomson's "Roll Call," Millais' "The Ornithologist" and "Bubbles," and Shannan's portraits. And no one, after having seen the "Reading of Homer" in the Loan Collection, will miss the three Alma Tademases.

RUSSIA NOT IN PLACE.

The Russian exhibit not being ready at this date, I cannot say what pictures should be seen there, but doubtless the contributions by Constantine Makovsky will be interesting, as well as Repine's "Cossacks' Answer," while Jacoby, Peroff and Litovtchenko are celebrated names. Aivazovsky is a prolific marine painter; but, judging from his work recently exhibited in New York, his art is that of yesterday. I believe that Verestchagin will not be represented, which is a pity.

DUTCH PEARLS.

Holland gives us "Alone in the World," by Israels; "Plowing," by Mauve; "Woman and Child," by Neuhuys; "The Angelus," and "Portrait of Queen of Holland," by Vos.

HARMONIOUS SWEDEN.

Sweden, like the United States, should be considered in its entirety, though Liljefors' "Hunter" and "Foxes" are pictures that stand out as attractive compositions. Zorn is a strong painter, but there is no one canvas of his I can select for special mention.

GERMANY'S BIG CANVASES.

In the German exhibit there are some pictures important for their largeness, such, as Keller's "Apotheosis of William I;," Hildebrand's "Tullia," driving over the body of her father; von Uhde's "Announcement to the Shepherds;," Schuch's "William II," on horseback. And there are pictures that have historical interest, like von Werner's "Berlin Congress," in which are portraits of Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff, Lord Beaconsfield, Schuwaloff, Lord Salisbury and other celebrated diplomats who figured in that important council. Menzel's "Rolling Mill" gives one an opportunity to study the work of one of Germany's greatest *genre* artists. We know Knaus, Deffregger, Max, in this country, but heretofore Menzel, as a painter, has not been seen.

But the liveliest pictures in the German department are Koner's portrait of Emperor William II.; Max's Katharina Emerich; Harburger's "In the Cellar;," Lenbach's portrait of Prince Bismarck, Mrs. Vilma Palarghy's "Portrait of Kossuth;," Knaus' portraits of Mommsen, Helmholtz, and "The Duel Behind the Fence."

And now for a more detailed consideration of the exhibits of the several countries.



OUTLINE HINTS OF IMPORTANT PICTURES AND SCULPTURE AT THE FAIR.

1. "Love and Life," by G. F. Watts (England). 2. "The Ornithologist," by J. E. Millais (England). 3. "The Virgin Enthroned," by Abbott H. Thayer (United States). 4. "The First Funeral," by Felix Barrias—Sculpture (France). 5. "The Pilots," by Gari Melchers (United States). 6. "Holy Women at the Tomb," by W. A. Bouguereau (France). 7. "Dutch Woman and Child," by Albert Neuhuys (Holland). 8. "The Flagellants," by Carl Marr (United States). 9. "Mme. Gautreau," by G. G. Courtois (France).

THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT.

It is lack of vulgarity and of the commonplace that characterizes our productions.

Turn to the northeast corner of gallery 9, and study "The Virgin Enthroned" (954), by Thayer, and "Mother and Child" (222), by Brush, and we find the keynote of this refinement. Unless one can feel that not one spot of these superb canvases contains an iota of vulgar coloring, one cannot easily be in sympathy with American art. Dewing, somewhat less robust, is still poetical. Whistler on the one hand, Winslow Homer on the other, join to complete this harmony, though it must be said that Whistler's unfinished study of a girl (1,104) is a signal piece of bravado. Since a single picture separates J. G. Brown's "Pull for the Shore" (212) from Winslow Homer's "Lost on the Grand Banks" (575), it permits one making a distinction between the commonplace and the poetical. The comparison is not unjust, since Mr. Brown's picture is as strong an example of that side of art as could be selected. It is real, American, and thoroughly good. But Winslow Homer is more. He is a poet where Brown is a reporter.

As I have said, Winslow Homer is the Walt Whitman among our painters. He is a self-taught painter, and though his black and whites, published in *Harper's Weekly* and *Appleton's Home Journal*, in the seventies, brought him prominently before the public, his early paintings were crude in color; but of recent years his work has so improved as to bring him in the very foremost rank of American artists. His poetic appreciation for the beauties of nature in every form, moonlight or sunlight, sea or rock, has the intense beauty of truth. He is astoundingly, startlingly truthful.

Mr. Sargent easily leads the portrait painters. We should dislike to pick out any separate example, but taking him in the aggregate, he becomes the ideal painter for painters. A modern Velasquez, he draws with his color. Jules Stewart, in "The Hunt Ball" (940), and portrait of the Vicountess de Gouy d'Arcy (939), would be apt to take second place, were one not inclined to feel that he will soon be out of fashion. Chase has his own interest as a manipulator of the brush, but nearly all his subjects seem to be posing.

Mr. Gauguin, of Boston, will surprise Westerners and New Yorkers at least on account of the workmanlike and well-rounded finish of his work. F. D. Millet makes a better showing, also, than one would have expected. He is to be complimented on the selection of American subjects. In ideal miniature-like painting Mowbray makes a good showing.

In room 8 we find "The Flagellants" (690), by Carl Marr. This will be one of the star pictures of the exhibition, together with Brozik's "Fenstersturz at Prague." One may have his personal opinion as to whether so disagreeable a subject as the former is worth so many square feet of canvas, but one can hardly deny that the painting of it is a triumph for American art. The picture represents a troop of flagellants, those fanatic companies of pilgrims of the Middle Ages, admin-

istering scourgings upon one another in the name of Christianity. However offensive this subject may be it is hardly as sickening as Julian Story's picture of "Mlle. De Sombreuil" (943), who was obliged to drink a glass of blood in order to save her father's life during the French Revolution.

It seems as though gallery 8 were made a sort of tribunal of the doubtfully beautiful, since we also have here Mr. Alexander Harrison's "Bathers" (523) and "In Arcadia" (522). Eliminating the nude figures from these pictures we have perfect refinement, superb tonal qualities, wonderful effects of realism, but we fancy the general verdict given Mr. Harrison will be that while in his landscapes and marines he paints like a poet, he paints the nude like a boor. Kenyon Cox has usually come in for a share of that criticism which has been aimed at American nudes, but in this room his "Painting and Poetry" (296) seems flat and uninspiring, and none of his exhibits will challenge as much criticism as one would have expected.

As we pass through the galleries, especially No. 37, 38 and 39, old favorites from the New York annual exhibitions loom up before us. Here is Douglas Volk's "Puritan Girl;" G. Gaul's "Charge of the Battery;" Ulrich's "In the Land of Promise." Walter Shirlaw's "Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" (911) appears more modern than his "Tuning the Bell;" it is still brilliant in color, but it seems overcrowded in composition.

The landscapes of George Inness are mostly hung together, and he makes a fine showing. He has individuality as a colorist; he is brilliant, intense, burning. He paints as Horace Greeley wrote. Unluckily, John LaFarge, our greatest colorist, is but poorly represented. His "Nicodemus and Christ" in oil is not what it is in stained glass.

LaFarge is disappointing, Vedder is more so. He is an original figure in American art, his illustrations to the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam" being perhaps the greatest illustrations ever made for any book. It is a great pity that Houghton, Mifflin & Co. did not take the pains to exhibit the originals, for Mr. Vedder's leathery paintings do not give him any position among the colorists.

In some of the smaller rooms we find highly successful hanging, notably that about Sargent's portrait of Ellen Terry. We find in gallery No. 4 a collection of early American art which is sober, refined, free from crudeness, even if for the most part dry and hard. In this gallery you must notice at least the work of Hunt and Fuller, the fathers of what is best in our art of to-day. Then you have a water color room to examine, and you need hardly be told that America takes first rank in the production of water colors. Besides, there are more Sargents, Frank Fowler's portrait of Walker Shirlaw, a Freer, a Frank Benson, W. L. Picknell's "Road to Concarneau," Curren's "Windy Day," Gari Melchers' "The Pilots," and landscapes by Tyron, Hasbrouck, Rehn, Palmer, to be seen.

It is a pleasant excuse for omitting nine-tenths of



PEN SKETCHES OF IMPORTANT PICTURES AT THE FAIR.

1. "Ploughing," by Anton Mauve (Holland). 2. "Alone in the World," by Josef Israels (Holland). 3. "Wood-Cart on the Heath," by A. Mauve (Holland). 4. "In the Omnibus," by And. L. Zorn (Sweden). 5. "The Wedding Procession," by Adolf Hirshel (Austria). 6. "The Story Teller," by Herm. Kaulbach (Germany). 7. "Going Home," by Hugo König (Germany). 8. "The Redemption of Tannhäuser," by Frank Dicksee (England). 9. "The Hunt Ball," by Jules L. Stewart (United States).

the good things that the merest enumeration of them would exceed the most generous allowance of space.

In sculpture America shows her wholesome taste. We have French's grand "Death and the Sculptor;" Elwell's sweet "Dickens and Little Nell;" Adams' beautiful portrait bust.

OUR ILLUSTRATORS.

Since the Centennial that department of the graphic arts wherein we have made the most unique advancement, it has grown up like Jack's beanstalk, is that of black and white, or let us say more truly—"illustrating," for quite recently our magazine draughtsmen have taken to using water color in place of monotone. Such was the case in Mr. Smedley's illustrations of the Fair Grounds, done for *Scribner's* magazine. With the exception of Vedder, most of our illustrators are represented. Here is Abbey, Bacher, Blum, Birch, Castaigne, Church, Cox, Day, Edwards, Fenn, Frost, Gaul, C. D. Gibson, W. H. Gibson, Kemble, Low, Parsons, Pyle, Reinhart, Remington, Smedley, Alice Barber Stevens, Thulstrup, Wenzell, Wiles. Cox and Low have done more serious work than is shown, and we miss Mary Hall-ock Foote and Jessie Curtis Shepherd. Equally representative is our rich collection of etchings and wood engravings.

NO SURPRISES.

Beyond the fact that the American exhibit shows that we take no second place in the art of the world, there is no great surprise in store for us. Most of our best art comes from New York or Boston. Carl Marr's large canvas will doubtless make his name known to many who were not acquainted with him before. But the best art comes from just the men we should have supposed it would have come from, and with the exception of three or four who, like Homer and Inness, can hardly be said to have studied in any school, the work is that of the younger men who have studied in France and Germany. The West has not sent us any prodigies, and no artist has done for any section of our country what a group of our writers did for California before the Centennial, and a younger group has done for the South more recently. The mountains of Idaho and Washington, the plains of Dakota, the rivers of Colorado have not furnished the subject for any great painting. Thomas Moran (1152) has no youthful follower.

OUR ABSENT FRIENDS.

Among the painters of note missing from the American section are: F. E. Church, Albert Bierstadt, William and James Hart, William Beard, J. H. Dolph and Thomas W. Wood, the president of the National Academy of Design. From a technical point of view, the work of none of these men would have added to the weight of the exhibition. But it is to be regretted that at least Church and Bierstadt could not have been represented. In the pioneer days of American art these men did herculean work in building the foundation upon which our younger men have erected a magnificent edifice. Had it not been for the

work of the former, that of the latter would have been a lower building; and though it may be true that this pioneer work was in a measure rough hewn, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that it was never gross, was always refined, showing a love for nature and a respect for her. There is much in the work of the younger men that, though not lacking in technical quality, does not show refinement or good taste. To this category belong the nudes of Mr. Alexander Harrison, and the painful hospital scene by Mr. Thomas Aiken, the Zola of our art. While John LaFarge is represented in the painting department, it is to be regretted that, because the authorities did not make proper provisions for its exhibition, none of his stained glass is shown. Of all departments of American art that of stained glass has made the greatest stride in the world's estimation. In Munich, Paris, and London the LaFarge glass carries all before it.

THE ENGLISH EXHIBIT.

HERKOMER'S "LAST MUSTER."

Beginning in gallery 18, the largest of the British section, and turning to the right we find "The Last Muster" (213), by Prof. H. Herkomer, an historical painting known to many by engravings. Herkomer was born in Bavaria, but lived most of his life in England and represents adequately a middle place in the English school, having neither the overfinish of the older men nor the impressionistic tendencies of the younger. Up to the time of the painting of this picture he was principally known as an illustrator, having drawn for the London *Graphic*. This subject, pensioners of the British Army attending service at the Chelsea Hospital, on account of the red coats of the soldiers was difficult to paint, but he successfully coped with the task and kept the scarlet coats "down" in color. Its subject, not always understood, is that of a veteran who has just passed away at the service, and has taken his departure in the form of tranquil sleep. He is the end figure on the second bench. The subject has sometimes been explained as being the possible last muster of *all* the veterans. Herkomer is represented in gallery 17 by two celebrated portraits usually known as "The Lady in Black" and "The Lady in White," now entitled "Entranced" and "Miss Grant." Herkomer's style is his own.

A portrait of this artist by his nephew, Herman G. Herkomer, is found in 216.

GENRE AND PORTRAITURE.

Herkomer's "Last Muster," and his two portraits strike the keynote of two branches of art in which the English are particularly strong—modern *genre* and portrait painting. In the former, J. E. Millais is pre-eminent. His "Ornithologist" is to childhood what "The Last Muster" is to old age. An elderly scientist, with his five children or grandchildren around him, is explaining to them the genus of a bird. It is a sweet picture. The children's faces are comely and pure, the profile of the eldest being

particularly girlish. If photographed or given in black and white, the undulating outline of her features, the luscious lips and the curly hair would make this acceptable as representing an ideal of girlhood. This facility in producing such types of beauty, often reproduced in mezzo-tint (a favorite reproduction which in its velvety aspect covers many a sin of harsh outline or jagged juxtaposition of planes) has brought the painter great renown. With his position secured, and always in demand of the market, he has been careless of learning oil painting, and we do not find in these children's faces such examples of modeling and strength of values that we find in works like those of Herkomer. His faces are without planes, his colors are simply darker in shadow than in light, his flesh tones are white and pink; but in the sweetness of his types, the simplicity of his compositions, we have a culture which has helped to keep English art exceedingly pure. It has not become, as the French art has, voluptuous and sensuous. We thank the English for having painted the nursery where the French painted the harem.

Millais' other subject, "Bubbles" (337), in room 15, is familiar to many on account of its having been reproduced in color as an advertisement for a famous soap firm. In his "Shelling Peas," "Lingering Autumn," "Sweet Emma Moreland," the artistic carelessness of touch and tendency to slur over the modeling, texture or "value," is more perceptible. In two landscapes in which his individuality of style is less marked, they represent the portrayal of detail which Ruskin so vehemently pleaded for when Millais was forming his style.

The public would not find in the pale color of "A Portrait Group" (361), by W. Q. Orchardson, the same sweetness of color as in Millais. It is questionable if the ordinary spectator would recognize the flesh of the baby as really flesh and blood. But in this sole example of Orchardson's we find a grace and sureness of outline and tonal qualities missing in Millais. Orchardson's refinement reminds us of the high place occupied by portraiture in England. Turning to No. 223, the portrait of the Earl of Spencer, by Frank Holl, we find a virile example. The work is dignified, sober, robust; the head strong in modeling. He is also represented by the portrait of the artists Samuel Cousins and John Tenniel.

The color of the face in this latter portrait brings to mind the division that we may make between Holl, a leading portrait painter, a man of gigantic talent, and Watts, a man of stupendous genius.

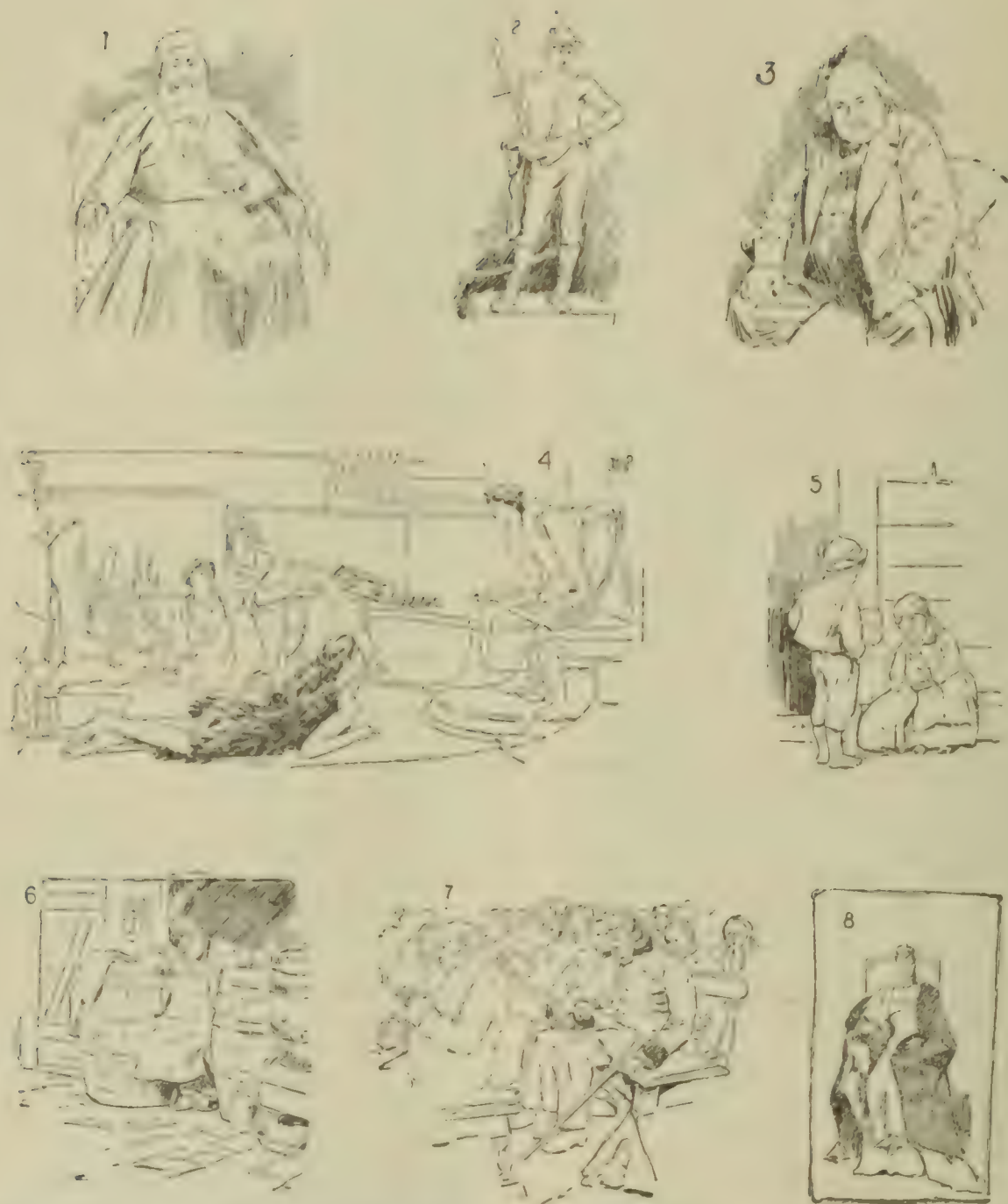
THE GIANT WATTS.

Watts' "Browning" and "Walter Crane" satisfy, but they do not force upon us the unique quality of Watts' genius, as did the portraits in the collection of his work in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art some years ago, when Browning kept company with Tennyson, Leslie Stevens, Sir Frederick Leighton, Lord Lytton, together with a galaxy of London beauties. Luckily, however, his ideal compositions,

"Love and Life" (486), and "Love and Death" (487), in room 14, proclaim his poetical tendencies. In these Watts fairly transcends his British compeers. His color is not that of nature—he does not try to imitate the pink of the flesh, the green of grass and the blue of sky—but is rather that of poetry, selected for the sake of harmony or to express his "feeling." He paints through the mind, not through the eye. It is not in color he is strongest. It is the grace of his line, the simplicity of his composition. In his "Francesca and Paolo" (488) the beauty of the line is particularly perceptible, but the death pallor in each of the figures is not calculated to make it a popular picture in an exhibition of this kind.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S "FAULTLESS ELEGANCE."

Sir Frederick Leighton, whose "Garden of the Hesperides" (275) hangs in the same gallery (17) with Watts' "Francesca and Paolo," occupies a middle space between such painters as Orchardson and Holl on the one hand, and Watts on the other. His portraits, as for example, "Captain Burton" (277), hanging next to "Browning," and which is very nearly equal to the latter, may compare favorably with works of Holl and Orchardson, while in his ideal or classical themes he almost approaches Watts in composition; in popularity he outstrips him. His painting lacks "quality" and poetic "depth." The "Hesperides" is not an unusually strong work. It has surface beauty, which attracts at first sight, but woe for this work when its author is no longer in vogue. It is eminently fitted for an exhibition picture. Its color, especially in the upper portion, is like that of the finest Majolica or Dutch tiles, or Byzantine mosaic. In the lower portion the iteration of the lines in the fold of the drapery is aggravatingly monotonous. His "Perseus and Andromeda" (276) hangs in room 15, and "Hercules Wrestling with Death for the Body of Alceste" (274) in room 18. These three masterpieces verify the characterization of Leighton's style found in the character sketch in this number of the REVIEW: "There is a faultless elegance in every work that has come from his hand; everywhere we discern his profound sense of beauty in color; everywhere we are charmed by the ideal grace of his classic purity of form." The ideally classical is represented in the same room by two paintings of E. J. Poynter's (393 and 394), refined in color and scholarly in workmanship, which incline one to search for similar subjects and lead us back into room 18, where we find Alma Tadema's "The Sculpture Gallery" (59), and "A Dedication to Bacchus" (57). The former is a rather large composition, the latter representing the style of the majority of this artist's works. In both we find a love for archæological correctness in detail of costume and interior ornamentation. Alma Tadema was born in Holland and studied in Antwerp, under Baron Leys. He has always been an original figure in English art, and we cannot but be thankful for the sombreness of his color, which was clearly inculcated in him by Leys, and which separates him from many another English artist who, like Water-



SKETCHES OF IMPORTANT PICTURES AND STATUARY AT THE FAIR.

1. Portrait of Cardinal Lavignerie, by Leon Bonnat (France). 2. "The Mower," by Hamo Thornycroft—Sculpture (England). 3. Portrait of Rénan, by Leon Bonnat (France). 4. "Reading Homer," by Alma Tadema (Loan Collection). 5. "Children at Play," by F. Deffregger (Austria). 6. "In The Cellar," by E. Harburger (Germany). 7. Fragment of "The Last Muster," showing the dead veteran, by Hubert Herkomer (England). 8. Portrait, by Carolus Duran (France).

house, John Collier and Val Prinsep, treat of similar subjects.

HISTORICAL SUBJECTS.

As Tadema and the men mentioned with him have made a specialty of the beautiful side of classical life, another set of English artists have made the semi-historical and the costumes of the olden times their specialty. A leader among these is Frank Dicksee; his "Passing of Arthur" (149) hangs near "The Last Muster." In this he is not mindful of correctness of costume nor details; and lays no special emphasis on his types of characters. A handsome man, a pretty girl, may serve as his model for servant or secondary personage, or for hero or heroine, as convenience may rule. In "The Passing of Arthur" hardly two faces are visible, and the subject would not lose one whit of interest if in place of the dying knight a maiden or man sat comfortably ensconced in the shadow on a cushioned seat at the stern of the boat; the rowers might row on and the barge still silhouette itself against the green water and the cold moonlight, giving us an equally pleasing impression, and the picture would hold its own as a decorative composition. His "Redemption of Tannhäuser," in gallery 14, shows us more distinct delineation of face and feature, but I fancy all will agree with me that it is yet lacking in "type." But Dicksee is a "composer," and his pictures, as compositions, will always be popular. He paints as our own Longfellow wrote, to please.

Marcus Stone—"The Passing Cloud," and "The Gambler's Wife" (447 and 446), in gallery 12, and "Two's a Company and Three's None," in gallery 13—is a popular darling of the English picture-buying public. His slick, clear coloring and the delicacy of his touch, not unlike our own Boughton, make his subjects particularly adaptable for reproduction, and prints of his works hang in thousands of English and American homes. But he is not a painter of the aspects of nature. His work has no more atmosphere than a Dresden china landscape. In his choice of long-waisted gowns of a hundred years ago, and in selecting a type of English beauty as his model, he does not commit himself.

DERBY DAY ART—HOGARTH'S MEMORY KEPT GREEN.

He has a better chance of some recognition from posterity than has Frith, one of the most popular of English painters for the people. The latter, in selecting costumes of the day and painting his groups entirely without artistic quality, does not produce that which can hold its own with the change of public taste. In his six story-telling groups, "The Spider and the Flies" (173), he openly disputes functions with the novelist, as English art since the day of Hogarth has always done. Next to these pictures hangs John Charlton's "Jubilee Procession," which created a sensation in London recently. It is not dissimilar to Frith's "Derby Day," represented at the Philadelphia Centennial, art entirely of the last decade. In substituting portraits of army heroes and the aristocracy for the characters of everyday life, Charlton

puts in his work such semi-historical material as may cause it to live beyond Frith's, since it may have a value ten years hence, from an historical point of view, that it will not have artistically.

In E. Armitage's "After an Entomological Sale," the portrayal of individual character is strong enough to lift the latter somewhat above Frith's works.

In gallery 13 we find P. R. Morris' "Sons of the Brave" (346), an example of popular composition.

"THE ROLL CALL" ART OF YESTERDAY.

Great as the popularity of some of these recently mentioned works has been, none of them has equaled the celebrity of "The Roll Call," by Elizabeth Thompson Butler. Its position as the most celebrated painting by a woman is only disputed by Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." Painted at a time when Armitage and Frith were the painters of the day, we can well imagine it was eminently satisfactory from a technical point of view. It represents the roll-call of a regiment after the Crimean war, and its purport is apparent to the dullest spectator—a very good quality for a popular painting. One cannot visit this exhibition of English art without finding such historical milestones in the march of painting interesting beyond measure. And turning from "The Roll Call" (105) to Ford Madox Brown's "Romeo and Juliet" (286), in the same gallery, and John Linnell's "Storm at Harvest," we come face to face with more of the products of the last decade.

A LATER PERIOD.

Of a later period is the work of Seymour Lucas, who paints thinly and little more than sketches his subjects, but "The King's Visit to St. Paul's" (13), with the figure of Charles I., the Duke of York and Christopher Wren (300), makes an historical subject of more than ordinary interest, as does his Louis XI., in gallery 13.

Identical in style is John Pettie's "Monmouth Pleading for His Life before James II." The recent death of Mr. Pettie made it necessary that three other of his contributions to the English section should be returned to England. Lucas and Pettie introduce more life into their historical scenes than does Sir James Linton, in whose paintings the expression in the faces of the composition called "Victorious" are not a whit more joyous than are the solemn visages in the "Benediction."

MODERN REALISM.

If we stand before "A Summer Night" (165), by S. Melton Fisher, we have a forcible object lesson on the subject of modern realism. It will be noted that the darkest shadow upon the white feather in the yellow straw hat is many tones lighter than the shadow thrown by the figure on the white table cover. Viewing the picture throughout from still life up to still life, from hand to face and from hair to hat, we find a gradation of tones and an extensive gamut of "values" which is not perceptible in the paintings the blackish tones of which we associate with the so-called old masters. This picture was

painted in 1892, and its qualities are such as are found in more or less degree in most of the paintings by the younger school of English artists. The realism of the painting and the truth of its "values" does not necessarily make it a great or good painting, nor even one of the forcible examples of modern art. Realism does not make good art, or else our oil paintings would be relegated to the cellar and the wax-works of Madame Tussaud and the Eden Musée would be set up in our art galleries.

Lack of space prevents further consideration of many good works. We can only add to this list the names La Tanguy, Furse, Shannon, Solomon, Bramley, Wortley, and among the water colorists Henshall, Gow, Dodd, Hague, Allen, Moore, Gotch, Parsons, Fripp, Rainey, Macallum, Whitley.

Representative of the unclouded quality of English art and outstripping the French in sentiment are "Mignon" (461), by W. R. Symons; "Requiescat" (411), by Briton Reviere; "Eve" (330), by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt; "Mater Triumphales" (459), by Mrs. Annie L. Swaynerton, and Mrs. Louise Jopling-Rowe's "Dear Lady Disdain" (249).

Associating the names of Constable and Turner with English art, we expect to find it strong in landscapes. It is fairly so. Vicat Cole is represented by several fine specimens. Yeend King, like Alfred Parsons, whom we know so well, paints the cold green and gray of English landscape with the anti-Constable effect that is so pleasing.

In the absence of Whistler, seen in the American section, and Tissot in the French, had Alma Tadema been taken away from the English section the loss would have been still greater, and we are glad to say that F. D. Millet (Mr. Millet is also represented in the American section), George H. Boughton and Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt add to the richness of the collection.

In sculpture England has little to show, but much of that is good. Thornycroft's "Mower" is graceful in every line. Onslow Ford's "Henry Irving as Hamlet," Leighton's "The Sluggard," and Swan's Barye-like animals are all sterling.

CANADA.

The technical standard of the Canadian exhibit is not far behind the English, though, of course, its small size practically precludes its containing a single masterpiece; but a uniform excellence like this is an earnest of the formation of a school in future, just as the uniform quality of the Swedish exhibit is more to be honored for its promise than its realization.

GERMANY.

THE GERMANS PAINT THE COMMONPLACE.

A dozen or more of the popular German painters are millionaires. Art thrives commercially in Germany. Every Turnverein, every Walking, Talking, Eating, Singing verein must have for its councilroom walls portraits of state, civil, or local hero. And since, after the portrait of Field Marshal Schmidt, in his epaulettes, or Band-Leader Wise with his brass buttons and ebony baton, or Ten-Pin Alley Inspector Schwartz,

with his visor cap, is hung in a council chamber, he looks lonely without company, so a few *genres* are bought, some Swabian pig drivers, or Bavarian beer-drinker, or strutting hussar, is purchased, together with the landscape of a duck pond and a wind-mill or two; and so a nucleus of an art collection is formed. And the German artist is trained to meet this patronage in very thorough schools and a national art is established, its back bone the commonplace.

IMPORTANT PORTRAITS.

Of course, in an international exhibit like this we do not find the portrait of the Herr Inspector of the Goose-Pond-Wading-Verein, but national dignitaries are portrayed. His majesty the Emperor William II. is given us in many different poses. On horseback as large as life, by Schuch (454); no larger than your finger, standing on the prow of the *Duncan Grey* spearing whales, by Saltzmann (423); twice again, still in miniature, reviewing his army; and finally very dignified, very realistically realized for us, by Koner, No. 315. Here, in a "blauen mantel" with red lapels that harmonize well with the quite green background, every line of his face proclaims his impetuous temperament.

Time may give to Lenbach's "Bismarck" (330) a higher place than Koner's "Wilhelm" but it is now sober and dignified, and sets back in its frame more modestly than the Emperor.

It is a woman's work we would name for a third place among the portraits—Vilma Parlaghy, whose "Kossuth" (385) looks more like a kindly poet than a revolutionist. But Ibsen tells his vocation in Professor Smith's No. 472, where every touch of the brush is a full modern one.

For such theatrical productions as the immense "Apotheosis" of William I. (302), by Professor Kneller, the American public will have very little sympathy. The same is true of Hildebrand's "Tullia" (268).

Beyond these portraits a few gems are Harburger's "In the Cellar," which exemplifies how the artistic mind may treat the most vulgar subject with poetic touch. This fat German lounging between two beer barrels is not an inspiring subject, but the tonal quality throughout the painting is equal to that of Vollon, the celebrated French still-life painter. William Thubner's "First Step," in gallery 32, is a second example of refined treatment of a *genre* subject. A small boy is taking a glass of wine from a bottle he has just purloined from a cupboard. Vautier's "Convalescence," Deffregger's "Sunday," Hugo König's "Going Home," Knaus' "Duel Behind the Fence," Velten's "Courier" represent that which is best and most refined in German art. Max's "Katharina Emerich" is one of the star pictures of the exhibition. It represents this saintly woman all in white seated in her bed with white counterpane and pillow, her head bandaged, a crucifix before her, a candle burning dimly in the background. The color throughout is low in tone, mannerish, like all of Max's work, but less yellow and brown than his

"Last Token," "The Lion's Bride," "Saint Cecilia," and other of his pictures known to America. Katharina Emerich was known as the nun of Dülmen, and from her youth up was subject to trances for which she became famous.

MENZEL.

From Menzel, the greatest German draughtsman, one expected a great deal, and his pencil drawings, studies of heads, hands, armor and iron work, in the gallery, together with his water colors, are not disappointing. In the former he is equal to the old masters, and no one should permit the lack of subject in these studies to deter him from examining them closely. His water colors are full of life and spirit; they are mostly in the gallery, but two are in the lower room 34, upon easels. "Unter den Linden" and "In the Thiergarten" are crowded with figures and are thoroughly illustrative. Any one who has seen "The Life of Menzel" will remember the reproductions from pencil studies made for figures to his celebrated "Rolling Mill" (351), "Walzwerk." Seeing the same figures in the painting they are disappointing. René Reinecke is a leader among the younger illustrators of Germany, as Menzel is among the elder. His water color, "In the Waiting Room" (611), should not be missed.

Among the marines and landscapes may be mentioned "S. S. Paris" (443) and "A Narrow Escape" (444), by Schnars-Alguist, German Art Commissioner; Val. Ruth's "Twilight" (422), Aug. Fink's "Evening" (214).

AUSTRIA

GIVES US SUBJECT PICTURES.

For a small exhibit the Austrian one will doubtless have a striking effect upon the public. Almost every canvas is an exhibition picture. There is little or no distinctive quality in the collection. It is equally German and French. Simm, who is also represented in the German section, comes to the fore on account of his dainty and highly finished cabinets of picturesque figures in old-time costume. "The Duet" (107) is his best. Charlemont proves himself fairly the equal of Meissonier in his superb interiors with similar figures. His "In the Studio" and "The Philosopher," recently seen in the Knoedler sale in New York with other miniatures, are preferable to his large canvas "The Pages." Brozik's "Defensation — Fenstersturz (the throwing from the window)—of Prague" hangs in gallery 35. It represents the Protestants who have visited the Palace of the Emperor Mathias with demands for the rescindment of certain objectionable laws, which, being denied, they are throwing the counselors Martiniz and Slavala out of the window. The picture is theatrically dramatic; the man resisting, with one foot turned at right angles to the other, gives us a Henry Irving-like pose which is very modern.

The picture is unmistakably a popular one and should be judged from the painter's point of view, which is satisfactory. The color is clear, clean, and not mannered, the drawing robust and manly. A

second picture which will appeal to the public is Payer's "Never Retreat" ("Nie Zurück," 82), which represents the Arctic explorers, under Weyprecht. Weyprecht stands, Bible in hand, from which he has just read, and is proclaiming to his disheartened followers that they must go forward and not retreat. The color here is less satisfactory, but the work is not without feeling. The Austrians throughout show themselves good draughtsmen, and Hirschel's "Wedding Procession" (51), though lacking the depth and richness of an Alma Tadema, is nevertheless a scholarly bit of work. And in the mermaids, in his "Prometheus," we find graceful lines and some original composition. Makart's "Five Senses," Angeli's "Portrait of Architect Schmidt," Brozik's "First Communion of the Hussites," and Deffregger's "Children with a Dog," are other strong works of this collection.

HOLLAND.

GRAY AND TRANQUIL.

The modern standard in American water color painting is avowedly that of Holland. To resemble Kever, Mauve, Mesday or Israels is the desideratum of our younger aquarellists. The distinguishing quality of this school is a gray tone. The Italian water color, with its bits of crude red, blue, yellow and green spotted over the paper, is the antithesis of the Dutch manner and of the Dutch feeling for "ensemble" and "tonality." The water colors at the entrance of the Holland exhibit will repay careful study; but a few moments with them and one must feel their quiescent influence. The same gray tone permeates the oils, and the impression of a cursory visit is that from this quality the pictures lose individuality, and one is apt to carry away the impression of a pleasing, soothing influence of *all* the pictures, rather than a distinctive recollection of any one canvas. Transcending this generic quality, each one holding its own, are Israels' "Alone in the World" (74), Mauve's "Ploughing" (111), Neuhuy's "Dutch Woman and Child" (139), and Hubert Vos' "Angelus" (178).

ISRAELS' "ALONE IN THE WORLD."

We have to thank the Dutch for probably the greatest picture of the exhibition, "Alone in the World." A similar subject, a mourner by the bedside of a departed dear one, has been done over and over again. Almost the identical subject is found in the German department in Theod. Hummel's "The Deathbed of the Mother" (281). But as was the case in Millet's "Angelus," the great painter need not select a new subject in order to produce a masterpiece. Millet's "Angelus" had thousands of prototypes. Again, a subject need not be forced in order to be a great accomplishment. Simplicity itself makes up this great picture of a poor Dutch widower seated beside the bedside of his departed wife, his hands upon his knees, his head drooping as he tries to collect his shattered thoughts and realize his situation. There is no dramatic contortion of his muscles as in the Frenchman Beraud's "Descent from the Cross"

{306); the eyes do not stare, the jaw does not drop. The figure lying on the bed is at first sight a trifle repulsive in the colorless hue of her face, but after a while we get used to this, and the whole picture takes one harmonious hue to the eye. The same simplicity makes Neuhuys' "Woman and Child" a beautiful tribute to motherhood, as Mauve's "Ploughman" to husbandry.

Vos' pastel portrait of H. M. the girl "Queen of Holland" (175) is a charming example of child portraiture.

SWEDEN.

ARTISTIC TO HER FINGER TIPS, AN HARMONIOUS EXHIBIT.

The exhibit which makes the most pleasing impression upon the visitor is that of Sweden. The number of contributors is limited, they seem to belong to the younger school and are in harmony with one another, so that a striking unity is prevalent throughout the galleries. The younger school seems to have been influenced by French impressionism, though only in a few cases have the artists gone to the extreme. Mr. Zorn, who is slightly known in New York because of his exhibit with the Etching Club, is technically a young master. In his etchings in the gallery his best side is seen, a sureness of line telling throughout his work. In his paintings he has values well under control; the scene in an "Omnibus" (137), and "The Ball" (140), are a trifle blackish, but his Arcadian "Forest Study" (143), a nude nymph, is a triumph of technical accomplishment. However, in this figure, and in the girl bathing at "Sunset" (144), he displays a woeful lack of taste. It seems as though it were a waste of energy to learn to paint so well if one is going to select so repulsive a subject. Bruno Liljefors seems to be the Winslow Homer of Sweden. His "Bird Hunting" and "Foxes" and other studies of animals remind us of that American master. A woman here, as in the German exhibit, holds her own with a strong portrait, "Mr. H. L." (38), by Eva Bonnier. Count Prof. G. von Rosen, Carl Larsson, E. Chadwick, R. Thegerström, O. Hermelin, O. Björck and W. Behm are all strong men.

THE FRENCH

SHOW A FEW IMPORTANT PORTRAITS.

In the French exhibit, Bonnat's "Cardinal Lavigerie" holds an analogous position to Koner's "Emperor Wilhelm," and Holl's "Earl Spencer." If the same qualifications were requisite in a painting as are in modern gun making, Bonnat's portrait would be the Krupp of the art exhibit, on account of its carrying power. Were it hung at one end of the Plaisance, it could be seen at the other. The red, which in Koner's "William" was relegated to two small triangles on his gray mantle, predominates the entire Lavigerie portrait. The same artist's "Rénan" is flat and "cut out" despite the rotundity of the subject. Both these portraits are in room 55.

The German section would imply that the artists

of that country do not drink a health "to the ladies." Ungallant Teutons, note how your Gallic brother stands up for the fair sex, and paints her on all occasions. He depicts her with drapery high upon her shoulders, about her neck and up to her chin (Carolus Duran), and he portrays her without drapery about her chin, or much over her shoulder, vide Courtois' "Madame Guateau"! Who but a Frenchman could give us this bit of imprudence so prudently. The same artist's "A Fortunate One" may challenge comparison with Max's "Katharina Emerich." To Bonnat, Duran and Courtois add Gervex, Yvon—his portrait of President Carnot (730), with a frame bedecked with plush and gold fringe, hangs in gallery 56—Henner ("Portrait of my Brother"), the miniature portraits of Weerts (720 and 721) and "Antonin Promst" (469), by Friant, and you have all there is of important portraiture in the French department.

HISTORICAL PAINTING AT A LOW LEVEL.

In historical work the French simply drop to the lowest level. From Albert Maignan we expected something of importance, but his "William the Conqueror" (581) is simply an unsuccessful sketch. In room 53 Benjamin Constant's "Triumph of Columbus" (301) is important in name only; it is simply lay figures supporting rich draperies. Nor is J. P. Laurens' "Columbus before Isabella" (545) in room 56 much more valuable. Chartran's much talked of "Pope Leo XIII." (378), portrayed in an explosion of current jelly, is louder than Lenbach's "Leo," in the German section, but not as refined. Of Rochegrosse we expected something stronger than "The Spoils" (663). Lehermite's sober pastoral (568) is a satisfactory foil to Rosset-Granger's "Flotsam and Jetsam," the purple figure of a dead girl on a sea beach, one of many of the tasteless examples of French painting, most amply represented in room 57, where we find the prototypes "en gros" of Harrison's and Zorn's Arcadian scenes. Delort's "Capture of the Dutch Fleet in the Texel by the Hussars of the Republic, 1793," is every inch picturesque, and we study it with great relief, together with a few good landscapes in this room, turning from Fourie's gross "Sunshine" (461). Collin's and Lamy's cheap ideals. We have not Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" to compare with Mrs. Butler's "Roll Call," but in room 56 is her "King of the Forest" (327), looking a little old-fashioned, but serious and painstaking, showing a true love for animal life. In the same room is Bouguereau's well known "Wasp's Nest" of Cupids (339). Tissot's four story-telling pictures, "The Prodigal Son" (703), shine like crown jewels among the paste finery of the French exhibit.

Modern French sculpture is represented in the east and west courts of the Fine Arts Building by Bartholdi's "Washington and La Fayette," Cain's "Eagle and Vultures," "The First Funeral," by Barrias, and Rodin's "Burgess of Calais" (132). Falguiere's "Diana" and "Diana Shooting" (45 and 44) are familiar from statuettes. In the rotunda of the East Pavilion are plaster models of "Faith" and

"Charity" — parts of the monument to General Oricière, by Paul Dubois, which were shown at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

JAN VAN BEERS, THE PRIDE OF BELGIUM.

Belgium is weakly represented with the exception of Jan van Beers. If you are sitting in a room across which you may look, and your father or brother is sitting at the other end of it, if you will hold up a book at arm's length you will notice that its height and breadth will, in all probability, cover his figure, and doubtless you will agree that, seeing him at that distance, you do not lose any of his characteristics. Upon this principle van Beers paints his miniature portraits. None of them are over eight or ten inches high. He has one life-size portrait of Mrs. Yerkes, and by comparing it with the smaller ones of Mrs. Potter and Ada Rehan it will be seen that the latter give all that the former gives.

DENMARK, NORWAY AND JAPAN WEAK.

Denmark, Norway, Spain and Italy and Japan make a very poor showing. In Denmark's exhibit are examples of Frolich, president of the Danish Art Association; a fine portrait of Frolich, by Paulsen; an historic picture, "Griffinfeldt as a Prisoner at Munkholm, Teaching Two Little Boys," by Matthiesen, Danish Commissioner of Art to the Fair, and some fine cattle by Mols.

Three portraits by Boldini are found in the Italian exhibit that show cleverness of touch.

Some romantic scenes by Moreno-Carbonero, well drawn, are in the Spanish exhibit. In Norway's gallery Eilif Peterson's portrait of Alexander Kielland (86) is full of character. Gude's "Ibsen" (33) is not equal to Schimdt's in the German exhibit. The pastels "Behind the Mills" (120) and "Winter at Christiana" (121), by Fritz Thaulow, are superb. Japan has nothing new to show, nor any precious antiques.

OUTSIDE OF THE ART BUILDING.

In addition to the paintings in the Art Palace, there are as well, in the Woman's Building, a collection of works done by the gentle sex, but they make collectively a rather feeble showing. The mural decorations to the building, on the other hand, especially those by Mrs. MacMonnies, Mrs. Sewell and Miss Mary Cassatt, are equal, if not superior, to what the men have done. The decorative frieze of the Ladies' Parlor in the Illinois Building is also highly creditable. Less harmonious are the panels by women in the Pennsylvania Building.

THE BUILDINGS.

The character of the buildings is too well known to need detailed description: little can be said, save that no photograph or print truly represents them. They are white and brilliant. If Hopkinson Smith could come here with his gray paper and do them in water color, using plenty of Chinese white, he would effectually portray them. The Peristyle is certainly a dream. Mr. MacMonnies' Fountain seems too short lengthwise and somewhat overdone in action. How-

ever much the Greeks may have painted or gilded their statues, the American people are not yet ready for chryselephantine statuary, and French's "Republic" looks less chaste and dignified in her golden robes than she did in the large photograph exhibited at the New York Architectural League last winter. She also seems to be placed too low. Among the buildings that are thought to be failures are the Government Building, the Transportation Building, Illinois and Indiana State buildings; but on the whole the buildings are very satisfactory models of the classical in architecture, and, considering the haste and economy with which they were erected, are truly herculean accomplishments. This haste should be taken into consideration when viewing the decorations of the Liberal Arts Building, by Beckwith, Shirlaw, Earl, MacEwen, Melchers, Reinhart, Cox, Weir, Simmons, Blashfield and Millet: the last three seem to my mind to have been most happy in their accomplishments. Mr. Melchers has been least successful, though his failure is not as gigantic as Mr. Dodge's idiotic performance on the dome of the Administration Building. On the exterior of the Agricultural Building Maynard has imitated Pompeian decorations with novel effect, in a composition representing the Seasons.

THE SCULPTURE.

Mr. Proctor's stags are simple and effective at the border of the lagoon, but the ornamental statuary in general can be considered simply as staff sketches, which suggest rather than represent. We turn with relief from these merry go-rounds of staff to the more tranquil classics represented in the French section, where one must note the dignity of Houdon's "Voltaire," Jean Goujon's "Diana," Barye's animals and the beautiful models of the Doors of Saint Gilles and Bordeaux. Martiny and Bitter seem to suffer as does MacMonnies from the influence of recent French sculpture, which is undignified and noisy. One might almost imagine that the sculptors had worked out of doors, and that no matter how quiet their original models, in executing the final colossals the lake winds caught up the plaster ends of the draperies and carried them out in exuberant streamers, like the plaid of Tam O'Shanter or the cloak of Ichabod Crane, quite beyond the intention or control of the artist.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Our exhibit is so much more complete than that of any other country, is so well hung, that it seems to me the management of the Art Department—Mr. Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, is the chief; Mr. Charles M. Kurtz is assistant chief, and Miss Sara T. Hallowell assistant—cannot escape the hearty thanks and praise of our art loving public.

A PERMANENT BENEFIT.

Finally, when this caravansary of five months' domicile will have folded its tents and stolen away, or to be more literal, shed its crustation of staff, the influence of the art exhibit, at least, will not have ceased, but will have widened the horizon of our appreciation for what is beautiful in painting and statuary, and have added greater catholicity to our taste.



“RIZPAH.” BY SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A.

“And Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night.

“And it was told David what Rizpah the daughter of Aiah, the concubine of Saul, had done.”—2 Samuel xxii. 10, 11.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

“MILLAIS, my boy, I have met in Rome a versatile young dog called Leighton, who will one of these days run you hard for the presidency.” The speaker was one Thackeray, the author of “Vanity Fair,” “Pendennis,” “Esmond,” and other works of fiction now regarded as English classics; the person addressed was a young pre-Raphaelite painter who had just been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy; and the year in which the remark was made was 1854. Thackeray had been spending a winter in Rome among a host of literary and artistic friends (“if any one wants small talk by handfuls, glittering dust swept out of salons, here’s Mr. Thackeray,” Mrs. Browning wrote from that city on January 18, 1854), and had thus been brought into contact with the “versatile young dog” in whom he saw a future president of the Royal Academy. It is not often that a prophecy meets with such a literal fulfillment as this did. Twenty-four years after the utterance was made—at a time when Thackeray had lain for fifteen years in his grave at Kensal Green—Frederick Leighton was unanimously chosen by his colleagues at Burlington House to fill the important

post of president, which, since the year 1878, he has continuously and successfully held.

PAST PRESIDENTS.

There have been seven presidents of the Royal Academy of Arts since its foundation by George III, on the 10th December, 1768. Of these seven it may safely be asserted that two, and two only, will live as distinguished members of the British School. And, curiously enough, the two artists in question are the first president of the Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present head of the institution, Sir Frederick Leighton. Concerning the presidents who succeeded Reynolds and preceded Leighton there is little to be said. The name of Benjamin West, “whose discourses,” we are told, “were distinguished by their simplicity and practical good sense rather than by



SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S HOUSE: THE ARAB HALL.

any novel theories or by attempts at research into the characteristics of ancient art,” still possesses a certain vitality; so also does that of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Of Sir Martin Archer Shee, of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake and of Sir Francis Grant, the average man knows nothing. Lawrence and Shee were, it is true, portrait

painters of position and of repute; the former was, indeed, eminent in his way—Sir Charles Lock Eastlake wrote excellently upon all subjects connected with art, and Sir Francis Grant, who at the age of twenty-four adopted painting as a profession in preference to the study of the law, portrayed many of the leaders of rank and fashion in his day. "I am no judge of painting," wrote Sir Walter Scott in his "Diary," under date the 26th of March, 1831, "but I am conscious that Francis Grant possesses with much cleverness a sense of beauty derived from the best source—that is, the observation of really good society. He had confidence, too, in his powers—always requisite for a young gentleman trying things of this sort whose aristocratic pretensions must be envied." Such, according to Scott, was the gentleman who occupied the presidential chair at Burlington House previous to the election of Frederick Leighton in the year 1878. A list of the past presidents of the institution, together with the dates of their election may not be without interest:

Reynolds, Sir Joshua	1768.
West, Benjamin	1792.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1820.
Shee, Sir Martin A.	1830.
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	1850.
Grant, Sir Francis	1866.
Leighton, Sir Frederick	1878.

REYNOLDS AND LEIGHTON: A PARALLEL.

The career of the first president of the Royal Academy and that of the artist who now reigns at Burlington House curiously resemble each other. Both men were in the first instance intended for the medical profession; both were well educated; and both, as children, showed an unmistakable predilection for art. Both studied as pupils under distinguished painters; both visited the Continent to gain experience; both rose to eminence; and both became eventually presidents of the Royal Academy. Reynolds and Leighton are, as we have already said, the only two of the seven presidents whose names are likely to be held in esteem for any great length of time as members of the British school.

EARLY STUDY OF ANATOMY.

Sir Frederick Leighton's father and grandfather were both physicians, who rose to eminence in their profession. The grandfather, Sir James Leighton, was long resident at the Court of St. Petersburg; the father, Dr. Frederick Leighton, practiced medicine at Scarborough, where the President of the Royal Academy was born on December 3, 1830. It is a little strange that he should have shown such an early predilection for art, inasmuch as neither his father nor his grandfather, though men of wide general culture, possessed a keen artistic sense. One of his sisters, it is true, has a talent for music—shared in an equal degree by the President—while the other, Mrs. Sutherland Orr, the friend and accomplished biographer of Robert Browning, is greatly interested in literature, a taste also shared equally by the Presi-

dent. What he seems to have chiefly inherited from his father and grandfather was a wonderful aptitude for the study of anatomy, of which, both in virtue of inherited instinct and by reason of special tuition, he is a perfect master. Indeed, he knows as much about the science of anatomy as his friend and colleague, Mr. Alma Tadema, knows regarding the art of perspective. Greater praise than this is impossible. Sometimes, it must be owned, this special knowledge of the human figure leads Sir Frederick Leighton into what may almost be described as extravagances. The shoulders of the girl who has thrown the ball in "Greek Girls Playing at Ball," the left shoulder of the girl in "At the Fountain," and the crouching figure of Andromeda in the "Perseus and Andromeda," may be cited as recent examples of this tendency towards painting a figure in a more or less abnormal attitude with a view to the display of special and intricate anatomical knowledge.

DR. FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

Those who had the pleasure of knowing Sir Frederick Leighton's father describe him as a man fitted for a brilliant career. Few were aware that such had probably been closed for him only by an accident. Born in 1799, the son of Sir James Leighton, who was the friend and physician of two Czars—Alexander I and Nicholas—in succession, Dr. Leighton was educated at Stonyhurst, and after receiving his diploma as M.D. at Edinburgh, practiced medicine with marked success until, as the result of a cold, he was deprived of the use of one ear. Thus debarred from the exercise of his profession, Dr. Leighton retired into his library, and became perhaps one of the best read men of his time. His taste—like that of his distinguished son—was catholic, covering metaphysics, natural science, history and classics, his strongest predisposition being to metaphysics; and he brought to his studies a mind of great acuteness and analytic power, habits of orderly assiduity, and an unusual familiarity with languages, ancient and modern. It is to be regretted that he did not make public some results of his rich stores of knowledge. These were always at the disposal of his friends, and if he wrote nothing it was because he grudged the time from his reading. The deafness which had spoiled his professional career interfered somewhat with the ease of general social intercourse; but nothing could spoil the charm of an urbanity which was native and which had been cultivated in the best schools.

THE BOY AS FATHER OF THE MAN.

The President of the Royal Academy made up his mind at the very outset of his career—at a time, indeed, when he was little more than a child—that he would be an artist. He traveled abroad with his mother, who was in weak health, and every moment of leisure that could be seized hold of was spent in drawing. The sketch books that he filled were innumerable; but, unfortunately, they have not been

preserved. In 1840, when he was only ten years of age, he commenced to learn drawing under Francesco Meli at Rome. But though his father permitted him to follow to a very considerable extent the bent of his inclination in the direction of an artistic career, he very wisely insisted that he should at the same time receive a thoroughly good general education. Dr. Leighton was, as we have seen, a man of great attainments and of wide culture. He taught his son anatomy—a science indispensable to the artist—and he taught it to such good purpose that the president could at a very early age draw the human or animal skeleton, as well as the muscles which cover it, from memory, without the least hesitation and without the slightest mistake. Eloquent testimony to the value of this early training is borne in the bronze statue entitled “An Athlete Struggling with a Python,” which may be seen in the Chantrey Bequest Collection at the South Kensington Museum. Every detail in the statue has been carefully attended to—the position and expression of the toes in the firmly planted right foot, with the long great toe gripping the ground, and the toes of the left foot flat and wide open. The scales of the snake, moreover, are reproduced with marvelous fidelity and skill. Sir Frederick Leighton’s father saw, moreover, that his son was properly instructed in Greek and Latin, holding rightly that a knowledge of the classics is indispensable to a cultured English gentleman. French, German and Italian the boy picked up naturally and with remarkable quickness, since with a natural gift for languages he combined, and has always combined, the equally necessary gift of constant and persevering application.

“HE MAY BECOME AS EMINENT AS HE PLEASES.”

That determination to overcome difficulties and to pursue his own path which has characterized the president of the Royal Academy ever since the commencement of his reign at Burlington House in 1878, were almost as conspicuously present in the lad of fourteen, who at Florence in the year 1844 decided that art, and art alone, was the career for which he was destined. He told his father that he wanted to be an artist—that in point of fact he *would* be an artist—and it was finally decided that an oracle, in the person of Hiram Powers, an American sculptor, should be consulted. A bundle of sketches was taken to Powers for inspection; Dr. Leighton explained that he had no objection to his son becoming

an artist, provided that there was a chance of his excelling in art; but that he could not sanction the adoption of a profession in which his son would be little more than a mediocrity. “Shall I make him



RECESS IN SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S STUDIO.

an artist?” the father asked. “Sir,” replied the sculptor, “you cannot help yourself in the matter; nature has already made him one.” “And is he likely to succeed in the profession of his choice?” And once again the oracle replied, to the great joy, no doubt, of both father and son, “He may become as eminent as he pleases.”

THE CAPACITY FOR TAKING INFINITE PAINS.

Nearly fifty years have passed away since that memorable conversation took place. The boy has become eminent in the highest degree; he is now Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., president of the Royal Academy, acknowledged official leader of the English artists, and one of the most distinguished members of the modern British school of painting. What, it will be asked, has been the secret of his success? The reply may be given in the words in which Carlyle defined genius: “The capacity for taking infinite pains.” As it was at the beginning of his career, so is it now; whatever Sir Frederick Leighton undertakes to do he does thoroughly. It was in the spring of 1859 that he did his wonderful pencil drawing of “The Lemon Tree,” a work which elicited the enthusiasm of that most ardent pre-Raphaelite and wayward art critic John Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin admired the sketch so greatly, indeed, that Sir Frederick was impelled to lend it to him during the period of his lifetime for exhibition at the drawing school at Oxford. “It is,” says Mr. Ruskin, “an example which determines without appeal the question respecting

necessity of delineation as the first skill of a painter. Of all our present masters, Sir Frederick Leighton delights most in softly blended colors, and his ideal of beauty is more nearly that of Corregio than any seen since Corregio's time. But you see by what precision of terminal outline he at first restrained and exalted his gift of beautiful *vaghezza*." And it is not merely in drawing alone, not merely in painting alone, not merely in sculpture alone, that the President exhibits this wonderful thoroughness—there they might perhaps have been expected, though in the work of many artists they are sought in vain; every manifestation of his many-sided activity shows the same remarkable mastery of detail, the same untiring industry, the same perfection in result. Whatsoever his hand finds to do, that he does, and with all his might. "Ah, it's



STUDY FOR THE DRAPERY OF "PERSEPHONE."

just like these Germans!" a young friend once rather foolishly remarked to him; "they seem to be able to pick up every language." "Yes," was the cutting rejoinder; "because they take the trouble to learn them." Before taking command of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers, Sir Frederick mastered every detail connected with the work that he had to do, and was

never afterwards at any moment in doubt as to what had to be done, and as to the proper time to do it. Incidentally it may be noted that the Volunteer movement has his warmest sympathy, and that he considers it little short of treason to the State on the part of any young man not to belong to one or another of the many corps which exist.

LEHRJAHRE UND WANDERJAHRE.

This article does not aim at being a detailed biography of the President of the Royal Academy; hence it will not be necessary to narrate at any length the events which immediately followed the interview with Hiram Powers. Young Leighton studied for a while in Florence, where he picked up many mannerisms that he was subsequently glad to get rid of; he went to Frankfort to complete his general education at a school there; he visited Brussels and Paris; and he returned finally to Frankfort, where he studied for some time under Steinle. He worked assiduously, and painted many pictures, most of which are now forgotten. It was not until the year 1855, at a time when he was just twenty-five years old, that he first made his mark as a painter.

"CIMABUE'S 'MADONNA' CARRIED IN PROCESSION."

Sir Frederick Leighton's first great work took him nearly two years to paint. It was but natural that the act of public homage paid by the Florentines to Cimabue's art—they carried his "Madonna" in solemn procession to the sound of trumpets, and other festal demonstrations, from his house to the church where it was set up—should fire the enthusiasm of a young painter so devoted as Leighton was to the profession of his choice. He put his very best work into the picture, and determined to send it to the Royal Academy of Arts in London. It is said—and the incident may be true, although it is scarcely consistent with the character of the President as we now know it—that, in spite of the time and labor he had given to the task, the painting was scarcely finished when the day for despatching it to London arrived. It is added—and this again may be true—that the young artist seized a huge paint brush, dipped it in varnish, and rubbed it all over the picture. However this may be, the picture arrived in London in time for the Academy Exhibition of 1855; it was seen, and it conquered. Everybody raved about it, and about the *pictor ignotus*—for such at the time he practically was—who had painted it. The Queen bought the work, and at the close of the exhibition transferred it to Buckingham Palace, where it still hangs. Leighton, to adopt the familiar phrase, awoke one morning to find himself famous.

THE SUMPTUOUS OUTCOME OF NOBLE ART ENDEAVOR.

Thereafter Leighton's position as an artist was assured. Year by year he sent pictures to the Royal Academy, sometimes one, sometimes two, sometimes three, sometimes four, sometimes five, sometimes six, sometimes even seven, until in 1866 he was rewarded by being made an Associate. Three years later the

honor of full membership was conferred upon him ; and in 1878 he succeeded Sir Francis Grant as president. Since 1855 he has executed a hundred and twenty works or more, all characteristically beautiful, and forming in the aggregate a sumptuous outcome of noble art endeavor.

“WHAT’S A MAN’S AGE? HE MUST HURRY MORE,
THAT’S ALL.”

And the most striking fact is that his vigor continues to prove unflagging, his industry untiring. This year, for example, in the exhibition opened at Burlington House on May 1 there are no fewer than six pictures from Sir Frederick Leighton’s easels. One, at least, of these is of prime importance, worthy in every way to rank with the finest of his productions. We mean, of course, “Rizpah,” the representation in

by watching—stands with a sickle in her hand guarding the dead bodies. At her side lie a bottle of sour wine and a piece of bread. From behind the trunk of a huge tree two leopards creep stealthily forward to where the corpses hang. Three vultures are also seen flying towards the spot. Behind the rocks and the gnarled trunks of the trees are peaceful cornfields bathed in the warm golden light of the summer sun.

From “Rizpah” and the Old Testament to “Corinna” and the literary life of Greece is a far cry. Corinna was a Greek poetess, who advised Pindar to vary his panegyric poetry with myths ; whereupon, anxious no doubt to please a beautiful woman, he wrote a poem so overloaded with mythical names that even Corinna was more than satisfied. “One should sow with the hand and not with the whole sack,” she remarked, when the poem was submitted to her.



STUDY FOR CAPTIVE “ANDROMACHE.”

form and color upon canvas of a dramatic situation which has long engaged the President’s attention, and tempted him to put forth the energies of his brush. The story ought to be familiar to all ; though to many people the title suggests not so much a verse from the second book of Samuel as the poem by Lord Tennyson which bears the title. Here is the verse from “Samuel” in question : “And Rizpah the daughter of Aiah took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest upon them by day nor the beasts of the field by night.” The murdered sons of Saul and Rizpah, their limbs partially undraped, are seen in Sir Frederick’s picture stretched upon rude crosses, to which they are fastened by cords. All the draperies are sombre in hue. Rizpah herself—beautiful in spite of features worn

Afterwards, it appears, she entered into a competition with Pindar and won the prize.

Sir Frederick Leighton’s five other contributions to this year’s Academy Exhibition are entitled respectively “Farewell,” “Corinna of Tanagra,” “Hit,” “Atalanta,” and “The Frigidarium.” Certainly if there were ever a man whose life illustrates Brown-ing’s lines—

What’s a man’s age ? He must hurry more, that’s all,
Cram in a day what his youth took a year to hold !

that man is Sir Frederick Leighton.

PAINTER AND P. R. A.

For he is of course something more than a painter ; he is president of the Royal Academy. Not everybody is aware of the tax upon a man’s time and energy that is involved in the acceptance of the office in question. The post is a peculiar one, and requires



SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S ORIGINAL STUDY FOR "HERCULES WRESTLING WITH DEATH FOR THE BODY OF ALCESTIS." IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

a combination of talents not frequently to be found, inasmuch as it demands an established standing as a painter, together with general urbanity and considerable social rank. The inroads which the occupancy of the office makes upon an artist's time are very considerable. There is, on the average, at least one Council meeting every three weeks throughout the whole year. There are from time to time general assemblies for the election of new members and for other purposes, over which the President is bound, of course, to preside. For ten days or a fortnight in every April he has to be in attendance with the Council daily at Burlington House, for the purpose of selecting the pictures which are to be hung in the Spring Exhibition. He has to preside over the banquet which yearly precedes the opening of the Academy, and he has to act as host at the annual conversazione. Finally, it is his duty every other year to deliver a long, elaborate and carefully prepared "discourse" upon matters connected with art, to the students who are for that purpose assembled. It is a post of much honor but of small profit.

MAKING THE MOST OF HIS TIME.

To administer the affairs of the Academy, to fulfill a round of social, semi-public and public engagements, and to paint pictures which invariably reach a high level of excellence, would of course be impossible—even to Sir Frederick Leighton—were it not for the fact that he makes the very most of the time at his disposal. "That's the secret," remarked a distinguished member of the Academy to the present writer a few days ago; "Sir Frederick knows exactly how long it will take to do a certain thing, and he apportions his time accordingly." This being the case, no one will be surprised to learn that he attaches the greatest importance to punctuality. He himself never fails to keep an appointment at the exact moment fixed upon; and he expects, of course, similar punctuality at the hands

of others. The stroke of eight from the Academy clock is the signal for Sir Frederick to enter the Council Room at Burlington House, and to open the deliberations of the body over which he presides. "They will never again get a man to devote so much time and energy to the business of the Academy," said Sir Frederick Leighton's most distinguished colleague the other day; "never again."

METHODS OF WORK.

Before commencing a picture, Sir Frederick Leighton carefully makes up his mind as to what he purposes to do, and proceeds without hesitation to do it. Unlike Mr. Alma Tadema and certain other distinguished artists, he never "paints out" portions of a work, substituting other objects or other figures for those originally decided upon. The general idea is in the first instance fixed upon a sheet of brown paper in black and white—we reproduce, by way of example, the original study for "Hercules Wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis." Then the scheme of color—always a matter of prime importance—is painted on a small panel. Next the model is posed and drawn—first in the nude, and then as draped; the drapery having previously been carefully and minutely studied apart. Lastly, the final cartoon is copied accurately on to the canvas in outline and colored in monochrome. The nude is then draped over, and the actual work of painting proceeds apace.

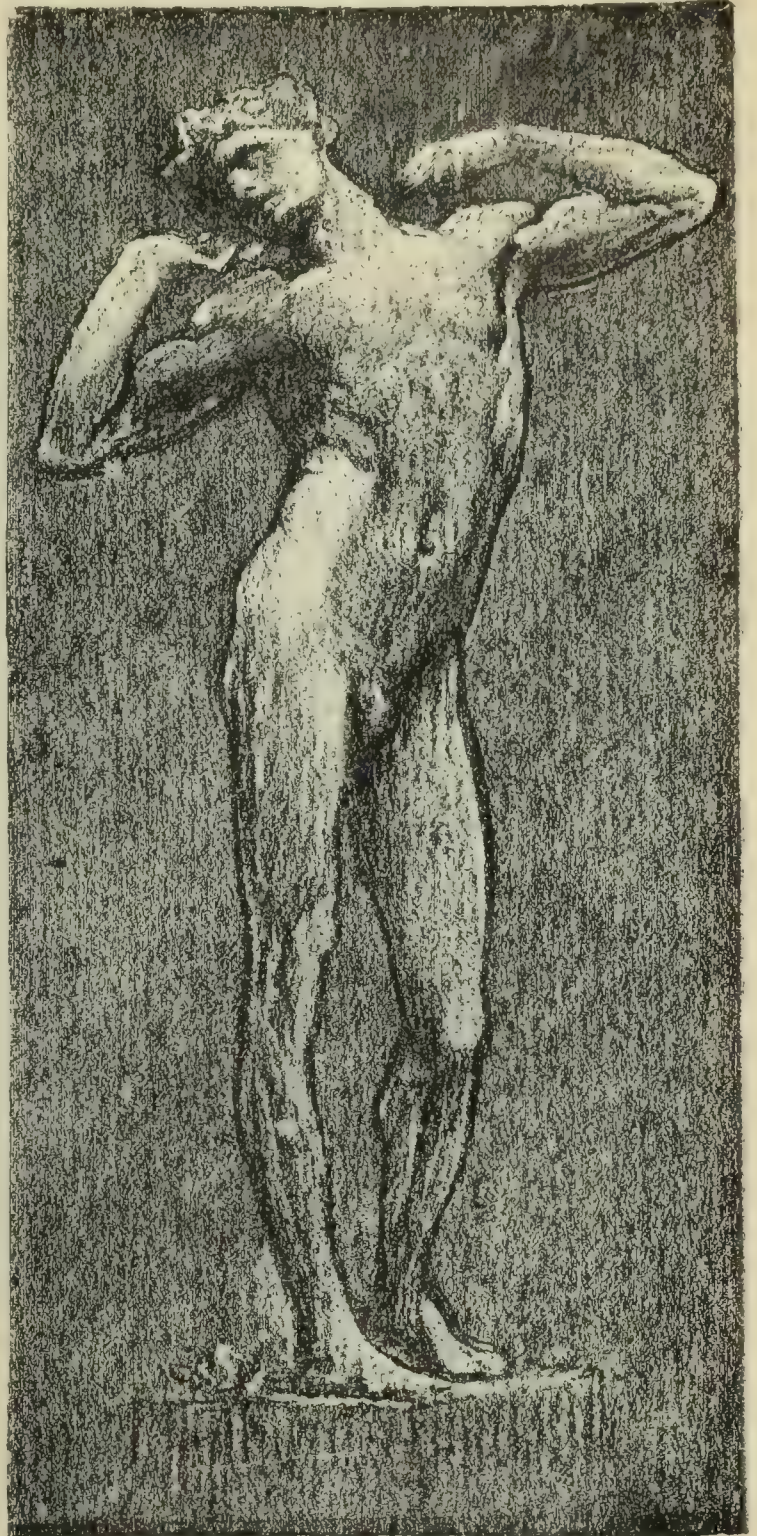
SIR FREDERICK'S CLAY MODELS.

In the case of certain works of importance, Sir Frederick adds to the task of preparation by making a number of clay models. We give, as specimens, small reproductions of "Perseus upon a Winged Horse"—a study in clay which was made for "Perseus and Andromeda" (R.A. 1891), and of a group which was afterward painted in "Daphnephoria" (R.A. 1892). It was, indeed, when Sir Frederick was at work upon the "Daphnephoria" that it occurred to him to model some of the figures; and he did the group of three girls which appears at the left of the picture. Just about this time, also, the idea of the noble "Athlete Struggling with a Python"—a bronze which may be seen at any time in the Chantrey Bequest Gallery at South Kensington—came into his mind, and he modeled it in clay. Dalon, the French sculptor, saw the original sketch and advised the artist to carry it out life size. This he did. Sir Frederick Leighton's first essay in modeling, it may be interesting to add, was for a monument to Mrs. Browning at Florence. Two other monuments—one to the memory of his brother-in-law, Major Sutherland Orr, and the other to that of Lady Charlotte Greville—were subsequently attempted.

THE PRESIDENT'S VERSATILITY.

The President's gifts are so numerous and so widely varied in their character that it is scarcely too much to assert that he would have excelled in almost any of the careers that are open to an English gentleman. That he would have made a good administrator or a good diplomatist is evident from the successful man-

ner in which he has reigned during the last fifteen years at Burlington House. Or he might have been a literary man, a fact which the style of his speeches and addresses everywhere discloses. If he had chosen to be a soldier, he would unquestionably have at-



"THE SLUGGARD." BRONZE STATUETTE.

tained high rank in the army, and who shall say that he would not have won fame as a man of science? As it was, he decided to become an artist, and after the ample justification for the step he took which events have afforded, we must not doubt the wisdom of his choice.

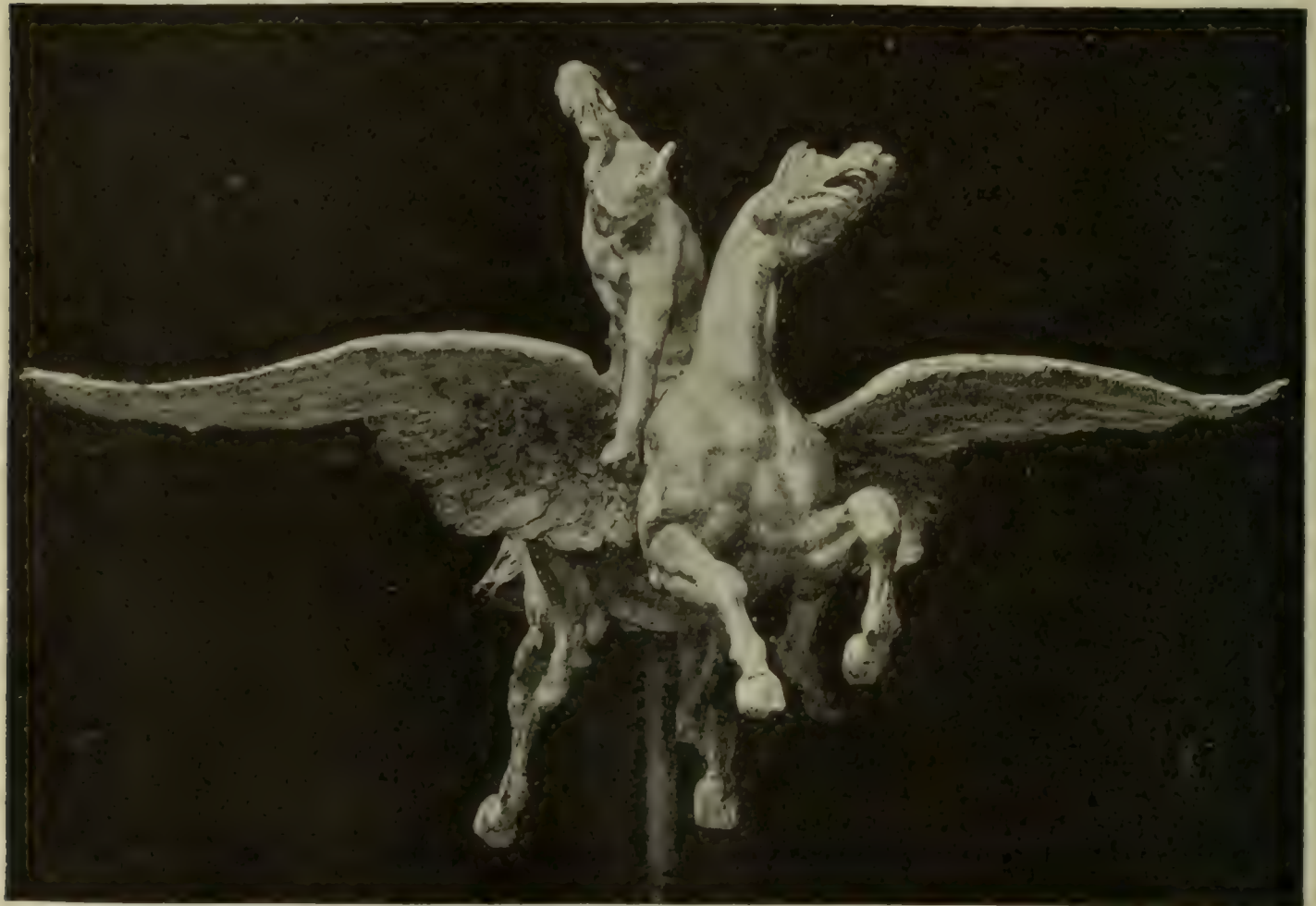
SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON AS PAINTER.

Any detailed examination of Sir Frederick Leighton's works is, of course, impossible in an article like the present. They cover a wide range of subjects, but all are marked by the impress of a powerful individuality. There is faultless elegance in every work that has come from his hand ; everywhere we discern his profound sense of beauty in color ; everywhere we are charmed by the ideal grace of his classic purity of form. Although many of the subjects which he has essayed to interpret upon canvas are rich in dramatic suggestion—"Hercules Wrestling with Death," and "Rizpah," to mention only two—Sir Frederick has in the main chosen to treat them

maintaining in his art of whatever is the better self's reflection."

"HERCULES WRESTLING WITH DEATH."

Perhaps the finest of Sir Frederick Leighton's many classical pictures is the "Hercules Wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis," to which a special interest attaches just now, since it is one of the works by which he will be represented in the British Fine Art Section at the Chicago Exhibition, and since, moreover, it won a generous eulogy from the artist's friend, Robert Browning. "Hercules Wrestling with Death" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871, and in July of the same year appeared "Balaustion's Adventure." "I know a poetess," exclaimed Brown-



SKETCH MODEL IN CLAY FOR PERSEUS ("PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA," ROYAL ACADEMY, 1891).

from a decorative point of view. Pathos is not, as a rule, one of his aims ; he could not, for example, paint a picture like Mr. Luke Fildes' masterpiece, "The Doctor." He has not, indeed, ever painted for mere popularity, or solely for the sake of money. The *auri sacra fames* is, indeed, in Sir Frederick Leighton's view, one of the deadliest enemies against which art and artists have to contend. "Assuredly, to an artist, the day on which the deadening fumes of an insidious lust for gold cast their first blurring mists across the pure light of his ideal, is the herald of a struggle on which hang not only the wreck of the triumph of his better self, but the marring or

ing, referring, of course, to the wife he had so tenderly loved :

I know a poetess who, graved in gold,
Among her glories that should never fade,
This style and title for Euripides,
"The human with his droppings of warm tears."

And then the poet proceeds to refer to his friend—at that time plain Mr. Frederick Leighton :

I know, too, a great *kaunian* painter, strong
As Herakles, though rosy with a robe
Of grace that softens down the sinewy strength :
And he has made a picture of it all.

There lies Alkestis dead, beneath the sun
 She longed to look her last upon, beside
 The sea, which somehow tempts the life in us
 To come trip over its white waste of waves,
 And try escape from earth, and fleet as free.
 Behind the body I suppose there bends
 Old Pheres in his hoary impotence ;
 And women-wailers, in a corner crouch—
 Four, beautiful as you four,—yes, indeed !—
 Close, each to other, agonizing all,
 As fastened, in fear's rhythmic sympathy,
 To two contending opposite. There strains
 The might o' the hero 'gainst his more than match,
 Death, dreadful not in thew and bone, but like
 The envenomed substance that exudes some dew,
 Whereby the merely honest flesh and blood
 Will fester up and run to ruin straight,
 Ere they can close with, clasp and overcome
 The poisonous impalpability
 That simulates a form beneath the flow
 Of those grey garments ; I pronounce that piece
 Worthily to set up in our Poikilé !

The utter impossibility of describing this great work of Sir Frederick Leighton's in language possessing a tithe of the beauty and adequacy of Browning's must be our excuse for quoting the passage at length.

A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS.

But it is not to the mythology and literature of ancient Greece alone that Sir Frederick Leighton has owed his inspiration, though they have supplied him with subjects for many of his finest pictures during the past few years. (The "Bath of Psyche," which contains the most idealistic nude figure ever painted in England ; "The Return of Persephone," "Perseus and Andromeda," and "The Garden of the Hesperides," will at once occur to the minds of those who are acquainted with the more recent achievements of English art). Biblical subjects have always had a great attraction for him, and he has from time to time depicted upon canvas such scenes from Holy Writ as are indicated by the following titles : "The Star of Bethlehem" (1862), "Jezebel and Ahab" (1863), "David" (1865), "Jonathan's Token to David" (1868), "Elijah in the Wilderness" (1879), "Elisha Raising the Son of the Shunamite" (1881), and "The Sea Giving Up Its Dead" (1892). Sir Frederic Leighton has painted also a good many portraits, and would very possibly have painted more were it not that his sitters have all been confined to the circle of his more immediate personal friends. Chief among the subjects of the President's portraits are Captain Durton, the eminent traveler and translator of Camoëns and "The Arabian Nights" ; Signor Costa, Lady Cole-ridge, Mrs. Sutherland Orr and the painter himself. Of landscapes pure and simple he has exhibited, if we remember rightly, only one ; and this is possessed of a certain human interest in virtue of the figure of a girl at one corner of the canvas. It is mainly to subject pictures, or to heads, half-lengths and single figures that Sir Frederick Leighton has devoted his energies. But here, as we have seen, his range of subjects is extremely wide.

THE PRESIDENT AS DECORATOR.

Sir Frederick Leighton's peculiar style is admirably adapted to the purposes of mural decoration, and his essays in this field constitute some of the chief triumphs of his career. In 1886 he spent his leisure hours in executing a fresco on the reredos of St. Michael's Church, Lyndhurst, situated on the borders of the New Forest. The subject is the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In the center panel sits the judge, and on his right are those who have oil in their lamps, on his left are those who have none. The wise virgins hold up their lamps before the judge with exultation. Two of the foolish virgins kneel with bowed heads, ashamed and penitent now that it is too late. One looks around for help ; another tears her hair in noisy grief ; a third crouches upon the ground with eyes of stony despair. Kneeling apart is an angel praying, when prayer can no longer avail. Of course, Sir Frederick's most striking production in this field are the two frescoes, "The Arts of War" and "The Arts of Peace," which he executed for one of the galleries at the South Kensington Museum. The artist is at present engaged upon a design for one of the panels of the interior of the Royal Exchange.

THE PRESIDENT AS A SCULPTOR.

We have already dealt to a certain extent with Sir Frederick Leighton as a sculptor. We have referred to the "Athlete," and have described the little sketches in clay which he sometimes prepares when engaged upon an exceptionally important picture. There only remains to mention "The Sluggard" (a statuette in bronze) and "Needless Alarms," a little girl momentarily terrified by a toad, which is crawling near one of her feet. The latter work was greatly admired by Sir John Millais, who wanted to purchase it. Of course, Sir Frederick could not think of selling a work to such an old friend. It was, therefore, given to him, and Millais in return painted for Sir Frederick a charming picture called "Shelling Peas." Both the bronze and the picture have been contributed by their respective owners to the British Fine Art Section of the Chicago Exhibition.

THE PRESIDENT AS AN ORATOR.

As an orator, Sir Frederick Leighton takes high rank. It is obvious to any one who reads his speeches that they have all been carefully prepared beforehand ; but this, it seems to us, is rather a virtue than otherwise. Most audiences would, we venture to think, prefer to listen to a man who had carefully considered his subject, and who had endeavored to clothe his thoughts in language at once lucid and fitting, than to one whose ill-matured ideas were expressed in crude and haphazard English. Lord Rosebery, we believe, used always to write out his speeches, and commit them to memory ; so also at first did Mr. John Morley. To do so is almost an instinct with the literary man, since to him the use of words is as important as is the manipulation of colors to the painter, or the modeling of clay to the sculptor. And one of the greatest compliments that can be paid to

an audience is to give them one's best thoughts expressed in appropriate language.

A SPECIMEN OF HIS STYLE.

There is a stately dignity about Sir Frederick Leighton's speeches which is eminently characteristic of the man himself and of all that he does. The rhythm of his sentences is always perfect—cacophony being as distressful to his ear as an inharmonious combination of colors would be to his eye—and though these sentences are oftentimes long, they are so carefully built up into an organic whole that not even the vaulted roof of a Gothic cathedral is more stable and more self-sustaining. Take the following example, picked out at random from the Presidential Discourse of 1885 :

"If we turn to republican Athens, in which the Hellenic spirit reached its fullest expansion, we see a people gifted with an intellect, supple, mobile, fearless, beyond all precedent ; a race unwearied in its pursuit of the ideal, rejoicing in the exercise of abstract reason, withal full of the joy of life ; striving after the fullest and freest development of the individual in body and in mind ; a radiant people, scattering its light abroad, and subduing the world under the sway of its ideas—and yet, with no thought of, nor aptitude for, material empire over the world ; eager, indeed, in the management of its own affairs, but with little genius for managing the affairs of others, having small instincts of national cohesion—a race which, before even it had emerged on the horizon of historic times, had sent forth into the gray twilight of ambiguous days the effulgence of an undying poem ; a race from which we who are artists must ever seek supreme examples when we strive after the noblest embodiment of the noblest thoughts, and amongst which the plastic arts leapt to their full stature in fewer years than we are wont to divide the cradle from the grave of man."

We do not recommend this sentence as a model to the budding journalist, for it is not in a style that would suit the columns of a daily paper ; but we do put it forward as a striking example of lofty eloquence, eminently suited to the great subject with which Sir Frederick Leighton was at the moment dealing.

THE PRESIDENT AS A LINGUIST.

It is impossible to say how the President of the Royal Academy acquired this wonderful mastery over words. Some explanation of his skill may be found in the fact that it is not the English tongue alone with which he is so perfectly familiar. As might be expected in the son of Dr. Frederick Leighton, he is exceedingly well grounded in the classics. The languages of France, Germany and Italy he reads, speaks and writes with all the fluency, and often with more than the correctness, of the natives of those countries themselves. He knows the language and the literature of Spain almost as well as he knows its art. Moreover, his acquaintance with these languages is not that of the tourist or of the tutor ; he has studied them comparatively ; he knows the life history of almost every word in any one of them that he employs. He reads much, and his taste is catholic. There are, indeed, few depart-

ments of human knowledge in which Sir Frederick is not well informed.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S VIEWS UPON ART.

Some account of Sir Frederick Leighton's views upon art generally, and upon certain questions intimately associated with art, may fairly be expected in an "appreciation" like the present. These views, which, it should be explained, are expressed by him only after mature deliberation, and with a high sense of responsibility, are generally put forward in the shape of "Discourses" to the students of the Royal Academy, or of an address such as that which the president delivered at the Liverpool Art Congress in 1888. A careful perusal of the seven academy "Discourses" and of the Liverpool "Address"—each of which was, at the date of its delivery, fully reported in the *Times*—will give any one a fair idea of the views of one of our foremost painters upon the exercise, the influence and the future of his art.

ARE THE ENGLISH AN ARTISTIC NATION ?

Let us take, for example, the interesting question whether we, the countrymen of Reynolds, of Gainsborough, and of Turner, are, on the whole, an artistic nation or not. To this question Sir Frederick Leighton has on more than one occasion given an emphatic reply. He says distinctly and deliberately that we are not :

"When the student, awakening from the contemplation of an art growing a mighty growth in a genial soil and a favoring atmosphere, turns to the days and places in which his lot is cast, how different a spectacle is revealed to him ; the whole current of human life setting resolutely in a direction opposed to artistic production ; no love of beauty, no sense of the outward dignity and comeliness of things calling on the part of the public for expression at his hands, and, as a corollary, no dignity, no comeliness, for the most part, in their outward aspect ; everywhere a narrow utilitarianism which does not include the gratification of the artistic sense amongst things useful ; the works of artists sought for indeed, but too often as a profitable merchandise or a vehicle of speculation, too often on grounds wholly foreign to their intrinsic worth as productions of a distinctive form of human genius with laws and conditions of its own. All this he sees, and a chilling doubt may well sometimes creep to his heart whether he has in modern society a lawful place, a meaning, and a justification."

Such was the charge against modern society which Sir Frederick Leighton formulated in the first of his Academy "Discourses," delivered on the 10th of December, 1879.

"BLUNT, SUPERFICIAL, DESULTORY, SPASMODIC."

He went still further in addressing the Liverpool Art Congress nine years later :

"Our charge is that with the great majority of Englishmen the appreciation of art, as art, is blunt, is superficial, is desultory, is spasmodic ; that our countrymen have no adequate perception of the place of art as an element of national greatness ; that they do not count its achievements among the sources of their national pride ; that they do not appreciate its vital importance in the present day to certain branches of national prosperity ; that while what is excellent receives from them honor and recogni-

tion, what is ignoble and hideous is not detested by them—is, indeed, accepted and borne with a dull, indifferent acquiescence; that the æsthetic consciousness is not with them a living force, impelling them towards the beautiful and rebelling against the unsightly.”

Among a truly artistic race, such as that of the Greeks, on the other hand, there is an entire absence of any ugly thing: the instinct of what is beautiful not only delights and seeks to express itself in lovely work, but forbids and banishes whatever is graceless and unsightly.

THE FUTURE OF ART.

But it must not be thought that Sir Frederick Leighton is other than hopeful as to the future of



GIRL AT FOUNTAIN.

modern art. Art is as old as man; its life-springs leap from the innermost recesses of human nature; they are perennial, and consequently “this ancient stream of pure and lofty joys will not dry up or fail for us in the future.” Concerning the nature of the development which art may be expected to assume in the years to come, Sir Frederick can, of course, only make a general surmise. He thinks that for some time the various tendencies of the artistic force will be sharply divided. “On one end of the scale there will be men vividly impressed with and moved by all the facts of life, and a powerful vitality will lend charm and light to their works; on the other we may

expect to find men who are more strongly affected by those qualities in which art is most akin to music, and in their works the poetry of form and color will be thrown as a lovely garment over abstract ideas or fabled events.” That is to say, we shall for a time have artists like Millais, Fildes and Orchardson on the one hand, and painters like Alma-Tadema, Poynter and Sir Frederick himself on the other. Eventually “Art, acknowledging the present without relinquishing the past, will, it may be, find in the future new and noble developments of its Protean splendor.”

ART IN RELATION TO MORALS AND RELIGION.

The question, what is the relation in which art stands to morals and to religion? is one which has given rise to considerable discussion in recent years. There have been, on the one hand, writers who have asserted that the first duty of all artistic production is the inculcation of a moral lesson, if not, indeed, of a moral truth. “In the gospel according to Ruskin, art is not only religion, it is morality also,” says that eminent Ruskinite, Mr. E. T. Cook. On the other hand, there are those who accept what has been called the “Persian carpet theory,” and argue that inasmuch as artistic production springs from æsthetic and not from ethic impulses within the artist, so the character of the production is independent of his moral attitude and unaffected by it. Sir Frederick Leighton adopts neither view of the question, but very wisely steers a middle course. “While art is indeed in its own nature wholly independent of morality, and while the loftiest moral purport can add no jot or tittle to the merits of a work of art, *as such*, there is nevertheless no error deeper or more deadly—and I use the words in no rhetorical sense, but in their plain and sober meaning—than to deny that the moral complexion, the *ethos* of the artist, does in truth tinge every work of his hand, and fashion, in silence, but with the certainty of Fate, the course and current of his whole career.” Sir Frederick instances as bearing upon the question of the relation between art and morality, the art of music, and quotes Beethoven’s remark: “He to whom my music reveals its whole significance is lifted up above all the sorrow of the world.” Yet music, with all its universality, teaches no definite moral truth, conveys no ethical proposition, and has no teaching or exhortation in its voice.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON’S LOVE FOR MUSIC.

It may here be noted in passing that Sir Frederick Leighton is a warm enthusiast in all matters pertaining to music. He is a regular attendant at most of the important London concerts, and he is willing at all times to become the patron of any worthy entertainment of which music forms the chief or essential part. The concert which he gives yearly at his house in Holland Park Road for the benefit of some of his more immediate personal friends is regarded by those who are fortunate enough to be present as being unique in its excellence. The President is also greatly interested in the drama, and may often be seen at the



"HIT" (ROYAL ACADEMY).

theatre. It was he who was mainly responsible two years ago for the substitution at the Royal Academy Banquet of the toast of "Music and the Drama" (on behalf of which, by the way, Mr. Henry Irving and Sir Arthur Sullivan responded) for that of "Literature and Science." The former toast will in due course be submitted again.

THE STUDY OF THE NUDE.

Like every artist of standing, Sir Frederick Leighton regards the study of the nude as absolutely essential to any painter who desires to excel in his profession. All the figures in his own pictures are, as we

have seen, first drawn from the nude model and then draped. Not a few of his works are, indeed, direct representations of the undraped female figure—such are "Phryne at Eleusis," "Antique Juggling Girl," and "The Bath of Psyche," to mention only three. Sir Frederick's example has, in fact, exercised a very strong influence upon the nude in English art. It has shown that the female figure may, in the hands of an artist with a lofty ideal, become a vehicle for the conveying of ideas that are at once beautiful, noble and pure. Twenty years ago a reproduction of such a work as the "Bath of Psyche" (Chantrey Bequest Collection) would have had a very limited sale; two years ago the proof engravings of that picture were all "subscribed" long before the day of publication, and the prints of it have had an enormous circulation. In painting the nude everything depends upon the treatment. There is as vast a difference between the refined manner in which Sir Frederick dealt with the figure in his "Psyche"—which may be said to be "clothed in the perfect garment of purity"—and that adopted by certain French painters—Garnier, the illustrator of Rabelais' works, for example—as there is between their pictures and the notorious example of his own work which Parrhasius bequeathed to the Emperor Tiberius.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

In this connection the testimony of Mr. G. F. Watts is of great value. "To abolish the model," said that artist some years ago ("Works of Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.," 1886) "is to abolish all true art, for the painting of the human figure is beyond compare of the highest walk of it." As to the non-existence of that moral degradation which some consider inseparable from the career of a professional sitter, Watts was equally emphatic. "To consider that sitting for the nude is a debasing proceeding is simply absurd, unless the model is taken from that class of women to come

into contact with whom is almost under any circumstances debasing in itself, and this, of course, is what all artists are careful to avoid. In saying this, I speak not for myself alone, but also for Sir Frederick Leighton and others of my profession."

HIS COURTESY AND CHARM OF MANNER.

Sir Frederick Leighton's unfailing courtesy and ever-present charm of manner are inborn and inalienable, and added to them is a cultivated tact which enables him to employ them to the very best advantage. He is attentive to his correspondents, and even newspaper interviewers—of whose race he is not in any degree enamored—find him affable and ready to assist. Earnest in his love for his noble art, he is always gladly and generously helpful to young painters. Sympathy, encouragement and advice are ever at the service of any youth who shows a real aptitude for art; while to those who are destined to fail he does the greatest kindness in his power—he dissuades them from a career for which they are unfitted, and in which it is impossible for them to excel. Genuine merit—whether among writers, actors, painters or sculptors—ever meets at his hands with a warm and unfeigned appreciation. His nature is incapable of envy; and no man is more strong in his denunciation of that narrow, unsympathizing spirit which feeds its self-complacency on the disparagement of others. "That spirit," as he told the Academy students in 1881, "stunts and shrivels those who yield to it, and by blinding them more and more to the worth and beauty that are in the work which is not their own, deprives them of the priceless stimulus of a noble emulation." "Leighton has painted many noble pictures," Mr. Watts once remarked; "but his life is more noble than them all."

NUMBER TWO HOLLAND PARK ROAD.

Sir Frederick Leighton's house is at No. 2 Holland Park Road. It was built for him by Mr. George Aitchison, A.R.A., some twenty or thirty years ago. There is nothing in the exterior to invite attention; it strikes the passer-by as being a plain, substantial brick building, with an Arab dome at the one end and a glass studio on iron pillars at the other. Once inside the house you are bewildered by the wealth of beauty which surrounds you. Beautiful pictures, pieces of statuary and valuable *objets d'art* are to be seen on all sides. In the entrance hall, for example, is a very fine bronze statue of "Icarus" by Mr. Alfred Gilbert (a recently elected R.A.), specially executed for Sir Frederick by that gifted young sculptor. The large hall, which we next enter, has its walls covered with brilliant blue and white tiles, the color of which is accentuated by the contrast which the dark floor and staircase afford. In front of the staircase is a large stuffed peacock, standing on a very valuable inlaid cabinet, near which are some rare jars and a large brazen pot. The walls of the staircase are, as a rule, covered with pictures—occasionally some of these are absent on loan at various art exhibitions—among them being a portrait of Sir Frederick himself done some years ago by his friend, Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., the portrait of Captain Burton, to which we

referred on a previous page, and an unfinished painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lord Rockingham seated at a table with his secretary, Edmund Burke. Sir Frederick's larger studio is a lofty and well-lighted apartment, upon the walls of which may be seen, in addition to a cast of the frieze of the Parthenon, an immense number of sketches in oil and water colors—mementoes of Sir Frederick Leighton's many tours in Ireland, Italy, Spain, Palestine, Greece, Egypt and other interesting parts of the world. The works which fill the numerous bookcases bear evidence to the owner's cultivated literary taste and catholicity of mind. Beyond the large studio is a smaller one built entirely of glass, in which, as Sir Frederick will smilingly inform you, "a man can always work if he can work out of doors." The fogs which at times visit Kensington have rendered this structure an imperative adjunct to the house.

THE ARAB HALL.

But the chief glory of Sir Frederick Leighton's residence is the far-famed Arab Hall, of which we give a picture on page 565. The roof rises into a dome, with eight small arched windows, each of which is filled with colored glass from the East; while on three sides of the Hall are arched recesses. Each arch is supported by white marble columns standing on bases of green. The capitals of these columns consist of various sorts of birds from the chisel of the late Sir Edgar Boehm. The pavement is of black and white marble, and immediately beneath the dome is a square basin cut from a solid block of black marble, with a fountain playing in the middle.

SINCERITY INDISPENSABLE.

We cannot better conclude this article than by quoting the eloquent advice to the young with which he wound up his latest public utterance—his response to the toast of the Royal Academy at the banquet on April 29. In this advice will be found much of the secret of Sir Frederick Leighton's own success:

"To the very young I would fain offer one or two matters for thought if, perchance, they will hearken to one who has grown old in unwavering sympathy with their struggles and their doubts. I would beg them to keep ever before their eyes the vital truth that sincerity is the well-spring of all lasting achievement, and that no good thing ever took root in untruth or in self-deception. I would urge them to remember that if every excellent work is stamped with the personality of its author, no work can be enduring that is stamped with a borrowed stamp, and that, therefore, their first duty is to see that the thoughts, the emotions, the impressions they fix on the canvas are in very truth their own thoughts, their own emotions, their own spontaneous impressions, and not those of others; for work that does not spring from the heart has no roots, and will of a certainty wither and perish. This other maxim also I would urge on them, that true genius knows no hurry, that patience is of its essence and thoroughness its constant mark; and, lastly, I would ask them to believe that the gathered experience of past ages is a precious heritage and not an irksome load, and that nothing will better fortify them for future and free development than the reverent and the loving study of the past."

A NEW CAREER FOR COLLEGE MEN.

BY EDMUND J. JAMES, PH.D.

AS the college year draws to a close many a senior is asking himself: What shall I do next? Many a one who has already determined in a general way to enter an educational career is asking himself: Where shall I begin? What shall I do first?

The following paper contains an answer to both questions. There is no better field in the United States to-day for young men, ambitious to do themselves and their country a service, than the educational. There is no department of our national life where promotion is surer and speedier or the reward, such as it is, more certain than in that of education, whether in lower or higher schools or in public or private institutions.

The possible pecuniary rewards are, it is true, not so great as in law, medicine, or business; though even in this respect education is not so unfavorable as it was in times gone by. There is a general upward tendency to salaries in all grades of educational work, which gives evidence that the community is beginning to recognize the importance of education and the necessity of offering adequate pecuniary remuneration if it wishes to retain for this work the best talent.

It must be confessed, however, that the real attractions in an educational career must be sought in other circumstances than the possibility of earning a great income. The first of these is social position. It may seem at first blush a little comical to speak of the social position of the teacher. The pedagogue has been known so long in literature and history as rather the butt of the community that one finds it difficult to connect the idea of social dignity with him or his calling. But it is none the less true that the teacher has a position in the community to-day in this country which he has never before had in the history of the world, and this position is increasing in dignity and honor with every passing year. So plain is this that Mr. Bryce was struck by it in his studies of American life. In his "American Commonwealth" he says: "The professors seem to be always among the social aristocracy of the city in which they live, though usually unable from the smallness of their income to enjoy social life as the corresponding class does in Scotland or even in England. The position of president is often one of honor and influence. No university dignitaries in Great Britain are so well known to the public or have their opinions quoted with so much respect as the heads of seven or eight leading universities of the United States."*

This is none too strong. The position of President of Harvard College is no less honored than that of Governor of Massachusetts, and there is no official

position in the city of New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore that compares in dignity or honor with that of President of Columbia College, or of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, or of President of Johns Hopkins University, respectively.

If we had a national university at Washington, its head would certainly rank in public estimation on a par with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Even in our smaller towns the superintendent of public schools, if he is worthy of his position, occupies easily the most prominent station in the community. The social standing of a Harvard College professor in that most exclusive of all cities, the Hub, is beyond question, and smaller institutions confer similar honor within their respective spheres.

Nor is the opportunity of securing recognition for eminent public services less in the educational field than in that of most other careers. Horace Mann, Charles W. Eliot, Daniel C. Gilman, Henry Barnard, William Pepper, William R. Harper, Bishop Vincent, James McCosh, Noah Porter, W. T. Harris and G. Stanley Hall are household words throughout the United States where any interest is taken in higher things at all. This opportunity is bound to increase. The general public is beginning to take an interest in education such as it has never taken before. A significant sign of the times is the amount of space which our daily newspapers and magazines are giving to educational news—something absolutely unknown even a few years ago. Every new theory in education, almost every new device in school room practice, can now secure public attention and recognition. The condition of our village schools, the requirements in English for admission to colleges, the state of our city school systems now get full treatment in the columns of our leading periodicals. Any man or woman who has something to say on educational theory or something to do in educational work now has a magnificent opportunity.

Finally and chiefly, there is an absolutely unparalleled opportunity to do high and worthy work in our educational system.

And it is this fact which should especially appeal to the generous soul of the liberally educated youth. Where the opportunity for service is, thither our youth should throng. Here are possibilities of rendering the nation and the race services which may fairly be put by the side of the best that men have ever rendered in any field. The organization of national education on a broad basis suited to our wants and conditions is a task so gigantic, so far reaching in all its effects, not only upon us but also upon the entire world, that any one of us may well be content if he has helped only in a

* American Commonwealth, Vol. II, p. 563.

small part of the field toward the progress of the great cause. Never before has the race felt in any real way that education is an interest of paramount importance to society; that it represents a vital and permanent need to the modern world of even greater importance than the need of protection against the foreign foe, or of justice against the domestic aggressor. It is, therefore, destined to become a great department of public administration, as far reaching in its working, as important in its functions as the department of foreign affairs, the army, the navy or the courts. This all means an ever widening and multiplying opportunity for the men and women who devote themselves to this great department of modern life. In this, as in other fields, it goes without the saying that the great prizes will go to the men and women who have brains to conceive and the strength to execute far-reaching plans of wide and lofty scope. The great majority will undoubtedly achieve only a moderate success as they do in law or medicine, or the church; but this will certainly not be on account of any lack of opportunity.

Still another inducement is offered by the opportunities of this work to persons of a reflective and scholarly habit. It gives such persons a chance to cultivate learning while gaining a livelihood, or, to put it another way, to gain a livelihood by cultivating learning. This forms an irresistible attraction to certain types of mind. Every kind of active life educates more or less; but a teacher who is successful must also be a student, and thus he is forced by the conditions of success in his calling to do the very things which also tend to develop and train him. An educationist—whether as teacher or as administrator—must perforce be a growing man if he would be successful. Most men must turn aside from the tasks of their daily lives if they would get intellectual and spiritual refreshment, but the teacher finds it in his daily work if he be only true to it.

The educational career then offers one of the most attractive openings to a young man of ability and ambition. How shall he enter it? First of all, he should be a scholar along some higher line of work—literature, science, art, economics, politics, history. He should have some specialty where his interests are active and his enthusiasm keen. No man can be a "good all round man" unless he has studied some subject long enough and gone into it deep enough to catch the modern scientific spirit, to acquire the self poise which results from the consciousness of having probed some subject, however small, to its depths.

Next, he should, above all, not enter it without some preliminary study of education. He can do the highest kind of work only when he comprehends the relation of his subject as a branch of education to similar and different subjects. Nor can he do his best work in an educational institution unless he realizes that the latter is only a part of a great system or complex of educational institutions toward each one of which it has important relations. In a word, he ought to acquaint himself as far as possible with the origin and development of educational

theory, and also with the history of educational practices, institutions and systems. In this way only can he get that point of view which will enable him to overlook the whole field and realize where he is, and how he can best apply his efforts toward solving the problems involved in educational progress.

Having thus prepared himself to undertake work along this line, the future educator must choose where he will make his *début*, at what point he will attack the problem, which he hopes to solve.

It is the second purpose of this article to call his attention to a new educational opportunity which has come to the American youth only lately. Until recently the college man ready for this work has had really only two choices. He could either take a college tutorship or a subordinate place in public school work. In either case he acquired a certain amount of valuable experience which was of great advantage to him in after life. In both cases, he was compelled to do an immense amount of drudgery—hack work—long after the time when it had ceased to have any beneficial results for him. He was, indeed, often so involved with routine work that he had no opportunity or strength for further study, and served as a drudge for so long a period that by the time he had attained a higher position all his elasticity—physical, mental and spiritual—was gone and he went through life a veritable drone—the history of too many American college professors and not a few public-school men.

Within the last few years a new opening from the door of the university to the higher paths of usefulness in the educational world has come to the college man. It has been brought into our American life by the movement known as University Extension to which American education seems likely to owe so much. It is not necessary to go into details as to the work done under this name. It is now widely known and does not need any further description for our purposes here.

The actual work of the Extension of University Teaching is carried on by the University Extension lecturer, and it is his career that is a new and promising element in our educational life. The Extension lecturer must prepare a course of six or ten or twelve lectures upon some topic which he has studied so deeply and extensively that he has obtained a complete grasp of it in all its bearings—made himself, in a word, thoroughly at home in it. He then delivers this course of lectures before Extension audiences, quizzes them, answers their questions, and in his class exercise following the lecture sets them subjects for brief essays, assists them in finding materials for study, examines and criticises their papers, and finally, at the close of the course, gives them an examination. As he gives only one lecture a week or one a fortnight before the same audience he leaves them time to do considerable study between the lectures. By taking audiences in different places he is enabled to utilize the same course of lectures many different times. Thus, he may lecture every Monday night at place A, every Tuesday night at place

B, every Wednesday night at place C, etc. By thus limiting the field covered by his lectures he is enabled to work it over more carefully and post himself more thoroughly upon it every time he repeats the course.

This is also very necessary; for the Extension lecturer is at a disadvantage compared with the college instructor. The latter has before him a crowd of immature lads who know next to nothing of the subject and are therefore not likely to embarrass him with inconvenient questions, and who, in any case, may be reduced to silence by the ordinary methods of college discipline if they become troublesome. The Extension lecturer has an audience of grown men and women, many of whom have thought upon the subject; some of whom may have read long and thoroughly upon it. He may at any time happen upon some one who is more familiar with certain details than he himself. He must always be ready to be questioned by the keenest sort of educated and uneducated men and women whom he cannot dispose of with the remark "you are not old enough to understand this point."

While all this makes the work of the Extension lecturer much more severe than that of the college instructor, it makes it also more developing for the man himself. It is commonly objected to the work of the teacher that it is necessarily narrowing; that intercourse with a lot of half-baked boys whom he necessarily grows to regard as his inferiors has a most injurious effect on his own mind or character. There is, undoubtedly, truth in the objection, and any growing teacher finds he must make a steady effort to prevent himself from becoming subject to such an influence. But the life of the Extension lecturer is all in the direction of enlarging his horizon, broadening his view, sharpening his intellect.

The University Extension lecturer has also another advantage in his work, and that is the opportunity to see and study men. He combines in his activity the advantage of the study and of practical life. He is called to be a specialist in knowledge and also a manager of the public. This experience is of great value to an educationist, and gives him an immense advantage in his work over the mere pedant. The work itself, moreover, necessarily makes him known. Attention is attracted to his work. School Boards on the lookout for superintendents, college presidents looking for possible professors, trustees searching the country for college and university presidents are all pretty sure to hear of the successful Extension lecturer. So well recognized is this in England that no one expects a successful man to stay in the work very long. It is equally true in this country. One of the shortest roads to high positions in our colleges and universities lies to-day through the Extension lecture work.

Finally the successful University Extension lecturer has now the opportunity of making a modest living from his work in this field which compares favorably with that of the college professor. The experience of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching is that the supply of good Extension lecturers

is far below the demand, and this is the uniform testimony of other centers of work. The subjects of instruction thus far most popular have been literature, history and economics, though many courses have been called for in science and a few in mathematics. On the whole, the subject is not so important as the man. If a man gets a reputation for good, thorough Extension work he is called for almost without reference to his subject.

To succeed as a University Extension lecturer a man must have, in the first place, scholarship in the subjects on which he lectures. He must be a specialist on some subject or part of a subject. A course of graduate study then is almost absolutely requisite to success. This may be taken while he is studying extension work as noted below. In the second place, he must have an interest in educational matters as such. He must study educational systems, educational methods and educational theories. University Extension is only one of scores of educational agencies, and it cannot be organized in the best way unless one realizes its connection with the other forces at work in the community.

In the third place the would-be Extension lecturer must be acquainted with the technical details of the work and be able to work properly the machinery of University Extension Teaching. So clearly has this been proved by experience that the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has established a seminary for the training of University Extension lecturers, and for the study of American educational problems, where college men looking forward to the career of Extension lecturers may get the training requisite for their future work. This seminary combines the three things: opportunity for graduate study in one's specialty; investigation of general educational problems; and study of practical details of the work.

The University Extension field offers a grand opportunity for the scholarly, ambitious, industrious college man who is reaching out to the highest possibilities of service to his country and race. Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, the great Oxford Extension lecturer has just given up his parish and refused a most flattering offer of a living in the North of England in order to devote himself to Extension lecturing, because he believes that in this field there is the greatest opportunity of preaching a sound doctrine of good and higher living to the masses of the people in such a way as to raise the whole level of national life. There has certainly never been an opportunity in all history that could compare with this to preach a sound educational doctrine to the masses—to bring to every one the message that it is his duty to enroll education among the serious interests of his life, and that he is bound to pursue his self-education through life with the same earnestness as he pursues his religion, his politics, his amusements, his business. In this work the educationist becomes a philanthropist and the philanthropist an educationist. He who feels within him the divine instincts of the teacher can find no better place than this to preach and teach.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

DECORATIVE ART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE *Century* opens with two short articles on the fair, of which it is not too much to say that they are magnificently illustrated. The wood engravings and half-tones, from the drawings made especially for the *Century* by the artist Castaigne, and from photographs of the work of Walter MacEwen and Gari Melchers, are unusually fine. The last two artists form the chief subject of Mr. W. Lewis Fraser's paper on "Decorative Painting at the World's Fair." Mr. Fraser is a capable critic and it is worth while to note the one objection he makes to the otherwise marvelously successful and elaborate scheme of decoration in the White City :

"Speaking for myself, I feel that sculpture, excellent as much of it is, has been overdone to the exclusion of painting. When I stood under the domes of the towers of the Liberal Arts Building and saw the paintings by Shirlaw, Blashfield, Reed, Beckwith, Simmons, Weir, Reinhart and Cox, and stood before Maynard's work in the porticos of the Agricultural Building, and turned from these to the magnificent flat wall-spaces on the Transportation and other buildings, and imagined what might have been done thereon, I could not help wondering why I should be compelled to crane my neck in the search for paintings, and why bas-relief in some instances should have been preferred. But after this is said, I cannot help admitting that it savors of captious criticism ; for the whole country should be thankful for what painting has been done (and I am told that more is to be done by Millet, Earle, Dora Wheeler, Mrs. MacMonnies, Miss Cassatt and perhaps LaFarge)—thankful to Chicago for having taken the initiative in showing to the people who are too busy to go abroad what a powerful adjunct to architectural effect painting may be ; for proving what those who know our art best have for several years asserted, that our painters are particularly fitted for this branch of art activity ; and for the hint, not to the builders of great public buildings only, but to those who seek beautiful and artistic homes."

Of Melchers and MacEwen, Mr. Fraser says the former's work is characterized by a strength and masculinity which especially fits him to depict the grand and heroic, as in his great composition on the tympanum—"The Arts of War." MacEwen, on the other hand, is credited with a softness and subtlety of touch as his chief charm.

"In discussing the World's Fair, we all like to avoid the subject of bigness. We knew it would be big, and that it would be none the more æsthetic for that ; but the bigness of these pictures, and the studios in which they were being painted, were not without their effect. It has seldom happened that an artist has had for atelier a whole art gallery in which

to paint two pictures, even when the pictures were 40 feet long, but such was the happy fate of these two gentlemen ; and while seated beside the enormous stove, into which coal was poured by the wheelbarrow load, shouting chat at the artists, who looked absurdly small—like Palmer Cox's Brownies—when compared with the colossi they were painting, I could not help drawing a comparison between their comfort and the discomfort of those who, painting on top of risky scaffolds, in an uneven, uncertain light—and developing that particularly irritating ailment, crick in the neck—had decorated the Liberal Arts domes, or of the Dodge Brothers, in the dome of the Administration Building, making each morning their aerial flight up 287 feet of spindly ladders, and their earthward and bedward descent in the darkness after midnight."

To show the care with which the minutest details and subordinate parts of the huge decorative paintings have been worked out, Mr. Fraser says :

"It tormented me to see MacEwen day after day spending himself on the sixty or seventy feet of border around his pictures while the compositions called aloud to him, and I remarked, 'Why don't you let Cameron (his clever assistant) do that?'

"'I suppose I ought to. Cameron would do it as well as I, but—oh, well, it won't take long ; it's a part of the work, and naturally a fellow, given a chance, wants to show what he can do, and nothing ought to be slighted?'

"It was to me most melancholy, as I looked at the decoration of the Liberal Arts domes and the porticos of the Agricultural Building, that so much excellent art had been put upon raw plaster, that up to date the greatest efforts of so many of our leading painters must in a few months pass out of existence—be but a memory—and I am glad that the pictures for the tympana, being painted on canvas, and therefore removable, are not to perish in the using ; that these examples of two American artists, the recipients of many honors abroad, but all too little known in the land of their birth, are likely to remain with us."

THE ARTIST BUILDERS OF THE FAIR.

CANDACE WHEELER writes the exposition article in *Harper's* and, under the title "A Dream City," waxes rhetorical with a frequency which is to be excused in the face of the inspiring subject.

"Unlike any city which ever existed in substance, this one has been built all at once, by one impulse, at one period, at one stage of knowledge and arts, by men almost equally prominent and equally developed in power. The differences in their results are indications of individuality alone, and not of periods, circumstances and influences.

"No gradual growth of idea is to be traced, no



ARTISTS AND OTHER PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Col. Edmund Rice. | 6. George W. Maynard. | 11. D. C. French. | 16. Walter MacEwen. | 21. J. F. O'Sullivan. |
| 2. C. S. Reinhart. | 7. J. Carroll Beckwith. | 12. E. C. Potter. | 17. Frederick MacMonnies. | 22. J. A. Blankenship. |
| 3. J. Alden Weir. | 8. E. H. Blashfield. | 13. E. E. Garnsey. | 18. W. L. Dodge. | 23. Carl Melchers. |
| 4. Philip Martin. | 9. E. E. Simmons. | 14. John J. Boyle. | 19. Mr. Dressler. | 24. Martin Borgord. |
| 5. Otis L. Warner. | 10. H. F. Schladermunn. | 15. Robert Reid. | 20. A. P. Proctor. | 25. E. S. Cameron. |

budding of new thought upon a formulated scheme. The whole thing seems to have sprung into being fully conceived and perfectly planned without progressive development or widening of scope.

"For the building of this city the privileged few have been called. It has been said to them, practically: Bring together all your dreams of beautiful architecture; remember the best work of the races who have lived and built before our time; call all that has been dedicated to religion, or devoted to luxury, or given to national use—and from them all devise something of to-day which shall take its place in all men's minds as a symbol of the power of to-day to imagine and construct. Let it represent the present as well as recall the past: make it shadow forth the highest tendencies as well as the practical uses of the present."

The writer describes in the midst of the beauties of the White City, a little log cabin known as the Hunter's Camp, which nestled among the reeds at one end of the island, and which furnished a rendezvous for the artists and decorators. "It is just a little one-roomed cabin with a stick and mud chimney, but the sticks and mud hide a carefully built cone of brick, which makes roaring fires a safe possibility.

"During the months when the decoration of the building was in progress, this particular camp was a

place where the painters and sculptors of the ideal city gathered at night to sit in the firelight, while pipes and cigars sent their curling incense to mingle with the smoke of the wood. It is needless to say how keen an enjoyment they found in the unwonted association of artistic labor. Each one being at work through the day in some improvised studio, or in the domes and vestibules which they were enriching, they gathered at night to discuss not only the relation of each other's work to the whole grand plan, but to consider principles and traditions of decoration, and to try them as applicable to the conditions obtaining in the ideal city. They exchanged opinions or theories, and gave each other the benefit of any little discovery of manipulation which made the difficult surface of the plaster more amenable to the application of pigments. The 'master painters' and the sculptors and the builders were a pleasant crowd in a pleasant place. Outside, the little steam-launch which brought them lay bobbing and lapping upon the water of the lagoon. In the dark and yellow lights of the cabin's interior the men who were all the day mounted on ladders and scaffolds painting the interiors of the eight domes of the Liberal Arts Building took their innings of ease and friendly companionship—Blashfield, Beckwith, Weir, Reinhart, Reid, Cox, Shirlaw, and Simmons; Maynard, who painted the corridors

of the Agricultural Building; Turner, who had and has a hand in everything; Melchers and MacEwen, who were called from Paris to join this band of painters; the sculptors French, Martiny, Taft and MacMonnies; and in the center, the very hub of the company, Millet, the man who brought all these makers of beauty together, and gave to each his opportunity and his task."

HOW TO LIVE AT THE EXPOSITION.

MRS. MOSES P. HANDY gives in the *Home-maker* some valuable practical hints on "How to Live at the World's Fair." She is comforting, indeed, after the harrowing recitals of the daily press, in her assurances that we need not be robbed by sharpers nor gouged by hotel keepers unless we elect. In fact, Mrs. Handy describes how self-supporting women can live quite as cheaply and comfortably as at home by joining the Dormitory Association, which was instituted for their help by Mrs. Palmer and other ladies, who have built a spacious hotel with restaurant attached on a site lent by the public-spirited Mr. George Pullman.

"The Dormitory is a two-story frame building, half the rooms being single and the other half double. The single rooms measure seven by nine feet and are for one person, with a single bed with good spring and mattress, pillows, etc. The double rooms are twice the size, with two beds. Everything is new, clean, and fresh, and the style of furniture in bed and sitting rooms is that of the ordinary summer cottage at the seashore. The accommodations are for one thousand guests per day. Rooms must be engaged beforehand, and the price to stockholders is forty cents a day, the day being twenty-four hours.

"The stock is issued in shares of ten dollars each—each certificate having twenty-five coupons attached, each worth forty cents, which coupon, when detached at the Dormitory by the proper official, is worth its face value and entitles the holder to a day's lodging. The shares are non-assessable—that is to say, the holder incurs no risk of further payment in case of loss, while if there are any profits she is, besides the lodging, entitled to the dividends thereon. Only two persons can stay at the Dormitory at one time on a single share, but the shares are transferable, and if the face value is not used by the holder during her stay it may be made over to some one else for the rest of the time. For instance, if five persons club together and buy one ten-dollar share, each paying two dollars, the five may come separately, or two at a time, on the one certificate and stay each for the five days represented by the five coupons to which the two dollars entitles her. The location is at Fifty-third street and Ellis avenue, three blocks from the cable cars, the fare on which is five cents, and ten blocks from the exposition gates."

But this, admirable as far as it went, did not provide for the sons and fathers and other unavoidable male appendages, so another company of energetic ladies went to work and built a family dormitory on

Seventy-fifth street after much the same plan and with about the same prices. Then the public school buildings are going to be thrown open to lodge visiting teachers, and the Chicago University dormitories are going to be devoted to a like helpful purpose, so that there will be ample special provision for the folks who do not happen to be millionaires. The Northwestern University at Evanston will be a center for college visitors, who will find moderate charges for the dormitories there placed at their disposal.

As to the suburbs, Mrs. Handy says: "It may be laid down as a safe rule that it will not pay to engage board in any town for which the round trip to and from Chicago cost as much as a dollar, unless good lodging with breakfast and supper can be obtained in that town for a dollar a day. The mid-day meal, whether luncheon or dinner, may easily be had within the exposition grounds." She gladdens our hearts with the news that the restaurateurs of the fair, outside of the foreign cafés have provided themselves with coffee sufficient to make sixteen million cups. We are further told to bring as little baggage as possible, but substantial wraps to protect our ladies from the night coolness of the lake front.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE WHITE CITY.

MR. HENRY VAN BRUNT is far from being only an architect, and his opening paper in the *May Atlantic*, "The Columbian Exposition and American Civilization," is, too, far from being merely from the architect's point of view. And yet its most striking thoughts are not unnaturally guided by the writer's love for his profession and the marvelous application of that profession at Jackson Park. Mr. Van Brunt thinks that of all the phases of life and art and civilization symbolized at Chicago, the architectural beauty of the buildings reaches the highest point of aesthetic significance. He thinks it peculiarly valuable in our American life that we should have been willing to bring our greatest artists together there and lead them into concerted action on the magnificent buildings; that we should have spent some ten or twelve million dollars in making these buildings really things of beauty—when half that amount might have made quite as much show.

"Every block in our large cities is made up of a series of independent, uncompromising individualities, each struggling to distinguish itself by obliterating its neighbors; and if any one of these discordant members succeeds in the greedy emulation, it is generally by virtue of some superior audacity in height or vulgar pretense. True beauty, which loves quiet and peace, is apt to shrink and hide itself for shame at being caught in such quarrelsome company. By this great object lesson at Chicago, any thoughtful mind may learn that order and congruity in the architecture of our city streets are not necessarily monotony and wearisome iteration, but may be obtained by mutual concessions, resulting in an effect of concord without detriment to any desirable quality of individual distinction."

RECENT LABOR RULINGS BY FEDERAL COURTS.

MR. ALDACE F. WALKER, chairman of the Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, reviews in the *Forum* the decisions concerning the rights and obligations of workingmen which have recently been rendered by Judges Ricks, Taft, Speer and Billings, sitting in various divisions of the United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE RICKS' DECISION.

Judge Ricks, in the cases which came up for hearing at Toledo, held that a mandatory injunction may be issued requiring employees of railroads to fully perform their duties connected with interstate commerce so long as they remain in service. This decision is based on the ground that employees who accept the service of a common carrier, knowing the exacting quality of its legal obligation, assume an implied undertaking to perform their duties in such manner as to enable it to discharge those obligations faithfully. Judge Ricks is of the opinion that the least time which can be claimed for a term of service on railroads is a day's run, and that an abandonment of service after an employee has responded to a call would be a breach of contract.

JUDGE TAFT'S DECISION.

Judge Taft, in the suit brought by the Ann Arbor Railroad Company against P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ruled that acts tending to induce a boycott which would interrupt the movement of interstate commerce may be corrected and prevented by an injunction. Mr. Arthur, it will be remembered, was restrained by an injunction from issuing an order, known as Rule 12, requiring employees to refuse to handle any cars or freight in the course of interstate transportation. Judge Taft's argument in brief is that connecting carriers are required by the Interstate Commerce act to handle through freight offered for transfer. He admits that man has the inalienable right to bestow his labor where he will and withhold his labor as he will, but subject to the provision that when the withholding of his labor is for the purpose of inducing, procuring or compelling his employer to commit an unlawful act, such withholding is itself unlawful.

Commenting upon this decision, Mr. Walker says: "Herein he finds the difference between a strike and a boycott. The original strike on the Ann Arbor Road he regards as lawful, because for the lawful purpose of selling the labor of those engaged in it for the best price and on the best terms. But, so far as appears, the employees of the Lake Shore are not dissatisfied. What they propose to do is to deprive the Lake Shore Company of the benefit accruing from their labor unless that company will consent to do a criminal and unlawful injury to the complainant. Neither law nor morals can give a man the right to labor or withhold his labor for such a purpose."

JUDGE BILLINGS' DECISION.

The decision of Judge Billings in the Circuit Court of Louisiana was rendered in the suit in equity

brought by the United States against the Workingman's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans and other labor organizations, which was instituted during the strike in that city in November, 1892. In his decision Judge Billings confirms the propriety of an injunction against a combination of laborers acting in restraint of trade or commerce. The defendants in this case claimed that the Anti-Trust law, which provides that "every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal," was intended to prohibit monopolies and combinations of capitalists and not of laborers. The Court construes the law otherwise, finding that the source of evil was not material; that the evil in its entirety was dealt with; and that all combinations in restraint of commerce are interdicted without reference to the character of the persons who enter into them.

JUDGE SPEER'S DECISION.

Judge Speer, in the Circuit Court of Georgia, approved of a receiver's contract for labor, but makes it subject to conditions which eliminate the boycott. He especially considers Rule 12 of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and holds that there cannot be a doubt that the rule is in direct and positive violation of the laws of the land. "His position," explains Mr. Walker, "is identical with that of Judge Taft in saying that the engineers cannot compel the receiver to violate the law without themselves becoming obnoxious to the criminal statutes; he also rules that while an engineer may at any time exercise his right as an individual to leave the service of the receiver, he may not do so in such manner as to injure the property or impede its proper management by the receiver: and he imposes the condition upon his acceptance of the agreement that in case of any issue with the management in which the Brotherhood or its members are concerned, and the members in the employ of the receiver shall desire to leave his service in a body or otherwise in such manner as may in any way impede the operations of the road, they will be required to do so upon such terms and conditions as the Court may think proper for the protection of the property and the maintenance of justice and fair play to all concerned."

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM THIS USE OF THE INJUNCTION.

"This use of the writ of injunction," says Mr. Walker, "will afford a speedy and effective solvent for many evils which hitherto have been permitted to run their course. It may at times operate in favor of the laboring classes as well as against them, for the lockout must be subject to like rules with the strike. It will often prevent the necessity of military intervention to repress excesses and disorders. The law forbids the boards of directors of a railroad company from wantonly interfering with the rights of connecting lines. This principle is now extended to employees and their organizations. A corporation can act only through agents, and none of the agents or em-

ployees are above the law. Our people are occasionally surprised at the sudden development of a new situation in the law or in its administration, but they immediately adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and the wheels of trade and commerce revolve with less friction than before."

From the Striker's Point of View.

In the *North American Review* the Ann Arbor strike is discussed from the striker's point of view by Mr. Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

"The strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad had no extraordinary features, but the interferences of the United States judges have given it national prominence, and if the dictum of these judges is to stand as the law, the dearest rights of the citizen are swept away and an autocracy is established. This view of the situation is not strained, but is strictly in consonance with the avowals of the press throughout the country. The questions of law involved are fundamental and are commanding, as they should command, the best thought of the nation. It has hitherto been conceded that railroad employees possessed all the rights as citizens which attached to their employers—that is to say, that if employers possessed the right to discharge employees when it pleased them to exercise such authority, the employee also possessed the right, unchallenged, to quit work when he elected to exercise that right. If a judge of a United States Court may abolish this right of an employee, he remands him, unequivocally, to a servitude as degrading as the Spartans imposed upon their helots; and it is this phase of the strike which has aroused such intense concern and alarm.

"The learned judge, in his decision, finds it convenient to omit all reference to the duties of railroad magnates, and devotes his attention to employees, intimating to them that, having sought employment upon railroads, they have become, by some legal hocus-pocus, a part of its machinery, to remain during the pleasure of their employer. In handing down such a judicial opinion, the judge seeks to bury out of sight the inalienable right of a railroad employee to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If an engineer, he is welded to the throttle of his engine; if a fireman, he can lay down his pick and scoop only when his master gives him permission. The Interstate Commerce law is invoked, it is true, and the whys and wherefores of the boycott are involved; but the judge, disdaining to be exact, gives employees to understand that, once becoming engineers or firemen, they part with their rights as citizens and are links in a chain gang of railroad employees, because they are in some sense public servants, and the exercise of the prerogative to quit work is productive of inconvenience. But it will be observed that no reference is made to public needs or inconvenience when an official, without notice or warning, at his own sweet pleasure, discharges an employee.

"It has been suggested that a railroad employee,

when he accepts service, enlists—something after the manner of a private soldier in the regular army of the United States—placing himself under the control of officers, from corporal to the commander of the company, regiment or division, and therefore can neither quit nor resign, but is held by some mysterious power recently discovered by a United States judge. True, it may be that neither railroad men nor the public profess to understand clearly what the judge means; but the best efforts that have been made to comprehend his declarations lead to the conclusion that they restrict the rights of employees and indefinitely enlarge the rights of employers."

A Death Blow to Trade-Unions.

Mr. George Gunton, in the *Social Economist*, interprets the decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft to mean that it is illegal for laborers to refuse to handle the products of striking concerns, or to resign their positions if forbidden so to do by the court, or even to take the advice of their leaders or friends regarding such action unless the advice is against it; and this, he declares, means nothing more nor less than the entire suppression of labor unions as active economic organizations.

TRADE-UNIONS HERE TO STAY.

But to imagine that "such ruthless suppression of laborers' rights which it has taken centuries to acquire will be tolerated in this age and country," says Mr. Gunton, "is to mistake the whole spirit and temper of the American people. If the decisions of Judges Ricks and Taft are finally sustained by the higher courts, instead of suppressing the organized action of workmen as intended, they will but divert it in the direction of government ownership and control of industry. Nothing could more effectively stimulate political socialism than the prohibition of industrial organization. Like the aristocracy of Belgium, American capitalists will have to learn that freedom, once acquired, will never be surrendered. If its natural expression is prevented, it will find vent in an unnatural and more dangerous form."

"Like trusts and other large capitalist organizations, it may be said with absolute certainty that trades unions are here to stay. There is no power in society that can suppress them without permanently disintegrating society itself. It is proverbial that the more perfect labor organizations become, the more intelligent, conservative, and responsible is their action, and the less frequent the resort to strikes. The history of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, involved in the Ann Arbor strike, is a demonstration of this.

REMEDIES FOR STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

"The remedy for strikes and boycotts is not, as we have said, in suppressing labor organizations, but in recognizing their social and economic legitimacy by putting them on the same legal basis with organized capital. In order to do this it is only necessary: 1, to give trades unions a legal status by incorporation; 2, to make it a misdemeanor for any capitalists or

corporations to institute a lock-out or discharge laborers solely for the purpose of breaking up labor organizations; 3, to hold labor organizations responsible for the fulfillment of contracts made with employers by their members; 4, to hold capitalists and corporations entirely responsible for their contracts independently of their laborers; 5, when a strike occurs, to allow laborers the same right to interview new employees taking their places, and to use moral or financial inducements to prevent them from so doing, as the capitalists or corporations have to induce them to accept the vacated positions.

"If these propositions were made law they would restrict no one's freedom, but would simply put organized labor on precisely the same footing as organized capital. They would both occupy equal competitive positions. Laborers would have all the rights that capitalists possess, and *vice versa*. Corporations would have no more advantage over their laborers in an industrial dispute than they now have over competing roads in freight war. Such remedies, besides being economic, would be distinctly democratic, putting both parties on the same plane, instead of as now legalizing away the rights of one to the monopolistic advantage of the other."

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE LAW.

IN the *May Chautauquan* Edward Arden writes on "Organized Labor and the Law." After reviewing the economic principles at the basis of the question, and the legislation brought forth in the past twenty-five years to correct the misunderstandings of labor and capital, the writer gives it as his opinion that the length of working hours is the most important branch of the whole discussion that has been affected by legislation. He contrasts the effects of the ten-hour working day, at present generally obtaining, with the hardship of the twelve, fifteen and even twenty hour periods of toil which the manufacturers of the East imposed not many years ago.

As to the limits of interference on the part of organized labor, Edward Arden says: "Less than one-half the product of the labor market in the United States is supplied by organized labor, and when unions presume to control the whole market they overstep the mark and do their cause injustice. The right of trades unions to a monopoly of the labor which is represented in their membership cannot be questioned providing that membership may so elect, but there is no right or justice involved in the attempt on the part of any labor organization to coerce or intimidate non-union workingmen who are willing to work even under extraordinary conditions. Instances of the worst sort of intimidation are fresh to-day in the public mind, and notwithstanding the prevalence of a strong sentiment against 'scab labor,' it is a fact that intimidation or expressions of violence in this respect are plainly regarded as an interference with the rights of citizens. It is more than this. It is an attempt on the part of a minority representation of the labor of the country to determine the place which all labor shall occupy in industrial affairs."

THE NEERBOSCH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MRS. MYRA A. DOOLY describes in the *Arena* the Neerbosch Orphan Home, near Nymegen, Holland. This institution stands as a monument to the zeal and labor of Mr. Vantlindhout. It was founded in 1866, and the marvelous success which it has had is due to the excellent industrial training which is given. In this school the boys may choose whichever trade they wish to learn—cabinetmaking, carpentering, printing, bookkeeping, shoemaking, farming and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking and housework of every kind. The institution embraces thirty buildings, many of which were built by the boys. A church was erected in 1881, which is one of the finest in Holland. A specialty has been made in the direction of printing and bookkeeping. A regular weekly newspaper is published by the boys. This paper, by the way, has an enormous circulation throughout Holland. "In connection with the printing establishment is a large bookbindery, and a shop where the making of wood cuts and engravings is done. Carpenters' and cabinetmaking shops are in a way connected. In one they make tables, chairs and closets, which are sent to the other to receive the finishing touches. It seems almost marvelous to me to see the beautiful chairs, hanging shelves, finely finished bookcases, fancy tables and solid bedroom and parlor furniture of all kinds—in fact, everything that one sees in any well-ordered shop of the kind in our own country.

"Wooden shoes are worn by the children week days, but on Sunday they wear leather boots. The making of the boots and shoes is learned to perfection by the boys, who turn out most admirable work. They have also a large farm where the boys are taught the art of agriculture and the girls the making of butter and cheese. Though all the children are trained at the trades, still their education is not neglected, and they have certain hours to attend school and also for private study. Special attention is given to the study of music. They have a well-trained band at the orphanage. The Neerbosch band is a great treat about Holland at public gatherings, concerts, etc.

"The physical culture of the children is not neglected and several of the older boys, who are proficient in gymnastics, are instructors of the younger ones."

Children are received into this home between the ages of one and twenty-one years and are thoroughly trained before leaving it. When they are old enough, situations are provided for them. "To have been trained at Neerbosch," says the writer, "is recommendation enough." Many young men who were once Neerbosch boys now hold positions of trust in the large warehouses of American and other cities.

Mrs. Dooly, in the same article, also gives an account of the Scottish homes at Glasgow, in which the system of teaching boys trades is much the same as in the Neerbosch Home. These homes were founded by Mr. William Quarrier, the present superintendent, in 1864; through them hundreds of children are each

year reclaimed from the streets and slums and rescued from the poorhouses and reformatory. There are at present forty-four buildings, including churches, school houses and cottages.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

An Interesting German Experiment.

THE current *American Quarterly Journal of Economics* for April publishes an extremely interesting account, by J. Graham Brooks, of the progress that has been made in Germany toward the solution of the vexed question of the unemployed. The depression in Germany and the rush to the cities have produced a situation that is exciting the alarm of the authorities and calling for the adoption of vigorous measures in the great centers of population. Eleven cities, it is stated, have made provisions for the workless upon a scale wholly unusual.

HOW IT WAS DONE AT MANNHEIM.

By far the most interesting experiment of all that has been tried in Germany is that which has taken place at Mannheim, which is officially regarded as much the most promising. The experiment was begun early in December after careful preliminary studies: "An exhaustive report was issued upon the kind of work (in this case 'deep building'), its fitness for and relation to the kind of laborer with whom they had to do. A statistical estimate was made of the numbers likely to present themselves. This was done by the concurrent action of the trades unions, and under socialistic impulse. Definite responsibilities were thrown upon the union and socialistic groups. The laborers were separated into small manageable sections. Several kinds of work were given out, such as stone breaking, repairing the highways and parks, etc. Some four hundred men presented themselves, but the city officials could not command the personal knowledge necessary to a proper distribution and control of such numbers. The best of them would have nothing to do with the Charity Bureau.

UTILIZING THE TRADES-UNIONS.

"The trades-unions offered to appoint a commission to co-operate. This offer was accepted, and to the commission were given special privileges of authority over those asking work, so that the men seemed to be working under the dictation of 'labor' rather than under that of 'capital.' A suggestion was further made that the workmen, instead of being managed by city officials, should select from among themselves their own overseers. These should have their authority and responsibility strengthened by the express sympathy of the trades-union commission (from whom, I believe, the suggestion came). The unbroken stone, for example, was given out to be prepared by piece work, and paid for upon Friday night according to amount done. It was agreed that the idlers should be dropped the moment they were discovered.

"It is, of course, too early to pass judgment upon

this experiment. Dr. Quark has examined it closely and carefully, reporting that it shows every sign of success. The chief of the Deep Building Department is reported as saying that the city is not likely to lose, even in money. Better and more work has been done than was expected; and the Labor Commission has been preparing for an extension of the work, as the number of workless laborers appears to be quite one-third larger than the highest estimate. What gives interest to this case is the fact that the confused experiments made last winter (1891-2) showed that neither charities nor city officials were likely to cope with the problem without enormous loss.

THE MORAL.

"It is for this reason that the Mannheim experience has its interest. To the extent that this experience is genuine, it has but one meaning: far more definite responsibility must be thrown upon those groups of laborers who feel such sense of common sympathy that they can exercise upon their members.

"For all opponents of socialism, it is a hazardous step thus boldly to recognize the cities' incompetence to meet the difficulties without the systematic and organized co-operation of socialistic unions. It not only gives new power into their hands, but involves at length a more elaborate municipalizing of city works and business. The experience, however, now indicates no other possible resources except such as lie in the direction of the Mannheim experiment."

THE SOCIAL SCHEME OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

MR. GEORGE E. VINCENT discusses, in the *American Journal of Politics*, the social scheme of the Salvation Army, treating especially of the City Colony in London.

THE CITY COLONY.

The institutions which make up the City Colony are, for men: 1, The Penny Shelter—a place where the poor may find temporary lodging for a penny a night, or in return for some small service; 2, the Ex-Prisoners' Home—a receiving station for released prisoners, brought from the prison gates by a special brigade of the Army assigned to that service; 3, the Lodging House—or an improved shelter; 4, the Food Depot—a cheap restaurant where supplies are bought in large quantities at wholesale and sold at practically cost, or in case of proved destitution, served free, usually on some plan of credit for future services; 5, the Work Shop—where persons seeking refuge in the shelters who show a disposition to work are supplied with various kinds of employment, from chopping and bundling kindling wood to cabinet making; 6, the Poor Man's Metropole—a cheap hotel designed to offer a comfortable home to industrious and self-respecting people. And for women: 1, Shelters or Receiving Homes; 2, Maternity Home; 3, Laundry, Knitting Factory and Bookbindery.

ITS ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

Mr. Vincent then considers the elements of strength of the City Colony plan: "1. The most important is

unquestionably its organization and power of co-operation. It is a part of the charity organization idea rendered more efficient. It is centralization rather than federation. Establishments of various degrees of excellence in themselves are related in a progressive series according to their functions. The scheme has a definite end and directs all its agencies toward the desired result. 2. The *personnel* of the management is a source of power. It has been pointed out that the social wing is in a sense distinct from the rather eccentric spiritual forces, yet the new work depends largely for success on the personality of those who owe their interest in humanity to the peculiar religious enthusiasm of this remarkable organization. After all deductions for fanaticism, self-interest and human frailty in general have been made, the men and women of the Salvation Army in East London will compare favorably for altruism, self-sacrifice and devotion to their work, with any body of Christians anywhere, and will far out-rank in all essential qualities the *corps* of employees in an average charitable or corrective institution. It is one thing to devise a social scheme; it is quite another to carry it out sympathetically and wisely. The Salvation Army plan has a decided advantage in the character of its managers and their subordinates. 3. The city colony embodies the theory of self-help carried to its furthest limit, and discountenances indiscriminate alms-giving and all directly pauperizing influences. In this respect it is in perfect harmony with the best modern social theories. 4. The industrial department of the scheme is generally strengthened by the fact of the compact centralized management of all the co-operating institutions whose needs create a certain real and not artificial demand for work. The economic advantages of a 'trust' are, in a measure, secured. The semi-organic connection with the whole army the world over tends to open a wider market for products.

SOURCES OF WEAKNESS.

"On the other hand," continues Mr. Vincent, "there are certain considerations which must not be overlooked. 1. It is charged that the publicity and widespread interest attending the establishment of the system attracted large numbers to the metropolis, and by so much increased the difficulties of the situation. This, however, ought not to be urged against the system itself. 2. The selling of food below the market price in proportion as it increases in amount cannot fail to affect economic equilibrium. It is a mistake to suppose that such discredit attaches to buying food at the Salvation Army depots as would deter fairly well-to-do people from taking advantage of the opportunity to get good food at cost. Moreover, the getting of something for less than it is worth tends in the wrong direction. 3. The paying of higher wages than the market rate—as in the case of the match girls—can be carried only to a certain point before it will cause serious complications. Again, a product cannot long find a market, or at least a wide one, on anything but its own merits, however worthy of encouragement they may be who make it. For the reasons suggested too much must

not be expected from the social scheme industrially and economically. The estimated annual deficit of £30,000, to be made up by subscription, shows the loss inevitable in any mechanism for treating abnormal social conditions, but it should be remembered that this charity fund is so distributed and concealed in complex industrial operations which have the appearance of self-support that it loses the dangerous character of direct alms.

"In a word," concludes Mr. Vincent, "the city colony scheme seems to merit hearty commendation for its co-operation and efforts to stimulate self-help, but approval of the industrial system should be qualified by the observation that economic laws may produce unexpected and questionable results."

PLANS FOR REFORMING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D.D., presents, in the *North American Review*, a plan for reforming and purifying the liquor traffic wholly different from any in effect in this country. Dr. Rainsford believes in recognizing the conditions that exist and in adapting methods of reform to these conditions in such a way as to rob the evil traffic of its worst features. The fault he finds with present temperance methods is that they do not and cannot cover the whole field of reform. The prohibitionist refuses to draw any distinction between moderate and immoderate drinkers and takes no account of those who have a love for alcohol and who will continue to use it. High license, as practiced leaves the sting in the evil business still. The coffee house reformer provides the public with a good thing, and for that portion of the community who wish to use coffee his plans are admirable, but neither coffee nor kindred beverages can take the place with the multitudes that alcohol in some form has taken for ages and for a long time will continue to take.

Dr. Rainsford considers that these methods have done much good, but holds that we have arrived at a stage in our development where "the intemperate advocacy of intemperate temperance" is fatal to the best result. "Much further," he says, "we cannot go, if we do not win the hearty co-operation of the unused and unorganized forces of moderation. We are very far indeed from being in a position to speak authoritatively on all sides of the drink problem. Rum has been made responsible for more than its admittedly large share of human wretchedness. The necessary data are hard to procure, and the temptation to deal with them in not the most honest fashion is very strong. Account for it as you will, the moderate opinion of the country is profoundly distrustful of statements made by the advocates of temperance; and yet it is, I think, becoming more and more convinced of the need of scientific knowledge, and more willing to lend a hand in a great work, when the path of duty shall be made plain.

THE SALOON OF TO-DAY.

"The present saloon embodies, as all know, the worst features of the trade. It is contrived to push

the sale of drink and little else but drink. I may be here accused of exaggeration. Some will remind me of the variety, sometimes great, of foods provided at the saloon counter. And I admit that this is measurably true of the better class of saloons; for the large profit of the present saloon keeper, when his business is well established, enables him to provide a tempting lunch at or below cost, as well as to pay for his license and to meet other illegitimate charges in the shape of assessments. This being so, it only proves how important to the head of the establishment, under the present system, is the sale of that drink on which alone profit is reaped. His lunches and everything about his place are cunningly contrived by the saloon keeper as lures to drink.

THE SALOON OF THE FUTURE.

"The saloon of the future will not only not be run for private profit; it will be shaped to meet the actual needs of the public. It will be a veritable 'public house.' Drink is but one factor, we hope a decreasing factor, in the life of the people. Drink, indeed, often gains its hold because the life of its victims is so dull and flat, so utterly devoid of all legitimate amusement and recreation, that they know no other excitement, no other relaxation, than the semi-stupor, the grateful forgetfulness of creeping inebriation. Amusement, variety, aroused interest—these are the true and deadliest foes to the drink habit. If we could only get at the lives of our working people, increasing their variety and giving them new interests, we would be doing much to loosen the hold intemperance has obtained on the wage-earners. It is evil environment that makes drink, fully as much as drink makes environment evil.

"The public house, then, that the people need is no mere dram shop; but a commodious meeting place, a club house. It must provide amusement—music certainly. It needs no standing bar. Its food supply must be plentiful, cheap, varied and well cooked. Milk, coffee and tea must be as much its staple trade as beer, wines, and in some cases, perhaps, spirits. It should be a directly business concern, with no savor of crankdom or religion about it. It must embody one aim and one only—the providing of reasonable and healthy amusement and opportunities for social intercourse for the masses of the people, obliged by the vicious circumstances surrounding their homes to secure some space and entertainment away from them. Any sign of philanthropy about it, or any running of it as a reforming agency, foredooms it to failure."

The Scandinavian Method.

There is an elaborate article in the *Scottish Review* on "The Regulation of the Drink Traffic," by John Mann, Jr., who is a strong Gothenburger. He sums up his conclusions, at which he has arrived after a study of the subject, as follows: "Scandinavian experience seems to show that prohibition in rural districts is possible, but at the expense of forcing the peasants to drink naphtha and ether, and to indulge to excess when they get into the towns. It shows

that a certain amount of repression and firm control is undoubtedly beneficial, but that a time may come when this repression may advance too rapidly for popular opinion, and that in such cases the control of all the spirit licenses may enable companies to gauge the actual wants of the people and adjust the supply to the demand without stimulating that demand. The system mitigates insobriety under *all* circumstances; but, as already explained, it is not responsible for the variations in excessive drinking. The Scandinavian people as a whole are richer by some millions of pounds, which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of private traders.

"Broadly, the whole record may be said to prove that the system of eliminating private profit from the sale of drink is not only possible, but expedient; that the traffic may be undertaken successfully and efficiently by companies or corporations which supplement their negative policy of control and restriction by the equally important constructive policy of directly ministering to the welfare, comfort and happiness of the people.

"It is understood that a large number of American politicians regard the system as the solution of many of the difficulties of the drink traffic. Further, a very important commission in New South Wales has also investigated and reported in favor of the system. In 1887 Switzerland, after careful inquiry, adopted the principle in regard to the wholesale trade, and the reports received at our Foreign Office bear testimony to the satisfactory results of the policy, for it has been attended by financial success, great care and precaution against adulteration, and a remarkable reduction in the amount of spirits consumed. One-tenth of the profits are devoted to combating the evils of alcoholism—a provision worth incorporating in any future legislation."

The Alcoholic Monopoly of Switzerland.

Mr. Joseph King, in the *Economic Review* (London) for April, has a very interesting paper upon "The Alcoholic Monopoly in Switzerland." Mr. King is much enamored of the attempt which has been made by the Swiss to grapple with the drink problem upon a socialistic basis. The consumption of spirituous liquors per head has fallen from 8 litres to a little more than 6 litres per head.

"It is remarkable, and a good omen for the future, that the greatest step which the Swiss have yet taken in Socialism was taken to cope with the greatest moral evil besetting Europe to-day—the evil of excessive alcohol drinking. The Swiss nation has shown, what all Europe should be glad to learn, that legislation may lessen the evils of drink without interfering with individual freedom; that a policy of State Socialism may be one of higher morality and of economical and efficient administration, and that moral regeneration and progressive statesmanship cannot afford to part company."

Another Plan.

Mr. Linton Satterthwait's plan for regulating the drink traffic, as presented in the *American Journal*

of *Politics*, is after having placed as much restriction around the sale of liquor as may prove advisable, to throw open the business to every citizen without any favoritism. In this way he holds that we should be freed of the corrupting influence in our local politics of the efforts of local saloon keepers to make themselves "solid" with the licensing board. He would next place a tax, analogous to the United States Internal Revenue tax, on the business of selling liquor so high that the number of saloons would be kept down to within reasonable limits, and he would furthermore require every man who intended opening a drinking place where none existed prior to the establishment of the law, to publicly advertise such intention for a given time, and would refuse him permission to open a saloon if there were reasonable objections on the part of the owners of real estate or buildings in the neighborhood.

Mr. Satterthwait himself sums up his article as follows: "This, then, is the proposed substitute for the license system. To retain all the restriction in numbers that license can secure, by a tax levied under the police power of the State; to throw around the traffic all the safeguards that may be practicable and to send those guilty of breaches of the law before the courts for punishment; to guarantee to the unwilling citizen perfect immunity from a saloon at his very door; and, perhaps the most important of all, to take the saloon, as an institution, out of municipal politics by abolishing all license boards. When the very existence of the saloon keeper's business shall no longer hang on the turn of the municipal election, we may begin to address our efforts to the problem of reform in city governments with some hope of success."

A SUGGESTION FOR PENSION REFORM.

AN important contribution is made in the *May Century* to the literature of pension abuses. A. B. Casselman, who has filled various offices in the bureau, gives "An Inside View" of that institution, which seems fair, authoritative and honest. While he recognizes that the overwhelming opinion in the Northern States is favorable to liberality in granting pensions, his experience has been that the temptation to secure political result leads to a carelessness and palliation of fraud in the department that would shock any of the honest Northern sympathizers with lavish pension-giving.

The rejection of a claim, says Mr. Casselman, is rarely considered a final action; and the allowance of one is simply the signal for a further claim for increase. There are certain classes of claims which have been especially prone to foster corruption and fraud—especially pensions granted for insanity and paid to guardians.

"Such pensions are always large in amount, the arrears frequently amounting to \$5,000, and in some cases \$10,000, the rates varying usually from \$24 to \$72 per month, with arrears. The pensioner is usually confined as an inmate of an insane asylum, in many cases has no near relatives, and derives little or no

personal benefit from the pension which is paid to his guardian. The large sum of money paid in such cases serves as an incentive to the filing of claims on behalf of all ex-soldiers who are insane, it being always alleged (whether true or not) that the ex-soldier's insanity is the result of his military service. There are probably few insane ex-soldiers, in or out of the asylum, in whose behalf some guardian has not filed a claim for pension; the guardian procuring an appointment frequently with no other purpose than to prosecute such a claim. I venture to state the opinion, based upon some observation, that the files of the bureau would disclose that a large percentage of the admitted claims of this character are entirely without merit."

Mr. Casselman goes on to give some extraordinary instances of large pension awards under such circumstances as to make it practically certain that the guardian and his clients are the only persons benefited by the public money.

WHAT PRACTICAL REMEDY IS THERE?

"I believe," says Mr. Casselman, "that this result can be accomplished by the reduction of excessive rates. The rates of pension vary, as I have stated, from \$1 to \$100 per month, depending (in theory) upon the degree of the pensioner's disability caused by the wound, injury or disease for which he is pensioned. Now, those who are receiving the higher rates of pension are frequently those who were the latest to file their claims, who were but a short time in the military service, and whose claims are the most dubious in character, but have been pushed with the most vigor and persistency. A pension of \$2 or \$4 per month, granted a few years ago, has in many cases been increased, through the persistency of the applicant or his attorney, to \$16, \$24 or \$30 per month."

So steadily has the average rate increased that "if the government paid the same average rate per month to all of the 687,862 invalid pensioners who are now on the roll that was paid in 1887 to the 297,726 who were then on the roll, the annual appropriation would be about \$15,000,000 less than is now required."

The Examining Boards, too, Mr. Casselman thinks, might well be looked to; for, while he considers the majority of them honest and efficient, he shows that there are leaks by instancing one board which in 250 consecutive cases had recommended heavy pensions, and whose secretary declared that no claimant could be turned away unpensioned.

Mr. Casselman decries the custom which has grown up of granting continuous increase of pension from year to year. He argues that the pension laws cannot be construed to furnish authority for disbursements to keep pace with the growing infirmities of those on the roll, and it is here that he advocates the first steps toward reform, rather than in dropping any names from the list of recipients, which would raise a great outcry, of course, and furnish the objectors to reform with specious pleas of injustice.

A PROGRAMME FOR CHOLERA DEFENSE.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa discusses, in a matter-of-fact way which carries conviction, "The Cholera Prospect in 1893." He emphasizes the regulation individual precautions of personal cleanliness and regular habits, of abstinence from uncooked fruits and unboiled water; and especially does he insist that "the authorities of cities should see to it that absolute cleanliness in the streets, courts, outhouses, stables and public buildings is maintained. This should be the case the year round, whether cholera exists or not. But it is difficult to show the harm to public health from dirt. It is usually not observed by the people or by the authorities, and it is impossible to induce them to maintain the highest order of cleanliness unless something like an epidemic of cholera or yellow fever is threatened. New Orleans, under the military rule of General Butler, and Memphis and Naples and Marseilles, after an epidemic had taught the authorities the necessity for absolute cleanliness, are striking examples of what sanitary engineering will accomplish for the public health."

"In many instances good habits of life are a most effective guard against this fatal disease. It is indeed fatal, for at nearly the beginning of the twentieth century, having known of the cholera for a thousand years, we have perhaps no more means of combating it successfully, if it has once seized upon the human system, than we had when it first became known to civilization. It can hardly be said that the treatment in Hamburg in 1892 was any more successful than that in New York in 1832, when it first appeared on this side of the Atlantic."

But notwithstanding this dismal reflection on our inability to cope with the disease, Dr. Roosa is, on the whole, optimistic in his estimate of our chances to escape a visitation.

"As has been said already, cholera is a disease that can be more effectually guarded against than many which do not cause as much alarm. If the quarantine regulations are honestly maintained, with skill and scientific knowledge, there need be no extension of the disease from our harbor. Perhaps it will not even be brought there. The effect upon the World's Columbian Exposition by the appearance of the cholera in New York would, in the nature of things, be extremely bad. Europeans, having read much of the scenes in our harbor last year, would be afraid of their repetition, even if they did not fear the disease itself. The precautions taken by the general government are, however, so careful and faithful, in the placing of medical officers of our own at every port of departure, that it is hardly to be feared that any such numbers of infected ships can possibly arrive in New York as came from Hamburg last year. Public instruction should be given by the government, at the beginning of an epidemic, or even in anticipation of an epidemic. This is being done already, to some extent, in New York City, where lectures by physicians are being given to the poorer classes as to what to do

in order to avoid cholera. If they could be supplemented by practical instruction—object lessons as to the danger of neglected garbage, drains and traps; if the ordinary plumbers could also be taken in hand and proper police regulations enforced, in all these respects—even if the cholera did appear here, it would not acquire a firm or lasting hold."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. SATOLLI'S MISSION.

THE significance of the establishment at Washington of a permanent vice-papal court is discussed in the *Forum* by three well-known Americans—Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Leonard W. Bacon, author of "The Vatican Council," and Chancellor James F. Loughlin, of the Archbishopric of Philadelphia.

The Pope's "Alter Ego."

Bishop Vincent sees in the learned and distinguished Italian, Francisco Satolli, more than a spiritual leader and guide,—the *alter ego* of the Supreme Pontiff of Rome, with political as well as spiritual duties to perform. "Mr. Satolli is not here to modify one feature of Rome. His presence accentuates all that the Pope and the Church hold. Mr. Satolli comes to America to direct a new experiment, by temporary concessions to the rights of the individual, especially in the matter of public education. He is the peace-maker between conflicting elements in the American Roman Church—but he represents a new and temporary policy, and not a new principle. Both parties in the Church seek the same end: Roman Catholic domination in the American state, and chiefly, as absolutely necessary to that end, the division of the public-school fund and the support by the state of parochial schools with Roman teachers, the Roman catechism and Romanized historical text-books. The policy of refusing the sacraments to parents who persist in sending their children to the public school is modified, but the increase and improvement of the parochial schools are enjoined. It must be remembered that the Church is no more loyal to the public school under Mr. Satolli than before; and it fully expects, one of these days, by a sudden and masterly stroke, to secure the incorporation of the parochial schools into the government system of 'free schools.' In many places in the United States to-day, to a larger extent than our citizens know, concessions have already been made by local authorities. Parochial school buildings have been rented by the public-school boards, 'sectarian' schools held in them, and sectarian teachers in gown and hood paid out of the public treasury. This is now being done in several States."

The Bishop holds that the Faribault, Stillwater and Poughkeepsie plans are practically a surrender of the United States to the Church. "The Republic," he declares, "must maintain the American School. It must be kept out of the hands of plotting politicians in Church and State. Its teachers must be American, whether born on this or on the other side of

the Atlantic; and they should also be the products of the American public school. Parents who are too proud or too churchly to intrust their children to the nation's school must not expect the nation to intrust the school to the care of these children when they aspire to be teachers. Nor must the Republic be disturbed by the cry of injustice in taxing Roman Catholics for the support of the public schools, which their Church does not permit its youth to patronize. Secularian discrimination in taxation would work untold damage. The public school is the hope and stability of the nation. The more numerous and efficient the parochial schools which inculcate the doctrine of Papal Supremacy over the individual and the State, the greater will be the demand for the public school to save the State. And why should not Roman Catholics help to save the State?"

No Occasion for Uneasiness.

Mr. Bacon, who is an orthodox Presbyterian, writes to allay the fears of those who are disposed to look upon the coming of the Apostolic delegate to the United States as another "Popish invasion." He points out that the Roman Church has lost rather than gained ground in the last century and a half. One hundred and fifty years ago the continent of North America, except a narrow and interrupted strip on the Atlantic seaboard, was Roman Catholic. To-day the Roman Catholics have acquired control over two great cities, Boston and New York and have lost the continent except what dominion they retain in Mexico and Lower Canada. He adds that the Roman Catholic Church is, and will continue to be, one of our largest and most influential Christian sects, but that it will be anything more is as little likely as that the Methodist will or the Mormon.

As to Mr. Satolli personally, Mr. Bacon says he seems to be a gentleman of the finest and most charming qualities. "Scholarship, eloquence, acuteness, diplomatic address, social amenity, unostentatious simplicity, all these are ascribed to him, and no doubt with justice. With these are combined an intelligent and sympathetic admiration for American institutions and the American character, and an immense faculty of settling down to the dispatch of business. With all his courtly suavity of manner, he has shown not a particle of the spirit of mere complaisance or compromise. Within a few weeks of his arrival, he has tackled no less than three very grave subjects on which opinions were divided in a somewhat irritated and acrimonious way, and has settled them with swift and slashing decisions from which there is no appeal, in such wise as apparently to make it impossible that they shall disturb the peace of the Church again. And to the astonishment of many, they have all been decided on the liberal side. These three subjects, under which particular questions have arisen, are: 1, the rights of the inferior clergy as against the bishops; 2, the school question; 3, the Americanization of the Roman Catholic Church in America."

Mr. Bacon has a word to say in explanation of this

infusion of liberalism into the Roman Catholic Church in America, by way of Rome: "It does seem strange to find, in that communion, Rome more liberal than America. But the idea is not novel. Those whose acquaintance in that clergy is at all extensive are familiar with the fact that priests educated at Rome are generally men of broader, more genuinely Catholic ideas than the graduates of Maynooth or of American seminaries. I have heard the complaint very lately from one of my most esteemed friends in that priesthood, that there is less liberality among the Catholics of America than of any other country. The reason of it is not very occult. It is close akin to the reason why Scotch Presbyterians visiting America are astonished at the lack of largeness and progressiveness among American Presbyterians, or the reason why English ecclesiastics smile with wonder at the bumptiousness of their American Protestant Episcopal brethren."

Rome a True Ally of the Republic.

Chancellor Loughlin looks upon Rome as a true ally of the Republic, and rejects as unworthy of serious consideration the charges frequently made against the Catholic Church that its tenets and policy are detrimental to the institutions of America. The object of Mr. Satolli's mission is, he states, to better hold together and to give more intelligent direction to the Catholic Church in America: "The object is identical with the object which, Catholics believe, Christ had in view, when He instituted in His Church a center of unity. It needed no fresh exemplification to convince us that a hundred bishops and eight or ten millions of people cannot be kept together 'amidst the sweetness of peace' without a central authority to which all must bow. This authority could not be satisfactorily exercised at a distance of five thousand miles and by officials imperfectly acquainted with our language and customs. Since, then, the institution of papal delegations is of venerable antiquity, we ought rather to wonder that it was not introduced amongst us long ago than that it has come now."

Regarding the school policy of the Roman Catholic Church, Chancellor Loughlin says:

"It is surely hardship enough that Catholics should be obliged to shoulder a double taxation in order to secure for their children an education conformable to their views; yet this is a hardship which they are not clamoring about; but it is most annoying when those whose burdens we have eased by our contributions and for whose children we have secured elbow-room by sending our own to another school, take to vilifying us for it. It is as if a lady to whom I have had the courtesy to surrender my seat in a crowded street car should thank me by calling me all sorts of names.

"If it be the badge of true Americanism to have the courage of one's convictions and the pluck to disregard financial considerations when placed over against principle; to detest monopolies, whether intellectual or commercial; to maintain intact paternal rights and individual liberty: then I have no hesitation in affirming that the parochial school, established

freely by American citizens for the training of American citizens, is the most genuinely American institution in the United States. There is no denying the fact that if a religious denomination is worth the preserving, the denominational school is a necessary condition and corollary. With those who hold that the disappearance of separate denominations of Christians, and the merging of the entire population into a vague 'undogmatic Christianity,' which neither I nor they can differentiate from Agnosticism, would be a blessing to the nation, I have no desire to argue. Let them simply formulate their view and submit it to the conscience of the American people. The virulent agitation against our Catholic schools, strange to say, emanates chiefly from those ministers of other creeds who see clearly enough that we have adopted the only safe method of rearing a generation of *believing* Christians and who would follow our course, if they, or their congregations, had our faith or courage. It needs not to be a Pope or a prophet to foretell the inevitable result. Fifty years from now, while Catholicity will be blooming and vigorous in these States, the peculiar tenets of the various non-Catholic denominations will be as extinct as the pterodactyl."

THE POPE AND THE BIBLE.

Or, Rome and the Higher Criticism.

THE anonymous Catholic who wrote "The Policy of the Pope" in the October number of the *Contemporary Review* brought a hornet's nest about his ears. He ventures strongly but respectfully to enter a remonstrance against the policy of the Vatican which seemed to be sacrificing the spiritual interests of the Church to the vain pursuit of the shadow of Temporal Authority. M. Brandi, of the Society of Jesus and editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, has published a reply, the net effect of which is to confirm the writer of "The Policy of the Pope" in his opinions.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TEACHING CHURCH.

Father Brandi maintains that the teaching Church has decided that the Temporal Power is necessary for the benefit of the Church, and the creed of the faithful must bow before the decision. Against this doctrine of the teaching Church, and its authority to compel the faithful to bow to its decisions; the writer protests strongly, and asks whether he has also to bow to the "teaching Church" which condemned the astronomy of Galileo as false and heretical. But he is not content to take up his stand on Galileo; he challenges the Pope on the much more up-to-date question of the Higher Criticism. Does the teaching Church, or does it not, he asks, maintain the old traditional doctrine of the Church, or does it recognize the facts which have been brought to light by modern research?

WHAT MAY A CATHOLIC BELIEVE ABOUT THE BIBLE?

In order to bring things to a head the writer says: "I, and many loyal Catholics with me, hold the

following, and will continue to hold and profess them, until and unless they are condemned by an Œcumenical Council, or by our Holy Father the Pope, *ex cathedra*:

"1. That Moses did not write or dictate any of the books commonly ascribed to him by our theologians. That these records were originally composed, not as theologians teach, in the sixteenth or fifteenth century B. C., but about the time of the oldest prophets whose writings form part of our canon.

"2. That in the other historical books of the Bible (Judges, Samuel and Kings) we can clearly distinguish sources which run parallel to the oldest sources of the Hexateuch and to Deuteronomy, whereas the portions which exhibit the characteristics of the Priests' Code form the contents of a separate book known as Chronicles.

"3. That the sections of 'Isaiah' which treat of Babylon and its destruction cannot have been composed by Isaiah, in whose time there was no Babylonian Empire, for that prophet, or rather those prophets, speak of the Jews not as destined at some future time to suffer exile, but as actually languishing in exile, from which they are shortly to be delivered.

"4. That there can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any unbiased thinker who has carefully sifted the evidence that the Book of Daniel could not have been written in the sixth century B. C., nor, indeed, earlier than 164 B. C.

"5. That the Psalms, most of which we commonly ascribe to David, are compositions of a very late period, which gave elegiac utterance to the sorrows and hopes of the people of Israel, partly during the persecution inaugurated by Antiochus Epiphanes.

"6. The number and variety of the sources of the Biblical records render it *à priori* probable, and a comparison of the contents makes it absolutely certain that the discrepancies between the different accounts of one and the same event oftentimes amount to utter incompatibility which no force of logic, no human ingenuity, nothing, in short, but Catholic 'Hermeneutics' can possibly smooth away.

"7. That Jonas, Esther, Judith, Tobias and Job are not historical writings, but religious works of fiction, while the narratives of some of the most ancient books are as mythical as the stories of the Eddas.

"I adhere to these propositions in spite of the fact that they are incompatible with the doctrines of the 'teaching Church.'"

THE MAN WITH THE MUCK RAKE.

Having thus taken up his position, he concludes: "Summing up the more striking anomalies of the position, we find that, while holding that our Church is built on an impregnable Rock, we are asked to defend it by means of wretched armor plates of iron and of brass; that while proclaiming our religion to be the solid fabric of eternal truth, we are expected to prop it up with scaffolding of worm-eaten timber; that while believing that the conquest of the whole

world is as dust in the balance compared with the loss of one human soul, we are to close our eyes upon the perdition of millions of Catholic souls, and open them with joy on the dusty records of doubtful diplomatic triumphs."

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR publishes in the *Review of the Churches* a very remarkable article on the subject of the future of the Church of England. For some time past Archdeacon Farrar has been the Anglican editor of the *Review of the Churches*, but he has now resigned that post and will be succeeded by the Archdeacon of London.

THE DOMINANT MAJORITY.

In his farewell he takes occasion to say frankly that he thinks the Church of England is in a bad way owing to the Romanizing tendency of the majority of his brother churchmen. Speaking of his successor, the Archdeacon of London, he says: "He is one of the few churchmen who in these flaccid days have shown that they have the courage of their convictions, and are not going to swerve or bow before the tyranny, the sneers, the calumnies, the incessant and systematic depreciation which they must expect to undergo at the hands of the dominant majority who dare to combat and to repudiate their baseless claim to infallibility, and their open hostility to the distinctive doctrines of that 'bright and blissful Reformation' which saved their Church and country from the dark tyranny and corrupting superstitions of the mediæval Papacy."

"POPISH IN ALL BUT NAME."

This is the Archdeacon's account of how things stand to-day: "Now even the opinions of the greatest High Churchmen of yesterday are ignored, and the faithful presbyters of the Church of England who do the very things which the greatest leaders of the Church have openly recommended or approved, are treated as if they were almost too contemptible to be noticed as having any share in the great work of the Church. By a sort of vaunting convention which have already deceived the ignorant, no one is supposed to do any work but Ritualists. The work of others, though it may be ten times wider and sounder, is ignored, and every merit they possess is either derided or passed over in a conspiracy of silence. The whole cause of the Reformation is going by default; and if the alienated laity, who have been driven into indifference by the Romish innovations and Romish doctrines forced upon them without any voice of theirs in the matter, do not awake in time, and assert their rights as sharers in the common and sole priesthood of all Christians, they will awake too late, to find themselves nominal members of a church which has become widely Popish in all but name—a church in which catholicity is every day being made more and more synonymous with stark Romanism, and in which the once honored name of Protestant is overwhelmed with calumny and insult."

EX-SECRETARY TRACY'S PRESENTATION OF THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

THE American side of the Behring Sea case is presented with great force and clearness in the *North American Review* by ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy. Mr. Tracy stoutly contends that the seals inhabiting the Pribyloff Islands are the property of the United States, whether they are found upon the islands or in the waters leagues from their abode. This position is not based upon the claim advanced by many prominent Americans that the Behring Sea is a closed sea, but upon the principle that the owner of the soil is the owner of the seal.

AN AMERICAN SEAL IN THE SEA AS WELL AS ON LAND.

The Pribyloff Islands were transferred to the United States by Russia in 1867 as part of the Alaska purchase. These two islands are the only places inhabited by the seal in the Alaskan territory. No other seal colony of any size exists in the North Pacific, except on the group known as the Commander Islands, which belong to Russia and are seven hundred and fifty miles distant from the Pribyloff Islands. The herds of these two widely separated groups of islands never mingle with each other. Each herd has always maintained its separate and distinct existence. Moreover, the American seal is readily distinguished from the Russian seal by its skin, which is of a much higher quality. Many of the Pribyloff seals often go one or two hundred miles from their abode, but, as it is shown by custom, they always return. When they leave the islands, then, it may be said that they go with the "intention" of returning. Mr. Tracy's contention, in a word, is that the Pribyloff seal in the Behring Sea or in the neutral waters of the Pacific is an American seal, by reason of the fact that it seeks no other abode than the Pribyloff Islands and is distinguished as such by its skin.

Mr. Tracy cites Blackstone to show that an animal *feræ naturæ* may leave the immediate keeping or possession of its owner and the land which is its permanent abiding place, and if it has the intention to return, as shown by its original custom, the owner's claim to the animal remains intact. "Just as with bees," continues Mr. Tracy, "it is not necessary to ownership that one should restrain the freedom of the seals' movement or pursue them in their daily excursions. The intention to return continues the possession and preserves the title, and this title can be maintained whenever and wherever the property can be identified."

"While on the Pribyloff Islands they are unquestionably the property of the United States. These islands have been for ages their fixed place of abode, where generation after generation has been begotten, born and reared, where the greater part of each year has been spent, and to which all have returned season after season with unbroken uniformity. Upon these islands they are under the complete and effective control and possession of their keepers. Their owner

does not confine them there, any more than the owner of the bees, or the hawks, or the doves, because in the one case, as in the other, confinement is neither desirable nor necessary. It is not desirable because in all these cases the animal's habits and mode of life require freedom of movement. It is unnecessary because when the seals journey forth they are sure to come back. When they leave, they leave with the fixed intention of returning. Does anyone suppose that the mother which has gone out for food, that she may nurse her young, will forget her maternal instinct and wander off, leaving her little one to die of starvation? Is there any possibility that she will fail to return, unless, indeed, she falls a victim to the poachers who have formed a cordon about the islands that they may steal her skin?

"Even in the annual migration, when all the seals depart and are absent for four or five months, they have the same intention of returning, of which the best evidence is their actual return year after year for more than a hundred years, when the proper season comes. And upon this migration it is not to another home that they resort. They land upon no foreign territory, even temporarily. Like the bees that fly into the highway their wanderings are in the open ocean—the highway of all nations. Like the bees also they go with the intention of returning. Wherever the Alaskan seal may wander from his home the *animus revertendi* is always present with him.

"No brand is needed to identify the seal of the Pribyloff Islands, nor would any 'collar or other mark' fix more distinctly his membership in the American herd, or his home on the American islands, than these have been already fixed by his skin, and by the fact that his movements are confined during fixed times to fixed localities which no other animals of the same species frequent. No seal but the seal of the Pribyloff makes its way up through the Aleutian passes in the spring; no other fills the waters in the hundred-mile zone about the islands during the summer, and no other again passes down through the straits in the autumn."

PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Having shown that the United States has a property in seals, not only on land, but in the sea, Mr. Tracy then considers the question: In what way and to what extent can this property right be protected and enforced? The right to protect the seal from the devastations of poachers, says Mr. Tracy, has nothing to do with maritime jurisprudence. "It depends upon a law of far greater force and higher origin than any doctrine of territorial jurisdiction—the law of self-preservation. The right of self-preservation is the highest right known to man. In an individual it is synonymous with the right of existence; in a nation it is a right to preserve and protect its property and the lives and property of its citizens wherever they may be."

Neither is it, he maintains, a question of closed

seas or open seas; of free navigation or obstructed navigation. "The sea is no one's property—the open highway of every nation, whose ships may freely navigate it for the purpose of lawful trade. The United States does not claim to obstruct such navigation, in waters either within or outside its territorial jurisdiction. It does not assert that Behring Sea or any other part of the ocean is a closed sea, for any lawful purpose, but it does assert that the privilege of free navigation, which, it admits, is the legal privilege of all, cannot be made to cover and shield a felonious attack upon its property, whether at sea or on land, or to prevent it from taking such measures as are necessary to see that this property shall be protected."

Mr. Tracy shows further that the right to take fish in neutral waters is very different from that of killing seals. "As a matter of fact, the seal is not a fish any more than a duck is a fish; it has none of the characteristics of the fish except the power of swimming, which it possesses in common with many other land animals, both wild and domestic, but which, owing to the fact that its food cannot be found on land, it uses in a greater degree. As a matter of principle, the seal whose home is on the land and whose property relations are clearly ascertainable cannot be compared with the fish, which has no home; which is not connected with the territory of any State; which, if it were so connected, could not be identified when once in the ocean; and which wanders hither and thither unattached and unattachable until actually captured by the hand of man. The seal of Alaska has, by its natural habits, reduced itself to possession. The fish, by its natural habits, preserves forever the quality of freedom that belongs to the element in which it makes its home."

The right of the United States to the freedom and enjoyment of the use of its seals derives an additional support in the fact that Russia, until the time we purchased the Pribyloff Islands from her, claimed the exclusive ownership of the fur seal in Alaskan waters.

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

"OUR DAY" prints the following passage from a forthcoming history of Hawaii by one of the most eminent citizens of the Sandwich Islands. The late king is said to have been as abominable as any tattooed chief of the days of Captain Cook. The three things upon which his heart was set were fish, gin and roast dog. As for the queen, she is declared to have been as bad as her predecessor, and a hypocrite to boot: "The Church has never gone to her in vain for pecuniary aid, yet she is known to have danced the hula herself and to have maintained the institution at Iolani Palace. It may be the fashion, here and there, to say that the queen has been badly treated, but the blunt truth about her is that she stood for indecency, paganism and commercial distress, and that she deserved the fate that came to her."

THE AMERICAN INDIAN'S ACTUAL PROGRESS.

MAJOR J. W. POWELL, Director of the United States Geological Survey, contributes to the *Forum* an article containing new and valuable information regarding the Indian, and suggestions which will help to solve the question of how better to Americanize this old American.

The number of Indians living within the territory of the United States at the time of the landing of Columbus has often been estimated in the millions, even as high as 25,000,000. It has been found, says Major Powell, through investigations made by persons in the Bureau of Ethnology that the number was much less than a million, probably not over 500,000. The last census shows the number at present in the United States to be 250,000, and the reports of the office of Indian Affairs substantially agree with the census reports. According to these calculations there are, then, about half as many Indians in the country at the present time as there were when the good Queen sold her jewels. This diminution of one-half was brought about, according to Major Powell, through wars with the white man and wars among themselves and the presence of civilization, which of itself was a source of dissipation.

A DIMINUTION OF ONE-HALF IN NUMBER.

"Of the three factors coöperating to reduce Indian population, the last mentioned," says Major Powell, "has been far the most potent. There can be no other disaster so great as that which arises from the attempt suddenly to transform primeval savagery into modern civilization. The efforts to do this have been many, and they have all resulted in failure. In the establishment of the first settlements in this country the white men at once organized agencies for the instruction of the Indians in civilization and in Christianity. The amount of effort exerted in this direction has been very great. An army of missionaries and teachers has been at work on the problem from the early discoveries to the present time. Out of this, much has been accomplished, though often the failures have been very discouraging. Generally the failure has seemed to be conspicuous because ever the good people have hoped for more than could be performed; but in the grand aggregate the result has been good and the efforts have not been wasted. Another class of agencies has coöperated with those designed for this purpose: the example of civilization has been very efficient. So that the white man has taught the Indian partly by undesigned example and partly by the planned agencies of instruction. With these combined, great advances have been made."

THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

Among the difficulties that had to be overcome in the task of attempting to civilize the Indians were that of their religion, their reluctance to engage in civilized arts, their tribal organization and the great number of languages spoken by them.

The history of the Indian tribes, as every one

knows, has been little better than disastrous, but "there are," says Major Powell, "some gains to be placed against their losses, for they are no longer savages; no real savages now live within the territory of the United States, if we exclude Alaska, and even there they have made some progress in culture. Under the training of an army of missionaries and teachers and by the example of an ever-permeating civilization, all the Indians, of whatever grade, have learned something of Christianity; all have abandoned some degree of pristine superstition. But the various tribes have made unequal progress in this respect. More than one-half of all the remaining Indians may be said to have been transformed from pristine zoötheism to modern monotheism; more than half thus worship one God under the forms of modern Christianity; the other half are in process of transformation, and by none of them is the Christian religion considered black art.

If they have thus made advances in religion, they have made still greater in industrial arts. More than two-thirds of all the Indians now wrest from the soil and from industrial occupations the means of subsistence, without aid from the general government, having abandoned hunting, fishing and the gathering of native vegetables, except as a pastime and for occasional supplies. Two-thirds of them are actually engaged in civilized industries, and are fighting their industrial battles with success. One-third have not accomplished this much, and subsist in part on native products and in part on civilized industries and in part on the charity of the government. All have learned to work to some extent, and all have learned the utter hopelessness of contending against the forces of civilization, and have abandoned the expectation, and generally the desire, to return to their primeval condition.

In forms of government the Indians have made less progress than in religion and the industrial arts; but intertribal wars have wholly disappeared, and it is not probable that the race will suffer any considerable loss from wars among themselves or with the whites, or from degradation.

A MORE PERMANENT ADMINISTRATION NEEDED.

What our Indian policy lacks, says Major Powell in conclusion, is "more permanent administration, less local vacillation by interruptions from without in the pressure for lands and from within by the pressure for office. The method of instruction developed during the past twenty years has proved very efficient, chiefly because the Indians were ready and willing to take advantage of the training."

"There is one thing yet to be mentioned which the writer believes would be a boon to the tribes and ultimately afford great relief to the dominant race. A system of complete registration by clans and by families as they are known to civilized men should be made, and record kept of births and deaths, and the line of civilized inheritance plainly marked out for the people, in which they should be carefully instructed. This would prevent the lapsing of titles in

severalty and encourage the sentiment for enlightened property-holding.

"Another suggestion may be made—namely, that we be not too impatient with results. Let us not vigorously crowd the Indians to abandon tribal organization. If this is done before they are ready for it, they will surely lapse into degradation. Let them remain in compact bodies on reservations to help one another over the change, and do not compel them to commingle and compete with the white race in a struggle in which they must be hopelessly doomed. Slowly, by law and by instruction, teach them the value of our property laws. Do not force citizenship upon them, but let them sue for it. We should hold ourselves ever ready to grant it, but let them first discover its benefits. If such a policy is maintained for two generations more, the problem will be solved; the remnant of the Indians will be saved and absorbed in modern enlightenment."

A Native Arapahoe on the Americanization of the Indian.

The *Colorado Magazine* for May, the second number of this periodical, contains an article on "The Indian of To-day," by Rev. Sherman Coolidge, D.D., a native Arapahoe, whose main point is that the quickest and best way in which a considerable number of Indians can be brought under civilized influence is to enlist them into army service. In answer to the question, "Can the wild camp savage be trained as an American soldier," he says: "There is not the shade of a shadow of doubt of it. But he wants a friendly, sympathetic, as well as an intelligent management. He wants a man of experience and judgment in charge of him. He wants a superior officer whom he can trust and respect. The Indian is a man and knows his rights. Unlike the dreamy Asiatic Indian, the American native, jealous of his freedom, would not surrender his sacred rights without a struggle; hence the past Indian hostilities. High-spirited, independent and brave, he has fought with obstinate if undisciplined valor against the white people on the one hand and traditional enemies on the other. His occupation was war, and one of the cardinal virtues of his religion was bravery. To be a brave warrior was the height of his ambition."

THE INDIAN AS A SOLDIER.

"The government has found it expedient to summon Indians to its aid in times of emergency. The auxiliaries have come hastily; and although poorly equipped they have been used successfully against their own tribes and species. While the Indian is independent and not servile, his nature is not incompatible with discipline. During the civil war Indian soldiers were not wanting in the ranks of the United States service, and Indians there are who served meritoriously in that fierce conflict for the Union and against negro slavery. A Seneca sachem was an aide on the staff of General Grant. Willingly they served the government: willingly would they give their lives on the altar of the constitution."

THE FATE OF OUR FORESTS.

IN the May *Cosmopolitan* an illustrated article on lumbering, by J. E. Jones, gives some picturesque figures relating to the always interesting subject of our forest supply. He tells us that the lumber cut in the three States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan amounts in each year to 10,000,000,000 feet, and that for the ten years ending January 1, 1890, the cut was 86,039,917,567 feet! "The latter amount would be contained in a pile of logs 400 feet wide, 40 feet high and extending from New York to San Francisco." Mr. Jones describes log jams on the Chippewa twenty-five miles in length and containing 150,000,000 feet of lumber, and shows us a picture of a monster sled load of sixty-three great logs weighing 114 tons and containing 31,480 feet of lumber—the largest load ever hauled.

"The woodlands of the United States," says Mr. Jones, "now cover 450,000,000 acres, or about twenty-six per cent. of the area. Of this, not less than 25,000,000 acres are cut over annually. It was also stated that, while the wood growing annually in the United States amounted to 12,000,000,000 cubic feet, the amount cut annually is 24,000,000,000 cubic feet, besides a vast amount destroyed by fire and not included in the estimate. The country's supply is being depleted, therefore, twice as fast as it is being reproduced, which clearly goes to show that a timber famine is approaching quite rapidly. It must be very serious when it comes, and cannot be relieved very easily or soon."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* William M. Acworth institutes a "contrast and a comparison" between American and English railways. In matters of construction he explains how the English method of reforming and shifting trains, instead of running them "solid," makes the English coach to be built so much smaller than the American. The engine there, too, is subjected to a much more careful and considerate treatment; it is made to do less work per day, and the same engineer has charge of it constantly, to the manifest advantage of its working and preservation. This is in consequence of the greater fixity and conservatism of the English lines, which would not contemplate easily wearing out a great engine in ten years by overwork, as is common in America.

"Until may last, when the broad gauge was abandoned, the Great Western had engines running which were designed in 1846—some of them, indeed, were constructed only a very few years later. The Northwestern still runs very fast expresses with engines of a pattern that came out in 1862. Why hurry an engine to the scrap-heap by overworking it, when it is likely, if fairly treated, to do good work for twenty years longer? That our engines can stand continuous hard work, if they are put to it, may be taken as proved by the performance of a Northwestern engine, the 'Charles Dickens,' which has beaten any record in the United States or elsewhere by running

more than 100,000 miles per annum for the last eleven years with nothing but the most ordinary shop repairs."

Mr. Acworth admits that we are far ahead of the English railway service in the matter of heating and lighting cars, which departments, he says, are in many instances despicable in the old country.

The same conservatism which characterizes management of rolling stock also shows naturally in the financial conduct of the great systems. What we call railroad "enterprise" is dead; no new lines are constructed, and money for improvements can be had galore at 3 per cent.

RAILWAY RATES.

MR. JAMES L. COWLES has an article in the *Arena* in which he maintains that our freight and passenger railway rates are excessively high. First, he attempts to prove that under a fair management of our railroads, the lowest freight rate now charged between any two stations on any line of road in the country would be large enough, if adopted for the common rate regardless of distance, to provide an ample revenue to pay all the legitimate expenses connected with the freight business of our railway system. He says that if the 1,100,000 freight cars in our public railway service in 1890 had made one hundred hauls for the year instead of 73 hauls, at \$7.00 per car, the earnings of the freight cars of the United States would have been \$770,000,000, or over \$60,000,000 more than we actually earned in 1890 under our present ton mile rate system. The chief reason freight rates are at present so high is, he holds, because cars are sent backward and forward through the country half empty. Under his proposed system of freight charges he believes that the average train load would increase from 170 tons to five or six hundred tons.

He further holds that with anything like a reasonable use of railway equipment and with a reasonable classification of passenger rates, a five-cent fare per trip on way trains, irrespective of distance, would furnish an ample revenue for the proportion of expenses chargeable to way business. On express trains he would make the through fare the same as that between the two nearest stations at which the train stops. If the stops are one-fourth as frequent as on the way train, then he would make the fare on the ordinary car of the express four times that on the way train, or twenty cents instead of five cents, and would make the rate for those who use parlor cars four times that charged for ordinary passengers. For instance, he would make the fare on the express train running between Boston and New York, which makes four stops, \$3.00, and on the ordinary express running between Boston and New York, fifty cents. One dollar, he declares, would be amply remunerative for the highest fare for the longest trip by ordinary car on the fastest express of the country.

"No man in the United States who goes to the great exposition next summer on an ordinary passenger car ought to be compelled to pay more than a dollar for his

railroad ticket. There would certainly be no occasion for a higher fare if only the railroads were combined under one management and run in the common interest under such a system of railway rates as I have advocated. Even under the present chaotic condition of our railroad system, a dollar fare to Chicago during the coming summer would, I believe, pay the railroads and pay them well, if only the different systems would work in harmony.

"What people are paying for," says Mr. Cowles, in conclusion, "is the hauling of freight cars and freight trains and passenger cars and passenger trains not half loaded and repairs to equipment not half the time in use."

HOW SCIENCE HELPS THE FARMER.

CHARLES S. PLUMB writes in the *Popular Science Monthly* to explain what a present help to the farmer his scientific coadjutors are, and how well worth the while is the million of dollars expended annually by the national government in the solution of agricultural problems. One of the most important departments in which the scientist aids the farmer to an intelligent understanding of his work is that of fertilizers, and the positive assistance of the chemists in this is even exceeded by their negative value in discountenancing and exposing the numerous frauds which appear among artificially prepared fertilizers. In 1872 Massachusetts appointed an inspector of fertilizers, and now there is some such officer in every State of the Union.

"Only a short time ago (the summer of 1890) two fertilizers were suddenly placed upon the Indiana market and sold for \$27.50 and \$22.50 per ton, respectively. These were analyzed by the State chemist, and the former was found to have a value of \$5.76 and the latter of \$4.44 per ton. These were out-and-out swindles; yet, had it not been for a prompt publication from the State Experiment Station at Purdue University as to their real character, many farmers of the State of Indiana would have been unmercifully swindled. In view of the fact that millions of dollars' worth of fertilizers are sold yearly in the United States, one can readily understand how great is the sum of money that is being yearly saved to the farmers of the country through the interposition of the chemist."

The dairy farmers have been greatly aided by the legislation punishing the sale of adulterated milk, by the invention of the Babcock milk tester, and the curious but effective machine called the milk separator, which astonishes our grandmothers by "rising" and removing the cream from milk warm from the cow. This is accomplished by centrifugal force, the fresh milk being introduced into a hollow steel drum about 10 inches in diameter, "which is made to revolve six thousand to seven thousand times per minute within a slightly larger metal chamber. The skim milk, being heavier, is thrown to the outside and passes off through a tube which rises from a point in the skim milk, where the least amount of fat exists, to the upper edge of the drum; while the lighter cream rises

near the center of the drum and passes off through another hole, coming out of the separator on the opposite side from the skim milk. One or two thousand pounds of milk an hour may be creamed with this machine, when run by horse or steam power." Not satisfied with this extraordinary process, the indefatigable inventors have now added to it a butter maker, so that one can milk his cow into the feeder and take pretty pats of butter and "skim milk" from the other end.

Mr. Plumb shows, too, the great war which science is making on the farmers' enemies—the grape rot, smut in oats, and, especially, parasitic insects.

"It requires no effort to emphatically show that already many, many millions of dollars have been gained to agriculture through the disinterested efforts of scientists. Scientific investigation will continue in the future as it has in the past, and it is fair to assume that each year will see much good work done. Certainly no other class of labor is receiving greater benefits from science than is agriculture at the present day."

WOMEN FARMERS OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

IN the May number of the *Californian Illustrated* Maggie D. Brainard has some remarkable cases to tell about of the success which women have achieved in commercial horticulture. Most of these enterprising farmers have been Southern women suddenly thrown on their own resources. They have succeeded by taking care to be first in the market; by studying the problem of neat and secure packing, and the still greater problem of finding hardy trees and flowers and choosing those that can best stand the invasion of moth and disease.

One Mississippi lady has invented a method by which rosebuds are transported in water as far north as Peoria, Ill. She gets the fanciest prices for this product. By carefully attending the horticulture conventions and keeping her eye open in all directions, she never brings her wares on an overstocked market. "She found that early tomatoes generally brought from four to six dollars per bushel; beans two and one-half to four and one-half dollars per bushel; peas about the same price; cucumbers from ten to twenty-four dollars per barrel; that early radishes brought what might seem exorbitant prices; peaches four and one-half dollars per bushel, and strawberries twenty-five cents per quart. She raised one crop of radishes on a little plot of land thirty by sixty feet and sold it for over forty dollars."

A California woman bought thirty-eight acres of raw wheatfield at \$125 per acre, and, after having suffered heavily by her experience in choosing the right varieties, obtained these results: "Of the original number of acres she has sold five, and has given her oldest son a ten-acre orchard in full bearing. Her home place now contains twenty-three acres, on which there are planted 1,500 prune trees, 100 Blenheim apricots, 150 Tartarian cherries, 200 Napoleon bigarreau cherries and 406 Muir peaches—

making 2,350 trees in all. Of these, 1,100 prune trees in bearing last season netted her \$2,700, and her cherries and apricots between \$300 and \$400 more. In addition to this, 300 young prune trees will come into bearing this year, and the cherries and apricots, which bore lightly last year, are promising a heavy crop."

Mrs. Henry Barroillhet, the widow of a San Francisco banker, who gave up his great fortune on the failure of his bank, went resolutely to work to supply the San Francisco market with flowers. "She now owns one hundred and forty acres of fine land, all in cultivation. Seven acres are in orchard. Five acres are in violets, with an increase of fifteen more this fall. Seven acres are in chrysanthemums, while roses, lilies and other flowers come in for a big share of the acreage. Two thousand eucalyptus trees, three thousand pines and sequoias and other trees are very profitable, the leaves and branches being used as evergreens in decoration. The best testimonial to the beauty of her flowers and the favor with which they are regarded by San Francisco is the fact that about 8,000 chrysanthemums, 2,000 bunches of violets, 800 to 1,000 Duchesse de Brabant roses, to say nothing of other varieties, are daily shipped during their seasons. Her specialty, however, is in violets, for which she receives \$2.50 per dozen bunches. Chrysanthemums bring from one to five cents apiece, governed by size rather than color or beauty. This season there were 18,000 chrysanthemum plants in bloom, including 275 of the finest Japanese varieties, beautiful beyond description."

This flower plantation is described as a perfect Eden and the proprietress personally attends to every detail of irrigation, cultivation, gathering, packing and shipping.

Still another brave little woman invaded a gopher and rabbit ridden tract of land near Pasadena, planted citrus, walnut and pomegranate trees and vines, built a comfortable house for herself and her invalid husband, and now has one of the finest places in California. To be sure, she was helped by the rise in value of land owing to the growing up of Pasadena, but we will all probably agree that there is for once some poetic justice in the unearned increment which has made her land worth \$2,000 per acre instead of \$75. The writer says: "Drives are shaded by vines, mulberries, maples, hawthorns, acacias, palms, yews, cedars and cypresses. Hedges are made of cypress, limes, pomegranates and roses. And then her vineyards! Forty-three kinds of imported varieties as well as the principal American ones, numbering in all 13,000. Besides the citrus fruits her orchard contains apples, thirty varieties; plums, twenty-five varieties; persimmons, twelve; mulberries, ten, and these in addition to apricot, cherry, fig, guava, jujube, loquat, prunes, pears and peaches. Of small fruits she has ten varieties—strawberry, raspberry and blackberry. Of nut trees there are English walnut, almond, butternut, beechnut, chestnut, hickory, pecan and filbert."

LAND MAKING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TIMEHRI, the British Guiana Quarterly, publishes an interesting paper by James Rodway, entitled "The Struggle for Life in the Swamps," which gives a wonderful account of the way in which plants stifle each other in the swamps. The giant razor grass and the floating island grass seem to be monarchs of all that they survey. On the sea coasts, however, the mangroves and the courida tree are Nature's engineers, creating breakwaters and building up new land. The courida tree feeds itself by a dense mat of roots something like a double harrow in appearance. So energetic are these trees that in thirty years they have created an island two miles long by one broad—created by a little elevation raised on a sandbank by the wreck of a schooner named the *Dauntless*. Some courida seeds were in the wreck of the schooner in 1862, and to-day Dauntless Island stretches two miles in length, and is growing every year. At Courabanna Point an area of a dozen square miles has been recovered from the sea by the action of the courida tree.

NEW AUSTRALIA IN PARAGUAY.

The Latest Socialist Scheme.

MR. L. H. BERENS, in *Greater Britain* of April 15, describes the movement that has been set on foot in Australia to establish a Socialist colony in Paraguay. Australia, so far from being a working-man's paradise, is scouted as no longer affording an opening for the creation of Social Utopia. Hence the proposal to establish a New Australia.

"Under the title 'New Australia,' a co-operative settlement is now in course of formation—a settlement where the community as a whole will own, control, and direct all means of production and exchange for the common benefit of all. Not having been able to obtain the use of suitable land in any part of Australia, the association has secured about 230,000 acres in Paraguay; and very shortly the first batch of pioneers, including some well-known and respected citizens, their wives and children, will sail for New Australia.

"The greater number of this new community will be 'bushmen born and bred'—that is, men used to an active, independent life, who can turn their hand to almost anything, and who are well accustomed to all the different industries than can alone be attempted in a new and sparsely populated country; while the active leaders of the movement comprise journalists, schoolmasters, and others of good education and a high degree of culture.

"Under the heading, 'Why I have Joined New Australia,' a well-known editor, proprietor, and publisher of a Queensland provincial paper writes as follows:

"'I am leaving Old Australia—

"'Because, economically and industrially, we have been on the wrong track from the first.

"'Because it has already become the happy hunting ground of the monopolist and the millionaire.

"'Because in a few decades at most the workers here will, as things are going, be reduced to the European level of poverty and degradation.

"'I am going to New Australia—

"'Because we shall reverse the engine there and proceed on new lines.'"

THE NATIONAL PARK OF THE UNITED STATES.

ONE of the best articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is that in which M. Leo Claretie describes what he styles "The National Park of the United States." This park is as large as a third of Belgium, and is situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, shut in on all sides by a rampart of peaks and glaciers, and until the year 1870 nobody seems to have known anything about it.

HOW THE PARK WAS DISCOVERED.

On the 19th of September, the very day, the writer points out, when the Prussian army was marching round Paris, a small company, under the guidance of General Washburn, came to a standstill on the borders of the great geysers now known as the Fire Hole. They were seeking for a lost companion, a certain Mr. Everts, who had wandered away and lost himself. For twenty long days the others called his name aloud to the echoes of the Rocky Mountains; they fired shots, and set fire to great tracts of forests, and sent out horsemen in every direction; but when at last they found him he was utterly exhausted and half distraught, having gone through terrible adventures, being without ammunition, without food or covering, sleeping near the springs of hot water during the chill nights, and boiling the roots of thistles for his food, while seeing whole flocks of game cross his path, but being without means to capture them. During the whole of one day he was watched by a Californian lion, having nothing upon his person but an eyeglass, with which he lit dry wood by the rays of the sun. But Mr. Everts' adventures were destined to lead to a great discovery, for while seeking for him General Washburn and his escort came upon what was to them a strange land in their own country. During the nights they were obliged to light great fires, and to keep two sentinels watching lest they should be attacked by lions or Sioux Indians, so wild and lonely was the region of which twenty-two years ago the world knew nothing. Even in 1877 a band of Blackfeet, commanded by the chiefs Looking-glass and Whitebird, massacred eight tourists encamped upon the borders of the Fire Hole.

To-day this tract of country is furrowed by roads which are traversed by more than 15,000 tourists every summer. They there find comfortable hotels lighted with electric light, horses in relays, service at certain points as good as that in Switzerland, the post, the telegraph and well-made roads. Travelers come from every quarter of the globe, and the ladies change their toilets three times a day.

It had been known, by the stories of hunters who had escaped from Indian arrows, that all sorts of phenomena took place in the interior of an immense circle of mountains in the Far West; the cowboys

seated by bivouac fires, told of frozen rivers which suddenly began to boil, and of glass mountains containing petrified forests, where were to be seen magnificent palaces, temples with festoons of pearls, battlemented towers, smoking furnaces, hissing cauldrons, walls of gold, terraces of marble and of onyx. Yet all these wonders were hardly more astonishing than the truth.

THE GEYSERS.

In the National Park of America the mineral world has it all its own way. Some geysers throw up sulphur, so that silver dollars immersed for a few minutes turn up with a yellow coating, while the petrifications caused by others are white and pink. One old geyser is covered by a solid cap of stone; it has created its own tomb. In another part of the park the noise and the steam are as if the traveler were approaching a great manufacturing district; but there are no mills, foundries, or factories. The Indian tribes were convinced that the interior of the ground was hell, and that the steam of the geysers was the breath of the devil. One spot rejoices in the name of "Hell's Half Acre," for the soil is red, and woe to any one who tumbles into a hole, for there have been some sad accidents. One great smoking hill is called the "Tea Kettle," while another rejoices in the name of "Old Faithful," from the regularity of its outbursts. This crater is on the top of a great mound of chalk. The colors of the ground and of the waters are extraordinarily diverse—yellow, red and green. A large lake, the highest in the world, is really like an immense inland sea, and not far from its shores can be seen the astounding image of the "Sleeping Indian," a huge figure lying upon the mountain side, its profile resembling that of the first Napoleon. This colossal creature must have been an awful vision to the Indian tribes.

It was on March 1, 1872, that a vote of Congress declared that this wonderful tract of country should be national property forever. No one can squat upon it, nor purchase land, nor hunt over it; if a tree falls across the road which hinders traffic, it is removed, but no one may touch a branch without permission.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS FROM CHICAGO.

"From Chicago the place is reached in forty-eight hours, in trains which are luxurious and comfortable, though there is no important tour upon the line except Saint Paul, Minneapolis, etc., etc. On the second morning the engine stops at a point of junction named Livingstone, a little settlement where the trains for the Atlantic and the Pacific meet and cross. A golden rivet is let into the rail at the point where the workmen soldered up the two halves of the mighty line which unite two oceans and two hemispheres. Travelers bound for the park descend here and branch off on a little local line which links Livingstone to Cinnabar, the terminus of the iron road. In the park there is no railway to desecrate the tract of primitive land."

From Cinnabar the tourists take three mail coaches with eight horses apiece, and enjoy a wild and de-

lightful drive, till they are received at the Mammoth Hotel, now one of the sights of the park, and are taken round, forty at a time, the trip taking seven days.

COLORADO AND ITS CAPITAL.

ONE of the best of Mr. Julian Ralph's articles on the distinctive sections of our country appears this month in *Harper's* — "Colorado and Its Capital." He shows a thorough appreciation of the great things these Western folk, untrammelled by tradition, have accomplished in the last decade, together with rare tact in discussing the small mistakes of the newer civilization.

DENVER—A NEW "GREAT CITY."

"This city of 135,000 souls stands all alone, without a real rival, in a vast, rich region. It is just 1,000 miles from Chicago, 400 from Salt Lake City, 600 from Kansas City and the same distance from the Missouri River. If you drew a circle of 1,000 miles diameter with Denver in its center, you would discover no real competitor; but the people have adopted what they call their 'thousand-mile theory,' which is that Chicago is 1,000 miles from New York, and Denver is 1,000 miles from Chicago, and San Francisco is 1,000 miles from Denver, so that, as any one can see, if great cities are put at that distance apart, as it seems, then these are to be the four great ones of America.

"Denver is a beautiful city—a parlor city with cabinet finish—and is so new that it looks as if it had been made to order, and was just ready for delivery. How the people lived five years ago, or what they have done with the houses of that period, does not appear, but at present everything—business blocks, churches, clubs, dwellings, street cars, the park—all look brand new, like the young trees. The first citizen you talk to says: 'You notice there are no old people on the streets here. There aren't any in the city. We have no use for old folks here.' So, then, the people also are new. It is very wonderful and peculiar. Only a year ago Mr. Richard Harding Davis was there, and commented on the lack of pavements in the streets, and I hear that at that time pedestrians wore rubber boots, and the mud was frightful. But now every street in the thick of town is paved with concrete or Belgian blocks as well as if it were New York or Paris. The first things that impress you in the city are the neatness and width of the streets, and the number of young trees that ornament them most invitingly. The next thing is the remarkable character of the big business buildings."

Many people in the East who are just recovering from the recognition of Chicago's greatness will be surprised again over the news of Denver's magnificent hotels, her theatres, "that are absolutely gorgeous," her churches, costing hundreds of thousands, and, especially, over the "extraordinary good taste" which, Mr. Ralph finds, has governed the lavish expenditure. "'There is in Denver,' says a man who

meets me in the Hôtel Métropole, 'what is shockingly called "the one-lunged army." I am a member of it, and may repeat the nickname without shame, for we are proud of ourselves. This army comprises 30,000 invalids, or more than one-fifth of the population of Denver. Not by any means is this a host of persons with pulmonary ailments, but of men in physical straits of many sorts, who find the rare air of a place a mile on the road to heaven better than medicine. These are men of wealth, as a rule, and of cultivation and of taste.'"

IRRIGATION THE KEY TO COLORADO.

Mr. Ralph says he traveled more than 2,000 miles in Colorado without seeing half of it, "for it is as large as New England and New York," but he found so many things of interest that we cannot begin to hint at them. The most important consideration in the material future of the State is doubtless the question of irrigation, for although her receipts from the mining of silver, lead, copper and gold were 33½ millions in '91, her income from agriculture, exclusive of live stock valued at 15 millions, was already 40 millions. And this was obtained from a cultivated area of but 2,000,000 acres, less than one thirty-third of her total acreage. The destruction of the forests have rendered the storing of the water—always scant—in reservoirs more than ever necessary.

"But, alas! practically the whole water treasure and irrigation work are in the hands of speculative corporations. All the newer schemes are of that sort. In the San Luis Valley, the Arkansas Valley and along the Platte River corporations have built the ditches, appropriated and diverted the water, and are selling the liquid to farmers with a superimposed annual tax for repairs—a tax of such proportions that the plan may be justly described as making the farmers pay down at the outset for the privilege of having water afterward by paying for it over again every year. Like cows who come home to be milked at nightfall, the settlers of Colorado must 'give down' each year or go dry. The first payments vary between five, eight and ten dollars an acre for the land—usually eight to ten dollars—and the annual dues (for 'maintenance,' as this Colorado method of producing water-barons is called) are from a dollar to two dollars and a half an acre."

Those of the natives who are intelligent and disinterested look to the State control of the irrigation work as the only remedy for the impending evil.

MAJOR BENJAMIN S. HENNING has an article in the *Engineering Magazine* in which he recommends enthusiastically, as a panacea for rapid transit troubles, the gravity system, which he would apply in a deep tunnel. He would have a descent of about 4 per cent. to the middle point between each station, and asserts that the cost of such a system from the Battery to Harlem would be "simply insignificant" when compared with the ninety million dollars' programme of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

A NEW MARVEL IN ELECTRICAL INVENTION.

Professor Elisha Gray's Telautograph.

PROFESSOR ELISHA GRAY tells in the May *Cosmopolitan* about his marvelous new invention, which many people believe will bring a revolution in the means of communication, its most enthusiastic patrons going so far as to say that the telautograph will supersede largely both the telephone and telegraph. This instrument is, briefly, an electrical contrivance by which writing or drawing is reproduced simultaneously with the act at distant stations. "A common lead pencil is used to write the message; near its point are fastened at right angles to each other, two silk cords, which, connecting with the instrument, follow the motion of the pencil and control the receiving pencil at the other end.

"The paper is on a roll attached to the machine, and is of ordinary make, about five inches wide. When it is to be moved forward, one presses a lever at the left, which also electrically shifts the receiving paper.

"At the receiving station two aluminum arms hold the capillary glass tube which serves as a pen. It is fed with a constant supply of ink flowing from a reservoir through a rubber tube. This pen is guided by the electrical impulse from the sender and moves simultaneously and in like direction and extent with every motion of the distant pencil, so that the ink-tracing which results must be a *fac-simile* of whatever the sender writes or draws. One could not tell the difference were it not that the message was sent in pencil and received in ink. Sketches, shorthand notes and other hieroglyphics can be transmitted as easily, except that the shading of lines is not shown."

Professor Gray suggests some of the especial uses to which this curious machine can be put. All business transactions that are done in writing and through the mail, may be done by wire. The merchants or business men of a city or town having a telautograph exchange may do with it all business with each other that is now done by mail.

"A *telautogram* ordering a purchase or sale will not have to be confirmed by mail as a telegram does, for it identifies itself as perfectly as a letter could. Checks may be signed; drafts may be accepted; stocks, bonds and other securities may be sold and delivered, or money paid, on a telautograph order. Contracts may be made and executed. When all cities are equipped with exchanges, and all exchanges are connected by trunk lines, a man may write a letter on his own desk, and, when he has finished, it will be on the desk of his correspondent in another city. His correspondent, if in his office, can answer immediately, without the delay incident to the present telegraphic system, or, if not, will find it on his return.

"A newspaper will be able to authenticate an item of news, by having the autograph of the person that sent it; and not only can the written description of a railroad wreck be sent, but also a picture of the wreck itself, at the same time. It may be used as a part of a detective system, for a fair outlined likeness

can be sent over the wire. All kind of codes, maps, diagrams, trade-marks, shorthand, hieroglyphs and whole columns of figures, may be transmitted." And it is not hard to see the further value for train dispatching and for private communication in great establishments, to which Professor Gray calls attention. It will be seen at once, too, that the necessity of skilled operators is done away with—an advantage over the telegraph.

The *Cosmopolitan* says editorially of the telautograph:

"Possibly its most far-reaching effect will be the demand which its operation will make for government control of electrical communication. So large a part of public and private correspondence must pass over wires which are capable of transmitting the handwriting of the sender that the public will no longer be satisfied to have the control of such interests remain in the hands of private corporations. And it would seem to be a pity if at this time, when ownership could be so easily acquired, and before extensive plants or watered stocks have placed the property beyond easy reach, the government should not acquire the ownership of the telautograph."

Earlier Attempts to Perfect a "Writing Telegraph."

In the *Engineering Magazine* for May there is another careful and valuable paper by William Maver, Jr., on Professor Gray's invention, and a review of the more important previous attempts to achieve the same results. We find that fifty years ago Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh, devised a "writing telegraph" which gave a peculiar broken appearance in the strokes of the message received, and in 1856 the Abbé Caselli, of Florence, invented a machine on a very different plan, which was actually put into operation between Paris and Marseilles, a distance of 560 miles.

Twenty years ago the Cowper writing telegraph was invented with distinctive improvements over its predecessors, but Professor Gray's telautograph is head and shoulders above these and all the numerous adaptations of them, in practicability. Its promoters expect to establish telautograph exchanges in the cities, and promise that the charges outside city limits will be something under current telephone rates. Mr. Maver points out one of the notable features of the new invention to be its use in sending messages in the Chinese language, which can only be done with the present telegraph system by an elaborate arrangement of codes not at all conducive to accuracy.

THE device by means of which Mr. Cleveland set the machinery at the World's Fair in motion is described by a writer in the *Electrical Engineering* as consisting of "a telegraph key of usual size, but made of gold and of ivory, mounted on a pyramidal base twelve inches high and formed of three steps covered with blue and with orange plush, the latter the national color of Spain, the blue the American's favorite, while on the lower step were the golden figures, '1492-1893.'"

THE MODERN STEAMSHIP.

IN the *Leisure Hour* Mr. W. J. Gordon has a paper full of facts and figures, in which is set forth some of the many wonders which are to be found on board a modern liner. He says: "Speed is merely a matter of coals. Your Clyde men will build you a ship to run forty knots an hour; but then she will have to be 160,000 horses, and burn 2,000 tons of coal a day."

A TON A MILE PER HALF OUNCE FUEL.

Mr. Gordon is, however, a little premature in saying that they could build a ship to run forty knots. The consumption of coal would probably be too great. Much more must be done in the way of utilizing the heat that is at present wasted before any such speeds can be attempted. All the work of a steam engine is done by 15 per cent. of the heat liberated, yet still, under these conditions, very astonishing results are obtained: "The *Tekoa*, one of the New Zealand meat boats, once ran from Teneriffe to Auckland, 12,059 knots, without a stop or a slackening of speed; and over the whole journey from London to Auckland she carried her 6,250 tons of cargo at a speed of ten knots on an expenditure of 1,237 tons of coal." Or, in other words, she needed only one-half ounce of coal to carry a ton of goods for a mile.

WORK DONE BY THE BOILERS.

"But to think of the work that has been done! To begin with, 120 tons of steam must be raised every hour. Every day the *Majestic* evaporates 650,000 gallons of water; in other words, two hundred and fifty *Majestics* would require, for steaming purposes, just the same amount of water as is supplied to the whole population of the county of London. To raise this water to the needful pressure of 180 pounds or more per square inch, the boiler furnaces have to be fed with over three hundred tons of coal a day, so that, for her trip out and home, the ship has to consume the contents of half-a-dozen railway trains, mustering some two hundred wagons amongst them. This is to get the water into steam; but after that the steam has to be condensed again into water, and to do this quite an ocean has to be pumped through twenty miles of condenser tubes, which it has to traverse three times before it has done its duty; and during the six days she is crossing the Atlantic, half a million tons of this water passes through the ship for condensing purposes alone!

THE CREW AND THE SCREW.

"A first-class express ocean liner, like the *Majestic*, which has fifty-four engines on board, in addition to the main ones to which we have confined our attention, requires from 160 to 170 men to work the three watches now customary in the service. Of this number, about twenty are engineers and thirty greasers; the rest of the hands being in the stokehold, either as firemen or coal trimmers. Each watch lasts four hours.

"The *Umbria* has the largest propeller of all the

Atlantic liners. It is 24½ feet in diameter and has four blades, each of which weighs seven tons, and the complete screw weighs thirty-nine tons. The boss cost \$5,000; the blades of manganese bronze cost \$600 a ton, or over \$16,500 for the four; so that when the sundries are added, we get close on to the round figures. In one of the P. & O. boats, the substitution of bronze for steel gave increased speed, required less engine-power and saved as much as seven hundred tons of coal on one trip out and home.

"The *Majestic* has a shaft which, if stood on end, would overtop the Monument on Fish Street Hill, and the sister shaft is only six feet shorter, and, like it, weighs over seventy tons.

"But what a distance the smoke has to travel before it reaches the outer air! Though in all ships it has not to go so far as it does in the *Scot*, whose funnels measure a hundred and twenty feet from rim to grate-bar."

"FIREBRAND" BALFOUR AND THE ORANGEMEN.

IN the *Catholic World* the editor takes a fling at the English Tories, whom he accuses of working upon the feelings of the too excitable Orangemen whenever their political support is especially needed. He says: "It would not be any great matter for astonishment if the ensuing July were to be signalized in Ireland by an Orange outbreak. Under normal conditions the cream of the Irish population, as the Northern malcontents are usually represented to the world, get mad in the dog-days; when they are egged on to mischief they show that when they get mad they mean it. As they hate the papists for the love of God, so out of pure loyalty and a love of peace they get up riots and commit murder on a scale circumscribed only by their opportunities. English Tory politicians know their amiable weakness in this respect, and whenever they are out of office and there is a chance for the Irish majority to get some installment of justice, they go to Ulster and play 'Croppies lie down.' This has the desired effect; the Orangemen come out into the streets and put the glorious motto into practice.

"Several times during the present generation this formula has been tried and it was never known to fail. Rioting on a magnificent scale followed the visit of the late Lord Iddesleigh to Belfast a few years ago, but the Orangemen were dosed with their own pills so copiously by 'Morley's murderers' that when Lord Randolph Churchill repeated the experiment a short while afterwards there was but a very feeble response to his noble war cry:

'Wave, Ulster, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.'

The chivalry was not in good fighting condition, and only a few broken heads testified its existence. However, it has had time to pull itself together since then, and Mr. Balfour thinks he can galvanize it. He went to Belfast after the April-day fooling was over and harangued the Orangemen in a 'don't-nail-his-ear-to-the-pump' kind of speech—in fact, an appeal to the

worst prejudices and most ferocious instincts of the Orange rabble; and the thin disguise of hypocrisy with which it was sought to be veiled seems only a contemptible device to shield the speaker from a prosecution for sedition or treason while his dupes were getting themselves shot down, as they certainly will be if they attempt to translate the sentiment of blind bigotry by the dictionary of bullet-molds. It is a curious piece of cynicism that men with minds of Mr. Balfour's order should be elevated to the rank of statesmen; in really civilized countries they would be treated as political firebrands."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

MADAME NOVIKOFF has been contributing some rather gloomy pictures of England and the English to the pages of the *Russian Review* of Moscow.

In her last published letter she depicts the condition of the English press in most dismal colors. According to her diagnosis the English press, whose dishonesty and mendacity increase daily, is afflicted, as far as Russia is concerned, with *pravdoboyazn*, which word is formed by analogy to hydrophobia, and may be translated by *verophobia*, or hatred of truth. She knows from Mr. Gladstone that some fifty years ago French horrors were in demand, but now Russian horrors command the market. The leaders of the English press are not "born for inspiration or sweet sounds and prayer," but merely look for money and title. Though there is no Reptile Fund or Panama bribes system for the English press, it may still be corrupted in other ways just as effectually; the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* has thus been rewarded by his being raised to the knighthood. As the Russian correspondents of the English press are poor, conscience is too expensive a luxury for them, while they find it more profitable to be untruthful. The dreary desert of the English press during the last two years only offers two bright spots to her watchful eye, viz., Harry de Windt's book on Siberia, which exposes the misstatements of George Kennan, and the Report of the Commissioners of the Society of Friends.

Nor does Madame Novikoff find consolation in the religious aspect of England. Such religious fermentations contrary to Christian morality, she thinks, cannot go on unchecked with impunity, but must find their baneful reflection in real life, such as the Liberator frauds, Pearson's missing word competitions, but, above all, dishonesty in international politics.

People who mean to deal honestly undertake obligations for a certain term. Russia has thus occupied Bulgaria for two years, and faithfully cleared out after the expiration of that term. But the English have intentionally omitted to state a term; and one paper even went so far as to drop the word "temporary" altogether when speaking of the occupation of Egypt; and nobody was surprised that a Liberal Government should have acted during the Egyptian crisis as it did. It is not that Madame Novikoff

thinks Mr. Gladstone himself to be capable of such an amount of wickedness. Oh, dear no! But, she adds, sadly, "Everybody knows to what extent Mr. Gladstone is tied up, hand and foot, by the members of his Cabinet." In private life religion produces noble characters among the English, but in politics their will disappears, and the Government submits to majorities and to the masses, who have no other criterion in international politics but "force and profit."

WALTER BESANT ON THE COMING CENTURY.

IN the May *Scribner's* Mr. Walter Besant succumbs to the popular temptation of "looking backwards," and gives us a chapter from the social history of the twentieth century—a chapter which he calls "The Upward Pressure." The historian paints a condition of affairs in the last decade of the nineteenth century, where the boy without money has only a certain limit of usefulness and honor before him; where he may not enter the professions or compete for the great prizes which the State has to offer unless he has \$5000 to spend on an education, and, generally, another \$5000 to spend after he has obtained it. The historian takes in hand the various honored professions and shows that this is true. But sometime "about the year 1885 or 1890—no exact date can be fixed for the birth of a new idea—began a remarkable extension of the educational movement. It was discovered by philanthropists that something ought to be done with the boys after they had left school. The first intentions seem to have been simply to keep them out of mischief. Having nothing to do the boys naturally took to loafing about the streets, smoking bad tobacco, drinking, gambling and precocious love-making. It was also seen by economists about the same time that unless something was done for technical education the old superiority of the British craftsman would speedily vanish." Hence the Polytechnic Institute with its healthy work, its healthy play and healthy society.

"In London alone there existed, in the year 1893, between two and three hundred, large and small; there were nearly fifty branches of the University Extension scheme; the Continuation classes were held in many Board Schools, while of special clubs, mostly for athletic purposes, the number was legion. As for the numbers enrolled in these associations, already in 1893, when those things were all young, one finds 13,000 members of the Regent Street Poly, 4,000 at the People's Palace, the same number at the Birkbeck, the same at the Goldsmith's Institute, at the City of London College 2,500, and so on. Of the Athletic Clubs the Cyclists' Union alone contained no fewer than 20,000 members.

"Figures may mean anything. It is, however, significant that in a population of five millions, which gives, perhaps, 700,000 young men between fifteen and twenty, of whom about 100,000 were below the rank of craftsmen and 100,000 above, there should have been found a few years after the introduction of

the system about 70,000 youths wise enough and resolute enough to join these classes."

On the stepping stones of the Polytechnic learning the boys of the streets mounted even higher and higher and clamored at the gates of the professions. At first only journalism was open to them, and it was soon congested. Finally an act of Parliament threw open law and medicine to the educated masses, and the consequent rush threatened to overcrowd them, too. The House of Lords disappeared under this wave of democratic movement in 1924.

"It remains to be told how learning, when it became the common possession of all clever lads, ceased to be a possession by which money could be made, except by the very foremost. Then the boys went back to their trades. If the reign of the gentleman is over, the learning and the power and culture that has belonged to the gentleman now belong to the craftsman. This, at least, must be admitted to be pure gain. For one man who read and studied and thought one hundred years ago there are now a thousand. Editions of good books are now issued by a hundred thousand at a time. The professions are still the avenues to honors. Still, as before, the men whom the people respect are the followers of science, the great Advocate, the great Preacher, the great Engineer, the great Surgeon, the great Dramatist, the great Novelist, the great Poet. That the national honors no longer take the form of the peerage will not, I think, at this hour be admitted to be a subject for regret by even the staunchest Conservative."

THE AGE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

THE REV. J. A. ZAHM, C.S.C., concludes "The Age of the Human Race," in the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly* as follows: "It seems certain that Assyriologists are able to carry back the history of our race to a more remote period than can possibly, with any show of reason, be claimed for it by the chronologies of India, China or Egypt. And it appears quite reasonable that this should be so. Central Asia, if not Mesopotamia, according to tradition and science, was most likely the birthplace of the human species, and hence it seems reasonable that the people who inhabited the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates should have a greater antiquity than those who lived in the land of the Nile, or in regions more distant from the first home of the race. If, therefore, it should be proven that Egypt had a civilization antedating the Christian era by 5,000 years and more, as many suppose, we should be quite warranted in claiming for the ancient peoples of Mesopotamia a civilization several centuries older and thus fixing the beginnings of its history somewhere near unto six millennia before the time of Christ.

"Linguistics and ethnology tell the same story as history and astronomy. They demand a greater antiquity for mankind than Biblical scholars have hitherto been disposed to concede. Like history and astronomy, they seem to fix the dispersion of the sons

of Noah about five or six thousand years B.C., a much longer period than is indicated by any of the versions of the Bible as usually interpreted. Adding this time to the two thousand years that are ordinarily supposed to have elapsed between the creation of Adam and the Deluge, and the nineteen centuries that date from the coming of Christ, we have for the age of the human race a period that covers nearly ten thousand years."

DR. NANSEN AT HOME.

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE in *Temple Bar* describes a visit which she paid to Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, at his place at Lysaker, about six miles from Christiania. It was in the midst of winter, and the thermometer measured forty-one degrees of frost, but Dr. Nansen met her at the station without a top coat. He said that he had given up that luxury along with smoking and drinking, in order to prepare himself for his expedition. Mrs. Nansen is described as a jolly, bright little woman, with dark hair; the companion of her husband in all his exploits. Dr. Nansen has rigged up an English fireplace in his drawing room, but he supplements it with a Norwegian stove, which is kept going night and day. A magnificent bearskin lay on the floor, and Watts's "Hope" hung on the walls, together with paintings by Nansen and his wife. Dr. Nansen works at a huge kitchen table with curiously ornamented sides. He always uses a typewriter, and has his papers spread out on the table before him. Among others was a bundle of a thousand letters tied with blue ribbon. They were letters which he had received from all parts of the world, praying to be allowed to accompany him to the North Pole. One letter was from a French lady, who, being weary of life, had intended entering a convent, but it suddenly occurred to her that she would like to go to the North Pole instead. The biscuits on which the men are to be fed on the proposed expedition are about the size of dog biscuits, white and very hard. Four of these are to be allotted to each man per day. Rolls of silk are to be taken for tents, as it keeps off the cold better than anything else. He will also take a skin balloon with compressed hydrogen in steel cylinders. He will heat his cabin with a petroleum stove of English manufacture, burning three litres a day, and will carry sufficient petroleum to last eight or nine years. They will take 1,000 books in their library, one-half scientific and the other fiction and travels. The *Framm*, the ship in which he is going to make his voyage, will have a crew of twelve men, and a cabin only 13 feet square. This will be used as the dining room, work-room and drawing room of the men. He is taking a typewriter with him. The cabins are to be enameled white. Mrs. Tweedie's paper is capitally written, and gives a very vivid picture of the explorer and his vessel.

The *Preussische Jahrbücher* contains an article on the "Introduction of a Universal Language into the Schools," by Professor A. Schröer, who contends that English ought to be taught in every German school.

MR. HOWELLS AS A COUNTRY PRINTER.

ONE of the most pleasant features of the month's magazine literature is Mr. Howells' account in *Scribner's* of his boyhood life as a country printer, a generation ago, in Ohio. Country newspaper making was more of a task then, for there were not the present helps of patent insides and stereotyped selections, to leave but a column or two for a couple of compositors to fill up with local news and gossip. "In my time," says Mr. Howells "we had three journeymen at work and two or three girl compositors, and commonly a boy apprentice besides. The paper was richer in a personal quality, and the printing office was unquestionably more of a school. After we began to take girl apprentices it became co-educative, as far as they cared to profit by it; but I think it did not serve to widen their thoughts or quicken their wits as it did those of the men. They looked to their craft as a living, not as a life, and they had no pride in it. They did not learn the whole trade, as the journeymen had done, and served only such brief apprenticeship as fitted them to set type. They were then paid by the thousand ems, and their earnings were usually as great at the end of a month as at the end of a year. But the boy who came up from his father's farm, with the wish to be a printer because Franklin had been one, and with the intent of making the office his university, began by sweeping it out, by hewing wood and carrying water for it. He became a roller-boy, and served long behind the press before he was promoted to the case, where he learned slowly and painfully to set type. His wage was forty dollars a year and two suits of clothes, for three years, when his apprenticeship ended, and his wander-years (too often literally) began. He was glad of being inky and stained with the marks of his trade; he wore a four-cornered paper cap, in the earlier stages of his service, and even an apron. When he became a journeyman, he clothed himself in black doeskin and broadcloth, and put on a silk hat, and the thinnest-soled fine boots that could be found, and comported himself as much like a man of the world as he knew how to do."

THE PRINTING PRESS OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Howells gives an amusing account of the fearfully and wonderfully made machine that his father introduced into their office in place of the old hand-press, to the inordinate pride of the establishment. "A deputation of the leading politicians accompanied the editor to New York, where he went to choose the machine, and where he bought a second-hand Adams press of the earliest pattern and patent. I do not know, or at this date I would not undertake to say, just what principle governed his selection of this superannuated veteran; it seems not to have been very cheap; but possibly he had a prescience of the disabilities which were to task his ingenuity to the very last days of that press. Certainly no man of less gift and skill could have coped with its infirmities, and I am sure that he thoroughly enjoyed nursing it into such activity as carried it hysterically through those far-off publication days. It had obscure functional

disorders of various kinds, so that it would from time to time cease to act, and would have to be doctored by the hour before it would go on. There was probably some organic trouble, too, for though it did not really fall to pieces on our hands, it showed itself incapable of profiting by several improvements which he invented, and could, no doubt, have successfully applied to the press if its constitution had not been undermined. It went with a crank set in a prodigious fly-wheel, which revolved at a great rate till it came to the moment of making the impression, when the whole mechanism was seized with such a reluctance as nothing but an heroic effort at the crank could overcome."

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF ARTEMUS WARD.

DON C. SEITZ prints in the *Century* a short chapter of Artemus Ward reminiscences, inspired chiefly by some old note-books of the departed jester, and a very attractive portrait, which shows Ward at twenty-one.

THE VALUE OF FUN THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Artemus kept all of his own accounts, which were not elaborate, and his scrap-book holds the following data of his lecturing receipts, beside some very meagre newspaper clippings: At the Amberg Theatre, in 1865, the receipts for the first two weeks were \$2,117.50, of which the book notes Ward got \$961.85. Six nights in Washington yielded \$2,008.75, of which Ward received \$476. Two nights in Baltimore lacked just 25 cents of a tie, the receipts being \$551.25 and \$551. He had bad luck in Brooklyn, the town then possessing a smaller intellectual colony than now. Three nights were spent here, and \$375, \$75 and \$279.25 were respectively received. Philadelphia did much better. Here the receipts for three nights were \$485, \$629.50 and \$564. Montreal totaled \$612.75 in four nights, and Cincinnati \$1,081.

When the expenses and the agent's heavy share came out of these sums, the residue did not always leave the jester flush.

ARTEMUS AMONG THE MINERS.

"The most successful experience in the lecturer's career, except the English experiment, was his journey to the Pacific Coast and back across the continent—talking jokes to the mining camps and dodging predatory Indian war parties. He met with a wonderful welcome everywhere. In Virginia City, Nev., then an astonishing town with an opera house and three daily newspapers, and the Comstock pouring out its wealth, he had some of his most agreeable adventures. Here he met General James William Nye, then territorial governor, and the 'Bill Nye' of the 'Heathen Chinee.' Nye was a living evidence of the kind of humor which Artemus so delightfully depicted, and he did not fail to give gratifying exhibitions of his accomplishments. The lecturer was greeted by great houses during his stay, and was 'treated' in true mining camp style. In a pocket of the old note-book there reposes an official certificate made out on one of the roughly printed ter-

ritorial blanks, designating Artemus Ward as official 'Speaker of Pieces to the People of Nevada Territory.' Such a court as Nye kept was rich in securing such a jester even for a few nights only. The miners sent him a great golden chain so long that it could be worn about the neck, but so heavy that it could not be so carried without much discomfort."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH Y. M. C. A.

A Sketch of Mr. George Williams.

THE *Sunday at Home* for April publishes a sketch of George Williams, the President of the Young Men's Christian Association in London. He is the head of the great drapery establishment of Hitchcock, Williams & Co., in St. Paul's Churchyard. Five to six hundred persons dine in the house every day, and over a thousand workers are engaged in their factories. A chaplain performs daily service, Churchman and Nonconformist on alternate weeks. Mr. Williams was born at Dulverton, in Somersetshire, in 1827. He came to London when he was fourteen, and shortly afterwards, while still a young man, he began the work which has since gone out into all parts of the world.

"After he had been in St. Paul's Churchyard a very short time he was much concerned about the moral and spiritual condition of the many thousands of assistants and clerks in the business houses of London. Many of them came from the country, like himself; and comparatively few of that period were connected with any church, or had the least concern about religious observances or moral conduct. The days had passed when the heads of firms resided at their places of business, and the young people in their employment, left to their own resources, were exposed to all the temptations of the great metropolis. Finding a few young men of like mind, who retained the piety of their early years, it occurred to George Williams that good might result from the formation of a society for mutual improvement and for spiritual communion. In June, 1844, twelve young men met in his bedroom to talk the matter over and to join in a prayer union. There they continued to meet, and from this small beginning sprang the 'Young Men's Christian Association.' They had doubtless much opposition at first, and had need both of patience and faith to carry out their purpose: but God prospered their efforts. It appears that Mr. Hitchcock himself, on hearing what was going on, was so struck that he gave his attention to religious concerns, with the result that he himself became a leader and director in every good work. Mr. Williams is a leader in many efforts of Christian work and practical philanthropy. He is on the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the London City Mission, and a director or generous supporter of the Church Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society and many other institutions. He is President of the 'Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Society,' the 'Aged Pilgrims' Almshouses,' and similar agencies have in him a liberal friend. But, above all, he is known as the founder and president of the 'Young

Men's Christian Association, in itself one of our most important religious organizations, and the parent of many societies with the same objects, both throughout England and on the Continent."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

IN the *Young Woman* for May Miss Frances E. Willard writes a charming character-sketch of Lady Henry Somerset.

LADY HENRY AS SHE IS.

This is Miss Willard's picture of Lady Henry at home: "Seated in one of the great windows of the



MISS WILLARD AND LADY SOMERSET.

Priory at Reigate, looking out upon the somewhat conventional lawn that undulates restfully to the hills near by, is a lady in the early prime of life, of figure inclined to *embonpoint*, clad in a becoming but unpretentious black silk gown, on which she wears the little bow of white ribbon, emblem of the Women's Temperance movement, to which she is devoted. A noble, well-set head, carried with gentle dignity; dark hair that turns to chestnut in the sunshine, simply coiled and waved above a low, broad, thoughtful forehead; arching brows that betoken great sensibility and genuineness of character; eyes sometimes dark brown, at others chestnut—roguish, pathetic, eloquent, according to the impulse or situation of the hour; cheeks with the English flush of health or exercise; a nose not Roman, but determined; lips whose smile is a reflection of the bright kindness of her

eyes,—a face indeed full of the charm of intellect, culture, and good will—this is 'Lady Henry Somerset at home.'"

THE VOICE FROM THE DEPTHS.

Here is another passage which tells of the transformation which took place in Lady Henry's life. It came about one day when she was seated under a great elm on the lawn at Reigate, after she had been reading many books of a more or less skeptical nature: "Lady Henry Somerset seemed to hear a voice in the depths of her soul, and it said, 'My child, act as if I were, and thou shalt know I am.' She had never before been conscious of anything so clear, so true, as this voice of God speaking to her inmost spirit; she wondered, and was glad. Rising from the rustic seat where all alone she had been pondering on the mysteries of being, she walked over to her pretty rose garden near by, and stood there in the sunset, enjoying the fragrance and quiet of the place, and the purity of the open sky; while still the voice sounded in her heart. Later on she went to her room in the Priory, and, sitting by the window as the twilight gathered, she thought much of life, much that could not be translated into words; perhaps the poet's lines might best express her meditations:

And yet is life a thing to be beloved,
And honored holily, and bravely borne.

Taking her New Testament from the shelf where it had long lain undisturbed, she read at one sitting the Gospel of St. John, and then enjoyed a night of sweet, refreshing sleep. The next morning she told her friends something of what had happened, and that she should not carry out her summer plans of gayety and travel.

THE CALL TO TEMPERANCE WORK.

"A few days later she went with her son to Eastnor Castle, where she remained for years studying the Bible and working among the tenantry. She soon saw that intemperance was the greatest curse of the estates of which her father's death had left her mistress one year before. She held a temperance meeting, and gave her first address to the little group that gathered in the schoolroom she had established near the castle gate; and there she signed the pledge, as an example to her servants and neighbors, and was followed in so doing by forty of those present. From this she went on, giving Bible readings in the kitchen of a farmhouse near the castle, building mission rooms, employing evangelists and Bible readers, and speaking in the religious and temperance meetings of the village constantly herself. Here she passed her novitiate as a Christian temperance worker, made her experience, and gained the mastery of herself in public address."

Miss Willard concludes her article by saying of Lady Henry that: "Very few women have wrought so much for good in space so brief; we are but at the beginning of the story, and if life and health are spared for twenty years, it will be written that while the men of England had their Shaftesbury, its women had their Somerset."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE MONTH.

THE laurels of the month's race in magazine making are easier than usual to bestow, for May brings forth the long-heralded exhibition number of *Scribner's Monthly*, with its important "find" of Washington's autograph narrative of the Braddock campaign, with its stories and essays by Howells, Besant, Thomas Hardy, Cable, Bret Harte and Henry James, and, not least, with its goodly array of pictures that are worthy exponents of the highest stage we have reached in the art of illustrating. The magnificent volume which the Messrs. Scribners have put together with capital taste, at a time of the year when most of the journals are relapsing into summer desuetude and decreased editions, makes a landmark in the career of their magazine and is calculated to fix patriotic Americans still more comfortably in the assurance that we are first in the artistic construction of the "popular illustrated monthly." It is needless to say that this volume, on which so much care has been lavished, is timed to be an exposition number.

SCRIBNER'S REDIVIVUS.

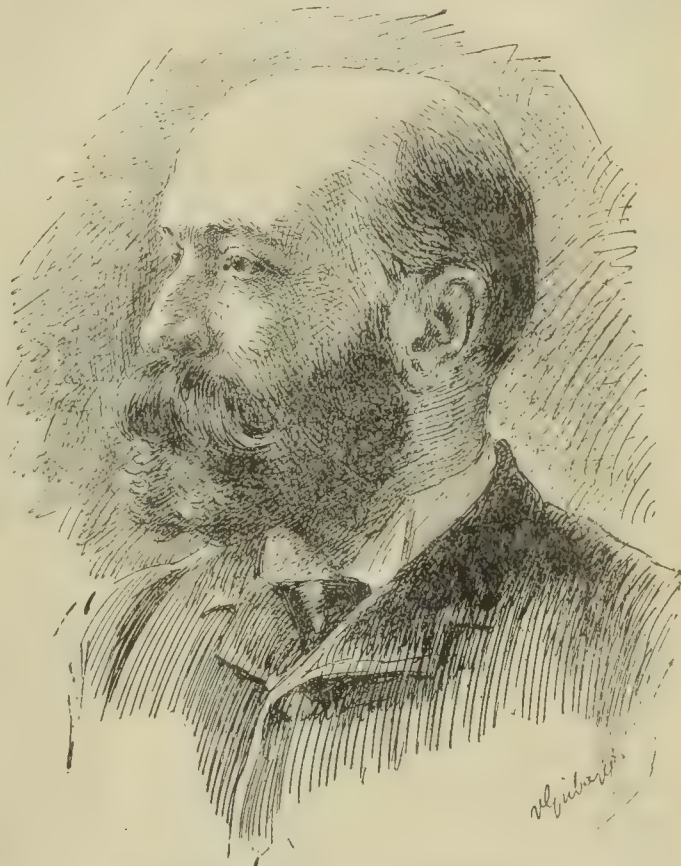
It was some time before the country could disassociate the "new monthly" from the old *Scribner's* begun so gloriously under Dr. Holland's editorship in 1870; which, after eight years, had attained a circulation of 100,000, and which, in 1881, was sold to the Century Company. With the magazine went editors, stock, appliances, good will, 125,000 subscribers, and the promise that no new journal should be started by the original owners for five years. *Scribner's Monthly* became the *Century Magazine*, and, in the face of dismal forebodings from certain quarters, flourished like the green bay tree, showing how little there is in a name if one only has subscribers.

From the ashes of this contract, however, arose in due season, after the five years, *Scribner's New Monthly*, to show how very much there is in a name when one has to get subscribers. The new magazine quickly attained respectable circulation figures, making a decided hit on its publication of the Thackeray letters, and later in the series on practical but picturesque departments of life—electricity, railroads and steamships. More recently it has taken a sociological turn in the valuable essays treating of "The Poor in Great Cities," and just now we are tasting in Mr. Howells' article, "The Country Printer," very delicious beginnings of a promising series on "Men's Occupations." As compared with its progenitor, *Scribner's* is distinctly more cosmopolitan—or less American, as one chooses to look at it—drawing with freedom and avidity on foreign authors and material; it became a rule in the *Century* policy to publish no serials of exotic authorship. There is a mobility and pleasant ease about *Scribner's* makeup, too, that enables it, for instance, to come out once a year during lazy vacation days in a "fiction number," containing only imaginative work—an innovation which would seem like a revolution in *Harper's* or the *Century*.

AT THE EDITORIAL HELM.

With Mr. Edward L. Burlingame in the editor's chair it would be strange if *Scribner's* were other than catholic in its sympathies and true in its artistic standards. He is the son of Anson Burlingame, who, as our minister to China, was so successful in negotiating the important treaty bearing his name. The son was a boy in China

during this diplomatic period, and "finished" his education at the German universities. He entered the literary mill of New York, and has been the editor of *Scribner's* since its birth, having come to that post from a brilliant conduct of the *Bookbuyer*. There are surely few conditions of life in which an unfailing courtesy, a ready sympathy, a trained, firm and unprejudiced judgment have greater play than in the work of a man whose task it is to procure in the course of a year the hundred manuscripts which will allow his magazine to stand unashamed by the side of the many eager rivals—not to speak of the



MR. EDWARD L. BURLINGAME.

task of deciding *not* to procure the nine thousand or so unsuccessful claimants! These qualities Mr. Burlingame has in rare degree, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Robert Bridges, whose training was obtained on the *New York Evening Post*. Mr. O. H. Perry is responsible for the pictorial efforts of *Scribner's*—and very brilliant they often are. Nor should we omit, even in a fleeting mention of *Scribner's* personnel, the name of Mr. N. F. Doubleday, under whose business management the circulation and advertising patronage have increased so handsomely.

CAN A MASTERPIECE ESCAPE THE MAGAZINES?

Not if the editor knows it, says *Scribner's* in this exhibition number. While it is true that the magazines are not made up of a collection of masterpieces, nothing can appear giving suggestions of the best art without a spirited endeavor on the part of the great magazines to get it for their readers.

"It may be fairly said, in short, that in spite of occasional accusations to the contrary, there is no good work in literature or art which is now excluded from their field by any fear lest it be lost upon their readers."

THE FORUM.

WE review in another department the three articles under the general heading of "Mr. Satelli's Mission to America"—"The Pope in Washington," by Bishop John H. Vincent; "An American Viceroy from the Vatican," by Leonard W. Bacon, and "Rome, a Trusty Ally of the Republic," by Dr. James F. Loughlin. We also notice elsewhere the paper on the Toledo labor decisions by Aldace F. Walker, and, finally, "Are Our Indians Becoming Extinct?" by Major J. W. Powell.

MR. KENNAN VS. THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

Mr. George Kennan objects vehemently to the Russian extradition treaty now about to be published. We should receive practically no benefit from the treaty, as none of our fugitive criminals would take refuge in Russia. But this is subordinated in Mr. Kennan's mind to the positive disadvantages. He thinks that we would be flying in the face of civilized usage by sending back prisoners to a country which has no more advanced system of jurisprudence than has Russia, and compares it with the anomaly of concluding an extradition treaty with the King of Dahomey or with the Emperor of China or the Shah of Persia. In many of the great provinces of Russia trial by jury does not exist at all, and the reform courts established by Alexander the Second have not been instituted. These regions, which Mr. Kennan characterizes as semi-barbarous, constitute seven-eighths of the Empire, and not only is it a risky matter, on the face of it, to return an offender to Russia, but Mr. Kennan believes we shall also be subjected to underhand, deceptive claims on the part of the Czar's ministers. He shows that it would be very difficult to prove that the Russian ministers are wrong in saying any particular criminal is not political.

DEFECTS IN OUR MUNICIPAL SANITARY METHODS.

Dr. John S. Billings has a thorough paper on municipal sanitation, which is appropriately taken up largely with describing the shortcomings in our own system. To show how far ahead of us some of the European towns are in this respect he cites Würzburg, a university town about the size of Wilmington, and its publication: "The 'Festschrift' contains chapters on the geology, climatology, ground water, river, history, population and death rates of the city, and on its water supply, sewerage, public baths, abattoirs, gas works, schools, hospitals, public disinfecting establishments, modes of caring for the dead, prison, parks, laboratory for examining suspected articles of food and drink, and on the University and its laboratories and appendages.

One of the most crying needs of our system or rather want of system, Mr. Billings thinks, is a comprehensive method of municipal bookkeeping which will show for different parts of the city the quantity of and loss and gain in life. Of course, there is room for a great advance in our supply and system of hospitals, especially those set apart for the isolation of contagious diseases, like diphtheria and scarlet fever. And not secondary to these in importance would be public disinfection stations provided with the best means of disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., and conducted by skilled managers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Dr. J. M. Rice considers "The Public Schools of Minneapolis and Others," and finds many points in them worthy to be copied from. The feature which he insists upon as most commendable seems to be that teachers are striving in them to render instruction and school life beautiful, æsthetic, and therefore attractive.

THE NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.

"Scientific Cooking in the New England Kitchen" is the title of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards' article, in which she describes the obstacles overcome by that interesting organization and the appliances, bill of fare, etc.

"On January 24, 1890, the first kitchen was opened for the sale of food. The dishes offered were beef broth, beef stew, vegetable, tomato and pea soups, boiled corn and oatmeal mush, boiled hominy, cracked wheat, fish chowder, Indian and rice pudding.

"The kitchen now supplies wheat bread and rolls and sends out daily luncheons for about five hundred students in schools and for three hundred working girls. This does not include its sales over the counter to the neighboring custom and trade in both broth and evaporated milk. At present, about twenty thousand dollars' worth of food is sold in a year."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in the preceding department "The Behring Sea Case," by ex-Secretary Tracy, "The Ann Arbor Strike," by Mr. Frank P. Sargent, "Possible Reformation of the Drink Traffic," by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

THE BEST FORM OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Two writers, Mr. George A. Litchfield, president of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, and Mr. Edward B. Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association, discuss the question, "Which Is the Best Form of Life Insurance." Mr. Litchfield maintains that the natural premium system is the best. "It represents," he says, "practically a perfected system as the embodiment of the best thought of many of the best informed experts of the insurance world. Ignoring all speculative and investment features of the older system, it offers to the people pure life insurance, based upon the same great laws of life expectancy and mortality which are the foundation principles of level-premium insurance. It includes in its premium rates the same amount for mortuary purposes that is charged by level-premium companies; it includes an expense cost much less, indeed, than is required by the more cumbersome level-premium system, but ample for the purpose; it provides a loading of thirty-three and one-third per cent. for a reserve fund, fully adequate, it is believed, to meet all contingencies; it writes a policy contract embracing all the valuable features of a life policy in any company; it promises to pay a definite amount upon the decease of the insured, and backs up its promise with cash on hand, and differs from the level-premium system only in that it reserves the right, if its calculations shall be shown by experience at any time in the future to be in error, and that a sufficient amount has not been charged, to call upon the insured to make good such deficiency."

Mr. Harper also argues in favor of the natural premium system. He believes that it is absolutely impossible for companies furnishing life insurance under the level-premium system to combine security and economy, from the fact that the law under which they are doing business compels them to have to the credit of all existing policies fifty per cent. of the premiums that have been paid on them and which must earn four per cent. interest.

IMMORTALITY AND AGNOSTICISM.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps tells us humorously, in the opening of her paper on "Immortality," "'Heaven,' said a publisher at a very early period of my life, 'Heaven

is your hobby." The author of "Gates Ajar" is, of course, deeply interesting in anything she may say after this lapse of twenty-five years. Her position in this paper is well summed up in the following paragraph:

"Because this life is what it is; *because* it is a thing atally incomplete, we have the intellectual and the moral right to expect its glad and pure completion in another state. Such being the liberal and reasonable belief of experience and maturity, one is surprised to find how easily it leads us in the direction which the fancy and fever of youthful imagination so boldly and so imperiously took."

Mr. John Burroughs looks at "The Decadence of Theology" without flinching. He regards the movement as the clearing away of a mist before the bright light of science.

"We shall soon enlarge the conception of religion till we shall not use the term at all in a special or restricted sense. We shall see that all lovers of truth are lovers of God. When one pauses to look at it, what utter selfishness or selfishism lies at the bottom of the old creeds—the one thought of a man to secure his personal safety from some impending danger. The soldier who is determined to come out of the battle with a whole skin is not the ideal soldier. The man of science, the truth-lover, how much more worthy his self-forgetfulness, his renunciation, which has in view no personal end whatever."

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Mr. Theophilus Harris Davies, the personal guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, contributes a short paper upon the Hawaiian situation. He does not deny that there has been great cause for dissatisfaction from the legislation and government of the Queen, but thinks that the overthrow of the constitution is uncalled for. The proper remedy was, he says, for all good men to stand by the constitution and allow the Queen to see that although she might break her sovereignty she could not break the constitution. "In order to avoid anarchy the succession to the Hawaiian throne is constitutionally provided for, and in this case the dethronement of the Queen involved automatically the succession of Princess Kaiulani, a well-educated, high-principled girl, who would have been guided by such men as are now the executives of the provisional government."

A RAILWAY PARTY IN POLITICS.

Mr. Harry P. Robinson, President of the *Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader*, writes on the subject "A Railway Party in Politics." He states that it is the general opinion among Western railroad presidents and railroad managers that if the right of the State to regulate the railroads is carried much further in the West it would soon be impossible for any company to keep out of bankruptcy. The advisability of organizing a new railroad party to protect the interests of the investor in and employers of the railroads is under discussion at the present time, but there seems to be no immediate probability of this party being formed.

"It is easy to see," he says, "now much strength such a body, if formed, would possess. According to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there were in the immediate employ of the railways of the United States a year and a half ago 749,301 men—all or nearly all voters—which number has now, it may be assumed, been increased to about 800,000. There are, in addition, about one million and a quarter shareholders in the railway properties of the country; and in other trades and industries immediately dependent upon the railways for their support, there are estimated to be engaged, as principals or employees, over one million voters more.

These three classes united would give at once a massed voting strength of some three millions of voters.

THE ARENA.

"RAILWAY TRAFFIC," by James L. Cowles, and "Industrial Schools in the Netherlands," by Myra A. Dooly, have been reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month."

SUICIDES AND CIVILIZATION.

Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman gives statistics to show that in five States which have kept fairly complete records for the last twenty-five years of deaths from suicide, there has been an excessive increase in the number of suicides as compared with the increase in the total mortality. He states that in New York City alone there have been 3,570 suicides during the last twenty years, and in Philadelphia 1,400. The cause of this increase in the number of suicides is attributed by Mr. Hoffman to some defect or other in our civilization. What this defect is he does not state.

HOW TO INTRODUCE THE REFERENDUM.

"How to Introduce the Initiative and Referendum" is the subject of an article by W. D. McCrackan, who, after discussing these institutions as practiced in Switzerland, says:

"The introduction ought to begin in the smallest political unit—in the town, county, or parish. Thence direct government could be readily extended to State matters, and, when it had safely weathered these first stages, to federal affairs. It might be wiser to try a limited or optional referendum first, which would apply perhaps only to financial measures. After that, the compulsory referendum could be introduced, as the people learned to appreciate its advantages. The initiative would naturally come somewhat later; the agitation for its introduction could be carried on while the referendum was going through its initial trials. But growth by experiment must characterize any successful application of either institution."

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. Tessa A. Kelso points out that the advancement of our public library system has not kept pace with other educational movements in the last twenty years, chiefly due, he believes, to the fact that expenditures for such libraries could not be made to serve political ends. There has been, besides, a general misconception as to the purpose of public libraries. "The objective aim," he says, "has been to supply the need of the student, the only person who, by virtue of his title is least to be considered, since to the student books are his working materials and he seldom depends upon the library."

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Mr. Theodore F. Seward, the founder of the organization known as the "Brotherhood of Christian Unity," gives a short history of the origin and growth of this movement. Mr. Seward is convinced that the Brotherhood pledge should be simplified. "In fact," he says, "there should not be a pledge at all. Nothing is needed but an expression of the purpose to become a member of the society; such an expression as will involve a recognition of the fact that it is based upon the law of love and service, under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus. Signing the name to such a formula will not be signing a pledge, but merely the act of joining a brotherhood whose spirit and purpose are expressed in the sentence to which the name is affixed."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* opens with a posthumous paper by John Addington Symonds, on "Art Reproduction," and contains an appreciative estimate of Mr. Timothy Cole's engravings of the old Italian masters. Mr. Symonds says that his is one of the most remarkable and successful attempts of recent times to popularize Italian art. Dr. Roosa discourses, after the manner of doctors, on "The Propagation and the Prevention of Cholera." Björnstjerne Björnson concludes his short story on "Mother's Hands." His last word is: "We women must live in order to have faith."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE KANAKA LABOR TRAFFIC.

The Bishop of Tasmania describes what he has seen of the labor traffic of the South Seas. He went out prejudiced against it, but is now fully convinced that it was a great blessing to the natives. He says: "That the age of brutality is past, I feel certain; so far, at least, as Queensland and Fiji are concerned. I cannot answer for the practices of other nations. That the natives understand the whole question and are drawn to our colonies, I am equally certain. The best course, therefore, would appear to be to use this intercommunication as an engine by means of which South Sea Islanders may be gradually introduced to our modern civilization."

"A correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, last year, engaged himself as a hand on a labor vessel, and had preserved his *incognito*. His experience strongly confirms the view which I had independently formed: the regulations for recruiting were faithfully carried out, there was nothing to conceal or be ashamed of, and the natives, thoroughly understanding the terms, were glad to hire themselves out for work on the plantations."

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH LETTERS.

Mr. W. M. Colles, of the Authors' Society, prophesieth smooth things concerning the coming good time when all literary men will be semi-millionaires: "Literature with its limitless influence upon the world will become recognized as the first of all the professions. No orator that ever lived could command half the audience possessed by the writer who captures the ear of this great new reading public. The great historians of the future, the great teachers, the great story tellers will be millionaires. Distinctions, honors, rewards of every degree will follow—as they ever have followed—the material incidents of success. New reputations would succeed the old in quick succession. The rich rewards of letters would tempt the intellect of the world just as to-day the prizes of the professions tempt the flower of our manhood. An enormous influx into the ranks of literary craftsmen is inevitable, and a correspondingly enormous accession to the number of failures is certain. But, broadly, the fact that, as we have shown, for honest work in every branch of letters there is in the future a reward which may be incalculable, cannot but make for good."

WHAT IS A FAIR WAGE?

Miss Clementina Black, in an article under the title, "What Is a Fair Wage?" points out the disadvantages of allowing any trade to be worked on the principle of paying starvation wages. If it were no longer to get work done at a price which would not support the worker, there would be a certain driving away of capital in some trades, and consequent diminution of employment; in others there would be the introduction of new machinery, which would lead to the reduction of selling prices, stimu-

lating an increased demand for labor. Only in a very few cases would a rise in wages mean a rise in selling price.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice in another department Mr. Swinburne's Song "The Union," and Mr. Fortescue's paper on the "Influence of Climate on Race." The rest of the articles do not call for lengthy notice.

SAINT WILLIAM OF NORWICH.

Dr. Jessopp tells the story of St. William of Norwich. Fresh light has been thrown upon the life of this boy saint, said to have been martyred by the Jews, by the discovery of a twelfth century document. It was one of the first pretexts which were seized in order to prosecute the Jews, a persecution which has been going on more or less ever since.

ESOTERIC BUDDHISM.

Prof. Max Müller carefully and with much painstaking sets forth his view of Madame Blavatsky. He does not think well of her on the whole, although he says he does not wish to deny that she caught a glimpse here and there of those wonderful philosophic traditions treasured up in the sacred books of the East. She never took the trouble to learn Sanscrit or Pali, and her informants must either have been entirely ignorant of these languages or they must have imposed upon her credulity in the most shameful fashion. Prof. Max Müller denies that there was any mystery about Buddhism. In conclusion he appeals to younger men to take up the work of the publication of the sacred books of the East, of which he has already brought out forty-eight volumes. He says: "That this collection of sacred books of the East, brought out with the co-operation of the best Oriental scholars, will, for the future, render such aberrations as Madame Blavatsky's "Esoteric Buddhism" impossible. I know that it will continue to live and continue to do good as long as people continue to care for what they have hitherto cared for most—namely, religion—not only a religion, not only this or that special religion which they have themselves inherited, but for religion as a universal blessing, and as the most precious birthright of the whole human race."

AN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN.

The Rev. Canon Browne does not like the prospect of women having an equal share in the management of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Therefore he proposes that there should be formed in England a central senate which would see about establishing an Imperial University for women: "Wherever, throughout the whole range of the British Empire, there should be an establishment giving what, in the opinion of the central senate was a worthy course of higher education, there women might earn the degree of the Imperial University."

"The appointment of a central council to watch and guide the higher education of women would clearly be an advantage. But it should be a council with power to make its opinions felt. This suggests a Royal Charter. And there is the special and great difficulty to be met of the unwillingness of the two universities which do the most for the education of women to grant to women degrees, because of the complications which this would introduce in residential universities. Out of that difficulty a ready way is to give to the central council the power to confer degrees upon women. If that were done, the central council would become the senate of the women's

university, and women who obtained the degrees of this university would have some share in its management assigned to them."

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Mr. Townshend has a gossipy paper concerning some incidents of cattle ranching in the far West. Mrs. McClure describes the Agram mummy in which the Etruscan work was recently discovered. Mr. Dowling takes us for a walk in Alexandria.

Mr. Maitland praises Verdi's opera, "Falstaff." He says: "Whether or not the English public loses its head over 'Falstaff,' as it lost it over 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' there can be no sort of doubt as to the ultimate and enduring success of the opera. It is not of an æ, but for all time, and the position of 'Figaro' in the future is not more secure than that of the new work."

Lady Mary Wood translates copiously from Count Cavour's article in opposition to the repeal of the Union. Half a dozen notable books are described by half a dozen notable men. Mr. Theodore Watts describes Tennyson as a nature poet.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first two articles in the *Fortnightly* are devoted to the Home Rule bill and what Irishmen think of it. Professor Dowden maintains to his own satisfaction that all that is articulate in Ireland is dead against the Home Rule bill with the exception of the Parnellites and the Anti-Parnellites, who, although they may be lying low now, are certainly not lacking in their capacity of giving articulate expression of their approval of the bill. Mr. Clancy discusses the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill and says frankly that he does not like Mr. Gladstone's arrangements as to the amount of money which Ireland is to pay or the method by which it is to be collected. The financial clauses of the bill have aroused general dissatisfaction in Ireland, and most Irishmen believe that their effect would be to seriously prejudice, if it did not destroy, the chance of the Home Rule bill proving successful. Mr. Clancy has only to insist upon his views and to secure a sufficient number of his colleagues to agree with him and the Home Rule bill will never pass into law. These questions, however, can be discussed in Parliament.

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE.

Sir Robert Ball has a very interesting paper which will help the average man to form a better idea of the immensity of the universe. He ridicules the idea that we can lay any claim to having discovered the central sun of the universe in the small portion of space that is visible to us from this point. There are 100 million stars visible from the earth. The whole of the space in which these worlds lie is to the rest of space which lies beyond as a drop is to the Atlantic Ocean. He calls attention also to the fact that for every visible star that can be seen there must be millions of invisible and non-luminous stars, just as the quantity of molten iron on the earth at any time forms but a very small fragment of the cold iron; so the luminous stars constitute an almost imperceptible fraction of the non-luminous worlds with which space is filled.

THE WEST INDIES IN 1892.

Lord Brassey describes his visit to the West Indies, and gives, on the whole, a rather pleasing account of these islands. He thinks that Jamaica might be utilized for colonization purposes; but, on the whole, the West Indies must be left to the black men;

"Taking a broad view, these lovely islands are only suited to a tropical race such as the negroes, and for these they may be made an earthly paradise. Left to themselves, the people might rapidly degenerate. Under British rule we may, in a not distant future, confidently hope to see the black population of our West India Islands, living in prosperous circumstances, with all the markets of the world open to their useful products, good customers to the British manufacturer, bound to the British Empire by the strongest ties of gratitude, and raised to a condition of enlightenment and civilization, only as yet attained by a few men who have been greatly favored."

A REPLY TO MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

Dr. Alfred Wallace concludes his papers in which he discusses whether individually acquired characters are inherited or not. Mr. Wallace summarizes his contention as follows:

"I have now fairly met, so far as the space at my disposal will allow, the strongest arguments of the advocates of use-inheritance as a law of nature and as a factor in evolution. I have shown that the effects which it ought to produce in the case of mankind do not appear, and that breeders of animals do not recognize it as a factor to be taken account of. The alleged cases of inherited habits or instincts supposed to be useless are shown in one case to be not necessarily so; while all such cases involve so many elements of uncertainty or ignorance that no conclusion of value can be drawn from them. The alleged difficulty of the origin of horns except by the inherited effect of blows and pressures, I have shown to be founded on error as to fact; and their origin by normal variation, and development where useful by selection, to be supported by the frequent occurrence of dermal excrescences in many animals. The case of the mammalian teeth has been shown to be quite explicable without use-inheritance, the mode of action of which is, in this case, itself inexplicable. Mr. Herbert Spencer's three main arguments to prove the inadequacy of natural selection have been fully discussed, and have, I venture to think, been shown to be entirely inconclusive, since they are either founded on comparatively unimportant and adventitious facts, or on a neglect of some of the most important conditions under which natural selection in its various forms comes into play."

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor Thorpe writes a paper on Synthetic Chemistry, by which is understood the chemistry which manufactures substances from organic matter. Synthetic chemistry dates from the application of the atomic theory as an explanation of the fundamental facts of chemical affinity. It is to chemistry as gravitation is to astronomy. Professor Thorpe then gives us a survey of the progress made during the last fifty years in synthetic chemistry. He says: "During the past half-century the chemist has succeeded in forming the active principles or characteristic products of many plants; he has built up substances which have hitherto been regarded as made only by the very process of living of an animal; and he has formed substances which were thought to be produced only by changes in organized matter after death."

Among the substances which the chemist now makes is nicotine, which is made out of coal tar and dissolved bones, tartaric acid, citric acid, alcohol and alzarine, which has destroyed the cultivation of madda, etc. In chemistry Professor Thorpe thinks the flood has only set in, and it is very far from having reached its high-water mark.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is not up to its usual mark this month. Professor Bruce's review of "Christ and Modern Theology" is noticed elsewhere, and so is Father Brandi's rejoinder to "The Policy of Leo the Thirteenth."

THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT.

Mr. Whitman has an article upon the anti-Semitic movement, in which he endeavors to hold the balance as even as he can between the Jews and their persecutors. He says: "The exceptional fitness, in the face of tremendous odds in the battle of life—as it is waged to-day—is the secret of the wealth and the power of the Jews on the Continent."

The Jew, he says, is the exploiter and wirepuller of the world, and as such incurs no small share of popular hatred: "The noisy manifestations of anti-Semitism are but the coarse outer shell of a deeper inner revolt of many against the materialistic tendencies of our age and their results; the gospel of 'getting on' at any price and its accompaniments—arrogance, ostentation, vulgarity, heartlessness and neglect of every moral principle."

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT.

The Rev. A. A. W. Drew, in a paper on "Industrial Schools and Juvenile Crime," says: "The one great improvement which is most needed in order to complete the beneficent legislation of the Industrial Schools act is to extend the age of control over both boys and girls from sixteen to eighteen years of age, so that after leaving industrial schools at the former age the managers may retain control over them until they reach the latter."

Mr. Dowling, in a paper entitled "A Garden in Stone," suggests that the artists employed in building our churches might do well to follow the example of the Middle Ages and carve their foliage from the living model.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The first two papers on the Home Rule question say what every one expected them to say. The first of them is a careful reply to the criticisms of the financial policy of the Home Rule bill, maintaining the many advantages of the scheme proposed by the Government. Mr. Lecky writes upon some aspects of Home Rule from his familiar point of view, and says nothing that is new. Sir Robert Ball describes the recent eclipse. Vernon Lee indulges in a May day dialogue on Socialism and other things.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE *Dublin Review* is very solid and theological. It opens with an account of the early English pilgrimages to Rome in the Anglo-Saxon times, and concludes with a paper on the canon of the New Testament, which arrives at the conclusion that the Christians of the first two centuries were undoubtedly Catholics. Other articles are on the catechumen services in the Greek Church, the liturgies of St. Augustine and the Donatists. The most readable articles for the general reader, however, are a review of Tosti's "Life of St. Benedict," the forefather of the great Benedictine Order, who was born in the year 480, and another paper by Miss E. M. Clerke, based upon the memoirs of Cardinal Massaja, whose missionary ventures in Abyssinia and the neighboring countries constitute a valuable addition to the annals of missionary heroism. There is an account of the minute book of the Cisalpine Club, a paper by Mrs. Grange on an incident in the life of Charles the First when he entered into an intrigue with the Belgians. The Rev. Dr. Barry has an

article entitled "Labor and Capital, Limited." It is chiefly devoted to an account of the economic writings of the Jesuit Father, C. C. Devas. Dr. Barry thinks that legislation must be the direct method whereby industries should be adjusted to their social functions, and the parasitical rich made to contribute their share to the common weal.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE *Scottish Review* for April is much more readable than it has been for many a quarter. The article upon "Scottish Fisheries Under the Fishery Board" is not only written by one who is full of knowledge—for all the Scottish reviewers work up their subjects well—but it is also full of interesting facts of natural history, as, for instance, the following passage written to illustrate the fact that the utmost efforts of British fishermen are nothing compared with the destruction caused to the herring by their mortal enemies: "The gannets around the coast probably eat more full-grown herring than all our annual catch. They will dive the 8 or 10 fathoms necessary to reach the Ballantrae Banks, and there gorge themselves so that they cannot rise from the water until they throw up an excess of half-a-dozen fish. The 'dookers' of all descriptions will destroy far more herring half-grown than all the small-meshed nets in the sea. We have taken five half-grown herring from one guillemot. The gulls may be seen like long lines of foam resting on the water after a feast during the herring season. The numberless sea-swallows around the coast live almost entirely upon herring sile; while every other fish preys upon the herring at some stage, and the mature herring—when a gutpoke—devours its own young in myriads."

Mr. Mann's article on "The Regulation of the Drink Traffic" is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Hume Brown describes how George Buchanan fared in the Inquisition, when the Holy Office laid hands upon him during his sojourn in Portugal. The papers upon which this article has been based have not previously been published. The Marquis of Bute describes the fabulous voyage of Brendon, an Irish worthy, who seems to have been the Irish progenitor of the religious novel. The Marquis says: "My own impression is, that the author, whoever he was, was a very pious man, who had read Homer and Lucian, and to whom it occurred that it would be a nice thing to write an imaginary voyage which might unite similar elements of interest and excitement with the inculcation of Christian, religious, and moral sentiments. For his own purposes he plagiarized them a little, and I am very far from wishing to contend that it is impossible that he may also have worked in some vague accounts of the wonders of the Western and Northern Seas, and possibly of America, which had reached his ears from the adventurous voyages of the Norsemen, if needed his date were late enough, possibly of even earlier navigators, now to us unknown. But, as a whole, I look upon the 'Fabulous Voyage,' as a composition which is really only differentiated by the elements due to the time and place of its birth from religious novels such as those which enrich the pages of the *Leisure Hour* or the *Sunday at Home*."

Major Condor describes "The Early Languages of Syria," Mr. Gough revels in book plates, while Mr. J. Beddoe gives his fifth lecture upon "The Anthropological History of Europe." Mr. J. B. Bury reviews Hodgkin's book under the title of "The Wandering of the Nations," while Mr. Cockburn brings his narrative of the Scottish Press down to the end of the eighteenth century. The summaries of the foreign reviews are very carefully done.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* contains several interesting articles, but hardly any of them are above average merit.

MACKENZIE AND MASHONALAND.

The first place is given to an article upon "Mashonaland." It is on the whole carefully written by one who is neither optimist nor pessimist. The writer pays a well-merited meed of praise to the Rev. J. Mackenzie, the man who saved Bechuanaland for the British Empire. He says: "On the whole, however, the prospect in South Africa is more cheerful than that in any other part of the continent, because of the existence of wide regions fit for European life and for agriculture with mineral wealth sufficient to produce great consuming centres, which the farmer can feed. It is strange to look back only five years and to listen in 'Austral Africa' to what was then little more than a single voice raised in favor of the Imperial policy, now associated with the name of a later convert—Mr. Rhodes. English capital would not have ventured into these regions and English miners would have feared to cross the border at Kimberley if Montsiwa had been left a prey to the lawless outcasts of the no-man's-land, where the boundary was still undefined; and if a strong man had not dared the Boers from the plains of the Bechuana colony."

A FRENCH NATURALIST.

This issue of the *Edinburgh* might be called a French number; there are no fewer than three articles devoted to French subjects. One of them deals with "Philibert Commerson, Naturalist." "Commerson claims a very high place in scientific research for a naturalist who, by some untoward fate, did not live to reap the harvest of his labors, and who has, to a great extent, slipped out of the remembrance of his successors. In Europe, though personally but little known, Commerson was recognized as one of the first botanists of the age. He was the correspondent of Linnæus, the friend of Haller, the colleague of the elder and younger Jussieu. No explorer of the globe ever conveyed to Europe so large a number of valuable plants previously unknown; and his herbarium, which was deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, was of incredible richness."

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* makes its first appearance this month. It is a shilling magazine, published by Routledge, London, and edited by Lord Frederick Hamilton. The cover is designed by Mr. Sambourne. It is difficult to say exactly what niche the *Pall Mall Magazine* is to occupy. It is printed on good paper, and contains much of the same sort of matter which the *Strand* publishes. The pictures, which it was said were to be equal to any produced by American art, do not fulfill this expectation. Many of them are worse than those of the *Strand* and the *Idler*, and none of them is above the level of the *English Illustrated*. There is a literary causerie by Mr. Zangwill, which is a rather humorous imitation of Mr. Lang's monthly paper "At the Sign of the Ship" in *Longman's*. An element of seriousness is introduced into the magazine by the publication of short papers on political subjects. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Barton give us the *pros* and *cons* of Home Rule. Mr. Wallace pleads for the payment of members of the British Parliament, while Mr. Forwood and Sir George Baden-Powell strenuously declare that they much prefer to do their work for nothing. Mr. W. W. Astor writes a short paper entitled "Madame Récamier's Secret." Mr. Astor

holds that Madame Récamier was the illegitimate child of her husband, to whom she was married in form for the purpose of saving his life during the Reign of Terror. Short stories are supplied by Rhoda Broughton, Alexander Lennox, Ashby-Sterry, and Arnold White, whose name appears for the first time as the writer of fiction. The only story which is not finished in the number is one by Mrs. Parr. Among the serious articles there is one on "The Black Art," by James Mew, and another upon "The Cloud in the Pamirs," by Stephen Wheeler. The chief feature of the magazine, however, is Mr. Swinburne's poem on Astrophel.

HARPER'S.

WE notice elsewhere the Exposition article, "A Dream City," by Candace Wheeler, and Mr. Julian Ralph's description of "Colorado and Its Capital."

THE FRENCH SCARE OF 1875.

M. de Blowitz writes on a picturesque moment in the history of Europe—"The French Scare of 1875," in which crisis he played a part of no little importance. With the accession of Marshal McMahon, the creation of the famous Fourth Battalion and other startling increase of France's armament, Germany pricked up her ears, and it was whispered in the secret closets of half a dozen courts that Germany would take the initiative and invade France. M. de Blowitz was informed of the electrical condition of the political atmosphere by the Duc Decazes, who urged him to aid in averting the catastrophe by publishing the facts in the *London Times*. M. de Blowitz consults his editor, Mr. John Delane, who is, of course, put on the *qui vive*, but requires authoritative proof of the truth of the rumor before committing the *Times*. Whereupon the Duc Decazes takes the extraordinary step of revealing to M. de Blowitz the secret dispatch from the French ambassador, who had obtained from M. de Radowitz the following plot on the part of Germany: "The German armies were to invade France, crush instantly all opposition, press on to Paris, invest the capital, take up a position on the plateau of Avron, whence they could overlook Paris, and if need be destroy it. This done, Germany would dictate a treaty, reducing France to absolute subjection for many years. It would insist on a permanently reduced army, impose a war indemnity of 10,000,000,000 (ten milliards) of francs, payable in twenty annuities, without being permitted to pay by anticipation, with annual interest at five per cent. and keep garrisons in the principal towns in France until the whole sum should be paid."

The dispatch was published in the *Times* of May 4, 1875, the neutral powers could no longer pretend ignorance, and, while both French and German newspapers "jumped on" M. de Blowitz, for his part in the matter, he was quite repaid by the hearty commendation of his chief.

MR. LANG ON MODERN "STYLE."

Mr. Lang and Mr. Abbey collaborate this month on "Love's Labor Lost." Holofernes, Armado & Co. give Mr. Lang a text for a little sermon on pedantry which he does not fail to apply to certain failings of the age. He takes occasion to exhort us that we flee Euphuism and write plain English. "Love's Labor Lost," thinks Mr. Lang, "ought to form a part of compulsory education in schools, colleges and newspaper offices. The age is rich in representatives of Armado and Holofernes, in authors whose English is a deplorable jargon, obviously difficult to write, and, except to esoteric disciples, impossible to read."

THE CENTURY.

WE quote in another department from A. B. Casselman's paper "An Inside View of the Pension Bureau," from the "Relics of Artemus Ward," by Don C. Seitz, and from W. Lewis Fraser's "Decorative Painting at the World's Fair."

Mr. Gilbert Gaul's "Personal Impressions of Nicaragua" happen at a timely moment in view of the attention recently called to that small but fervid country by its revolution. His impressions are entirely of native scenes, and from the point of view of an artist tourist, his own pictures embellishing the article.

A NICARAGUA TOWN.

Of Greytown, the "city" supported by the canal, he gives a rather melancholy account. "Most of the houses are frame buildings; but a few of the natives still cling to the palm-thatched roof. The character and appearance of the town are different from the interior towns, from the fact that there are so many foreigners living in it, and what is called the native population is well mixed up with black blood from Jamaica. The old town of the time of the gold fever has almost entirely disappeared, the site being in part washed away, and the unstable buildings that were on the remainder have long since been replaced by others. Decay is very rapid here, the humidity is so great, and such instruments as cameras warp and swell so much as to be practically useless, even when kept wrapped in rubber. Everything is moldy. It is useless to try to keep dry. In the camps where men are cutting out the line of the canal, often for days they are at work in water, and the greater part of the time in the rain. Often the water is poisonous or stagnant."

Very attractive, indeed, is the little personal sketch which Mr. John Swett gives of the naturalist and botanist, John Muir, the apostle of the Yosemite. His career brings Thoreau irresistibly to mind. He was the son of a Wisconsin pioneer, graduated from the State University, and, after working in a woodwork mill for some time—during which his leisure was given up to botanizing—he departed to glorious freedom to study nature at first hand in the wilderness.

MUIR IN THE YOSEMITE.

"Throughout an entire day he could sit motionless, studying the habits of squirrel, or bird, or grasshopper; and every plant and animal was his friend. How lonely and adventurous his life was is strikingly manifested by the fact that during ten years of exploration in the high Sierra, with the single exception of a band of Mono Indians, he never met a human being.

"His outfit on one of his ten-day excursions was the lightest possible. It consisted of a pocket aneroid, chronometer and thermometer, a note book and pencil, a few pounds of bread and oatmeal, a little tea and sugar and a small tin can. After climbing a summit during the day he descended at night to the timber line, built a fire, made a can of tea, ate his bread and lay down by the side of his camp fire with no other covering than that which he had worn during the day. At an elevation of from nine to twelve thousand feet (the height of the timber line in the Sierra) the nights are severe and the fire required to be replenished at intervals of about an hour, thus making his sleep a broken one. But this hardship was not without fine compensation in enabling him to hear the many strange sounds of the night, and to see the glories of the starry mountain sky. Blankets would have been a convenience, but in the rugged regions where he climbed it was impossible to carry them. A gun was too heavy to carry and a pistol would have been only a useless encum-

brance. Bears never molested him and other animals were his companions. In this manner for years he studied the channels of ancient glaciers, pushed through the wildest cañons and noted the forest-covered moraines."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Exhibition number of *Scribner's* magazine is a very important event in its successful career. At the beginning of this department we give a sketch of the magazine's history and of its staff, and elsewhere we review the contribution of W. D. Howells, "The Country Printer," and Walter Besant's first paper on "The Upward Pressure" of society.

The "star" article of this beautiful number is a hitherto unpublished autograph narrative by George Washington, in which he describes the Braddock campaign. Mr. Henry G. Pickering gives the pedigree of this very valuable manuscript, which was written by General Washington for the edification of a member of his staff, Colonel Humphreys, who intended to write a life of his superior. Mr. Pickering explains, too, the reasons which have led him and the editors of *Scribner's* to disregard the august writer's request that the manuscript should be committed to the flames—those reasons being very evidently its historical value and the length of time which has elapsed.

WASHINGTON ON BRADDOCK.

For us the most interesting passage is doubtless Washington's estimate of Braddock's character. Of the Indian surprise attacks in the woods, General Washington says, referring to himself as "G. W.":

"In one of these the General received the wound of which he died; but previous to it, had several horses killed and disabled under him. Captains Orme and Morris (his two Aids de Camp) having received wounds which rendered them unable to attend, G. W. remained the sole aide through the day to the General; he also had one horse killed and two wounded under him, a ball through his hat, and several through his clothes, but escaped unhurt."

And of Braddock he remarks:

"Thus died a man whose good and bad qualities were intimately blended. He was brave even to a fault, and in regular service would have done honor to his profession. His attachments were warm—his enmities were strong—and having no disguise about him, both appeared in full force. He was generous and disinterested—but plain and blunt in his manner, even to rudeness."

THE ORGAN-GRINDER CHAMPIONED.

Not the least charming of the month's literature is the plea Mr. H. C. Bunner makes for the itinerant organ-grinder, the Seidl of the city poor. Mr. Bunner takes as his text a very indignant clipping from a certain daily paper anent the "Organ-Grinding Nuisance" and goes on to show out of his own observation of "Jersey and Mulberry" what the ragged troubadours mean to the youngsters of those recondite and ill-favored regions. It is beyond human power to disagree with him while he is describing a circle of ragged little girls in Mulberry street dancing about the Italian virtuoso to the tune of the "Blue Alsatian Mountains." And as to the more coldly argued right of the organ-grinder, he says:

"He cannot be called a beggar who gives something that to him, and to thousands of others, is something valuable, in return for the money he asks of you. Our organ-grinder is no more a beggar than is my good friend Mr. Henry Abbey, the honestest and best of operatic impresarios. Mr. Abbey can take the American opera house and hire Mr. Seidl and Mr. ——— to conduct grand opera

for your delight and mine, and when we can afford it we go and listen to his perfect music, and, as our poor contributions cannot pay for it all, the rich of the land meet the deficit. But this poor, foot-sore child of fortune has only his heavy box of tunes and a human being's easement in the public highway. Let us not shut him out of that poor right because once in a while he wanders in front of our doors and offers wares that offend our finer taste. It is easy enough to get him to betake himself elsewhere, and, if it costs us a few cents, let us not ransack our law books and our moral philosophies to find out if we cannot indict him for constructive blackmail, but consider the nickel or the dime a little tribute to the uncounted weary souls who love his strains and welcome his coming.

"For the editor of the *Evening* — was wrong when he said that the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor had consented to the licensing of the organ-grinder 'in the face of a popular protest.' There was a protest, but it was not a popular protest, and it came face to face with a demand that *was* popular."

We have scarcely room to give credit for the bountiful display of the best things in magazine art and literature which *Scribner's* lavishes this month. A unique feature is the score of full-page drawings contributed by such artists as Alfred Parsons, Boughton, Wiles, Church, Weir, Marchetti, Reinhart, Blum and Kingsley. It is worth noticing that several of the costly wood engravings do not at all overshadow in artistic interest those reproduced by the half-tone process. The short stories are by Thomas Hardy, Bret Harte, Henry James, George W. Cable and Sarah Orne Jewett.

• THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another department we review Prof. Elisha Gray's description of his telautograph, and the paper on "Lumbering in the Northwest" by J. E. Jones. Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James makes a readable article out of his sketch of "English Postal Reformers." It is hard for us to believe that there was a time within this century when a small merchant or manufacturer would be taxed for postage 25 per cent. of his earnings, if he did not cheat the government. But he did—steadily and patiently. The consequence of the heavy rates before Rowland Hill's reform was that five-sixths of the letters did not pass through the post office. Postage was charged, absurdly enough, according to the number of inclosures, and six pence, the rate, was about one-third of a poor man's income at that time. In opposition to Rowland Hill's plan of penny postage some curious pleas were made; in the Parliamentary Committee "one noble lord considered that the amount of correspondence would be so greatly increased 'that the whole area on which the post office stands would not be large enough to receive the clerks and the letters.' Rowland Hill retorted that it was simply a question whether 'the size of the post office is to be regulated by the amount of correspondence, or the amount of correspondence by the size of the post office.'"

"One earnest Briton wrote that the reduction of the postage would only increase the number of idle scribblers and be of little benefit to the lower class, who seldom had occasion to write."

Mrs. Helen G. Ecob, in a good discussion of "Crinoline Folly," lustily condemns that fashion which, a short time ago, seemed so imminent. "We poor reformers helplessly denounce the crinoline fashion, on the 'horridly sensible' grounds of health and reason. Women are already overburdened by the weight of their garments. This fashion will increase the circumference of our skirts at least four yards. This additional material in gowns

and petticoats, together with the weight of the crinoline, pivots on the most delicate organs of the body. Every passing breeze acts on the balloon-skirt, as the wind acts on the sails of a boat, and the female pedestrian must actually carry many additional pounds of atmospheric pressure. Then, the alternate motion of the legs in walking, the tilting of the hoop as it comes in contact with passing objects, keeps a current of air constantly rushing up to fill the vacuum, and thus exposes the lower body to drafts and chills.

"The hoop-skirt is ugly, because it plays tricks with the human figure. To inflate a skirt, which should follow the line of the leg, to squeeze in a waist, which should be ample, is bad art; for art honors God and reverences nature."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. Henry Van Brunt's article, "The Columbian Exposition and the World's Fair."

An appropriate contrast to Mr. Van Brunt's essay is made in the reminiscences of Mr. John Dean Caton, following it. Mr. Caton was a young lawyer in the little hamlet which bore the name of Chicago sixty years ago. He describes the extremely simple processes of justice of those years, and the methods of settling La Salle County pursued by the Kentucky and Tennessee emigrants who were willing to trust themselves and their families to the broad prairies of Chicago.

"When, in 1838 and 1839, operations on the Illinois and Michigan Canal were suspended, the laborers on that work each bought a sack of corn meal, which they placed in their wheelbarrows, and, followed by their wives and little ones, started out into the broad prairies, selected places which suited them, and with their spades cut up sods, with which they built little shanties, dug holes in neighboring sloughs for water, spaded up a place for a garden, where they planted a variety of vegetables which grew in the same season, so as to supplement their corn meal diet." Mr. Caton has provided his family with dinner from stranded fish that he captured in Water street while walking through the "city" after a tidal wave.

Professor James J. Greenough takes as a text the recent curious proofs of inability on the part of college men to express themselves in clear English—rising to absurdity in the case of the Harvard examination papers published not long ago. Professor Greenough argues very reasonably that the reason our boys do not write clearly is because they do not think clearly. He is quite reactionary in his condemnation of the present excessive interest in athletics, and in his advocacy of the extinct classics. These last were needed, he thinks, to stimulate the imagination of the boy, and to raise his ideals. As for the rest, he advises an insistence, by teachers on clear expression in recitations, and on any methods which will persuade the boys to think for themselves.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

WE quote in another department from Edward Arden's discussion of "Organized Labor and the Law."

The Rev. Richard Wheatley compiles some interesting statistics concerning "The Police Force in Eleven Principal Cities of the United States." We find that these towns rejoice in an aggregate of 13,472 limbs of the law, or one brass button to every 510 citizens. These thirteen thousand officers arrest annually no less than 446,744 persons, which shows a very respectable reason for their

official existence. As these arrests are in a total population of 6,871,480 persons, it looks at first glance pretty bad for our morals, if we read the figures to prove that one out of every fifteen of us goes to the lock-up in the course of twelve months. But the shame of this is mitigated by the fact that a large number of these arrests are duplicates—there being a certain class of us known as "rounders" who furnish much more than its quota to the aggregate.

"Disproportion between the numbers of the sexes arrested is remarkable: 348,148 males to 69,337 females. The ages between which criminal dispositions are most uncontrolled are also noteworthy. St. Louis' last report is that of her 22,935 arrests, 8,819 were of persons between the ages of 20 and 30; 5,103 between 10 and 20; 4,527 from 30 to 40; 2,063 from 40 to 50, and 1,823 from 50 upward. This is a typical exhibit."

The servant girl question is such an ever present and bitter one with our housekeepers that there is an especial interest in Marie A. Kimball's observations on the Pacific Coast custom of having a Chinaman for one's servant girl. She says they are quiet, capable and satisfactory. They are obtained through the offices of a mysterious "boss Chinaman," who seems to be half intelligence-office keeper and half slave owner. They are paid six dollars a week, with an extra dollar in harvest time, and they cook, sweep and do some of the washing. In the city they lodge in Chinatown and come to work early in the morning, and on Chinese New Year they require a week for a spree with their countrymen. The domesticated Celestial does not become Americanized. The writer only knows of one exception, who shaved his queue, donned Christian breeches and bought a bicycle, only to be rigidly ostracized and finally forcibly banished from Chinatown.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

BOTH of the April numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are largely given over to politics, past and present, and to fiction. Neither of the two articles dealing with Jules Ferry's powerful personality, however, gives an intimate picture of the man as apart from a politician. In describing the rôle which political corruption has played in history, the Comte de Mouy deals with the financial story of the French, Spanish and English Courts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in "Political Corruptors of To-day" M. Lombroso tries to draw certain deductions from the personal appearance of the three men most implicated in the Panama scandals—Cornelius Herz, Reinach and Arton. Of these he remarks that Herz has only ill-set ears and an evil expression, while Arton is the one of the three who may be said to belong to a distinctly criminal type, though even he can boast of a peculiarity which is hardly ever found in a criminal born and not made—namely, an exaggerated and luxuriant beard.

The most curious and interesting article in the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is that in which M. Mayou attempts to explain the *raison d'être* of the Pyramids. We do not remember to have seen before any illustrated article in the *Nouvelle Revue*. With the help of three somewhat rough drawings, M. Mayou explains with considerable ingenuity his theory that the Pyramids were intended by their builders to commemorate the creation of the Nile in Egypt, and of the commencement of the sterilization of the great African desert, which he believes to have once been the Garden of Eden described by Moses in Genesis. M. Mayou founds his theory on a great number of facts and coincidences in modern and ancient history, which he describes at great length. But though we do

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. Charles S. Plumb's paper on "How Science Is Helping the Farmer." Under the title "The Cultivation of Humane Ideas and Feelings," Professor Wesley Mills makes a very sensible argument for an improvement in our treatment of the animals about us.

"I would especially direct attention to the education of children in and out of school on this subject. It should be held before a child as a more cowardly thing to abuse a defenseless animal than one of its own species. But this will not weigh much with the child if all it hears tends to belittle the creatures by which it is surrounded and to exalt man beyond all measure. I should begin with very young children by pointing to similarities of structure and function between themselves and the family cat or dog. They have eyes, ears, tongues, etc.; they see, hear, taste, feel pain, and experience pleasure just as children do; therefore, let us recognize their rights, avoid giving them pain and increase their pleasures. I strongly advocate each family having some one animal, at least, to be brought up with the household to some extent, whether it be bird, cat or dog."

Mr. G. W. Littlehales tells some curious things about "Our Knowledge of the Deep Sea."

He prints a table of deepest soundings from the various seas and oceans, which show the biggest holes in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that have been reliably sounded to be about 4,500 and 4,600 fathoms respectively; scarcely half that depth has been attained in the Arctic, Antarctic, Mediterranean and Bering Seas, while the shallowest "great bodies," such as the Baltic, show soundings no deeper than three and four hundred fathoms.

not feel that he has extracted from the Sphinx its secret, the many researches he has made will remain a distinct addition to the literature of the Pyramids and of the desert of Sahara.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE April numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are above their usual standard of excellence. In addition to the curious account of Prosper Mérimée, and the French view of Chaucer, noticed elsewhere, there is an article by M. Charles de Maxade, which throws some curious side lights on the Catholic Liberal movement of 1830-48, and describes a young Count de Chambord little known to history. In the same number M. Valbert describes Rembrandt according to his latest biographer, Emile Michel. Rembrandt, he points out, "did not much care for reading; his library was a poor one. In addition to some articles on the art of calligraphy, he only possessed in all some twenty volumes; neither did he seek the society of the lettered, preferring to them theologians and doctors. The only book which he really read was his old Bible, which he was never tired of consulting and on which he often meditated."

In the second number of the *Revue* M. Charles de Maxade continues his account of the Count de Falloux's life after the year 1848, giving pen pictures of many of those with whom the Royalist statesman was brought into contact; and the Vicomte George d'Avenel contributes a learned account of how landed property has been bought, sold, and held from the days of Philippe Auguste to Napoleon; while some curious fragments taken from an unpublished diary of Eugene Delacroix, the great historical painter, is as interesting from the literary as from the artistic point of view.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

"THE LIFE AND WORK OF JOHN RUSKIN." *

THE two volumes of Mr. Collingwood, written with great insight and sympathy out of the experiences of a long acquaintance with Mr. Ruskin, would, under any circumstances, have been important. Events which the author could not foresee have given a particular timeliness and value to his work. The recent appointment of Mr. Ruskin to the poet-laureateship, whatever be the subtler significance of the call, has brought once more into prominent notice a personality that has been a power in English thought for more than half a century. Mr. Collingwood has traced with an appreciative but discriminating hand the development of Ruskin's genius; the forces which have shaped and controlled his unique individuality; the essential principles which have dominated his life and work in each of its great periods; the relation of his private to his public career, and the main tendencies and results of his varied writings. We are impressed anew by the intensity of this life, full of "labor and sorrow" long before the threescore years and ten were attained. Before Ruskin had graduated at Oxford in 1842 (being then a young man of twenty-three) he had written a considerable quantity of poetry, including a production which won him the Newdigate prize. But like the youthful Goethe, his pursuits were by no means limited to versification. He had begun his independent studies of geology and architecture, becoming to some extent a recognized authority in the latter subject; he had traveled extensively in England and on the Continent, experiencing those thoughts and emotions in the presence of nature which continued to influence him throughout life. He had begun also to revere Turner, and had written an essay which maintained the supremacy of the art of painting over that of music. It may be worth while to notice that Ruskin has never fully appreciated the subtler effects of music; that is almost equivalent to saying that he has no natural or acquired power in that art of versification in which Tennyson was master. Mr. Collingwood considers Ruskin's career as "Art Critic" (1842-1860), "Hermit and Heretic" (1860-1870), and as "Professor and Prophet" (1870-1892), and gives us a very delightful picture of the quiet life which Ruskin has for some time been leading at "Brantwood." The laureate has labored in nearly every large field of human thought except those of the politician and the technical philosopher. Perhaps criticism is right when it affirms that a greater concentration would have resulted in greater usefulness and happiness. But we close these volumes with the belief that Mr. Collingwood is also right when he finds the essence of Ruskin's work—throughout a life of intense application in art criticism, political economy, ethics and teaching, and burdened by frequent physical infirmity—"summed in one word, sincerity." A large number of excellent illustrations accompany the reading matter, and the bibliography and chronology are of much value.

*The Life and Work of John Ruskin. By W. G. Collingwood, M.A. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 638. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER'S "ART OUT-OF-DOORS." *

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER'S volume is one of the numerous indications that we are, as a people, beginning to take a more intelligent interest in the æsthetic delight which the art of landscape gardening is able to yield us. For most of us the artistic possibilities in the grouping of trees, the arranging of walks and lawns, the position of statues in our public parks, the harmony between buildings and their natural surroundings, are only vaguely apprehended. Mrs. Van Rensselaer has not aimed so much at making artists of her readers (though she expects the profession of the landscape gardener will grow rapidly in importance and hopes for schools that will instruct in the art) as she has sought to explain some essential principles and their application, so that all lovers of nature and of beauty might understand them. Her chapters upon "Cemeteries," "The Beauty of Trees" and "The Love of Nature" are of particularly wide interest; but there are no pages of the book which are not suggestive and educative, in the higher meaning of that word. If he who helps nature to bring forth two stalks of corn in place of one does nobly, how shall we rate the service of the writer who teaches us what is truly beautiful and admirable in those appearances of nature over which man has at least a partial control? So far as the pressure of modern life is evil in its tendency, we are helped to counteract it by such books as Mrs. Van Rensselaer's, which give a deeper insight into the artistic and emotional values about us.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Outline of the Principles of History. By Johann Gustav Droysen. Translated by E. Benjamin Andrews. 12mo, pp. 157. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

As indicated by a letter, given in *fac-simile* in this volume, from the great German professor, President Andrews planned a translation of the "Grundriss der Historik" as early as 1884. It has been a labor of love upon his part, considering as he does that Professor Droysen is one of the greatest teachers of history our century has seen. To the "Principles of History"—which contain the basis of Droysen's university lectures—is prefixed a translation of a biographical sketch of the historian by one of his pupils—Dr. Herman Krueger. President Andrews has also added translations of the three appendices, upon "The Elevation of History," "Nature and History," "Art and Method." As opposed to certain methods of historical study very prominent now—the boldly statistical and the so-called scientific school of Buckle—Droysen saw in his beloved pursuits most willingly and most habitually the moral elements. He may perhaps be said to have united the ethical search with the historical as Lotze tended to unite an æsthetic and a philosophic satisfaction. Professor Droysen's analysis of the "Principles of History" is as logical and minute as we expect from a German scholar, but President Andrews has translated with such clearness and sense of relative value that the volume is delightful reading. Its slenderness is no indication of its real importance as a protest against lowering the ideals of historical study, and as the presentation of the fundamental thought of a brilliant, profound student.

*Art Out-of-Doors. Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The Story of Poland. By W. B. Morfill, M.A. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

No European state has had a more romantic and mournful history than the country of Kosciusko and Chopin. After an existence of eight centuries, after a period in which it dominated Eastern Europe, as a political individuality it was wiped from the earth by that series of partitions in the eighteenth century, of which every schoolboy has some knowledge. Heroic but unsuccessful struggles to regain independence broke out at various times down to so late a date as 1860. The story of this country and people has been told in a very interesting way by Mr. Morfill, who has already written the volume upon Russia in this series, and who is a specialist in Slavonic languages and history. He has given special attention to the analysis of the causes of the downfall of Poland, and one of the most entertaining chapters of the book is upon Polish literature, which is just now assuming particular importance on account of the great novelist whose latest work we mention in another column. There is an admirable equipment of maps, portraits and other illustrations, and a considerable amount of tabular and reference matter. Mr. Morfill has written without political bias and with a genuine sympathy for the more than ten million people who still speak the Polish language.

Outlines of Roman History. By H. F. Pelham. 12mo, pp. 609. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Professor Pelham's work is a reprint, with revisions and additions, of his article on "Roman History" in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Its purpose is to give the broad outlines of the development of Rome in such a manner as to bring clearly home to the reader's mind the characteristic elements of each period. Much more than half the space has been given to the period 146 B. C. to A. D.; this being so intimately connected with the extant literature of Rome and an epoch of great historical value in many respects. References to modern authorities have been given and there are excellent maps for the dates 486 B. C., 134 B. C., 49 B. C., and 69 A. D. The volume is well bound in neat and substantial form and is very clearly printed. Professor Pelham's English makes pleasant reading, and his work is well adapted for popular use at home or in the schoolroom.

Witchcraft: With a Glance at Old and New Salem and Its Historical Resources. By Mrs. Henrietta D. Kimball. Octavo, pp. 135. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. \$1.50.

Salem is for many reasons one of the most interesting towns in New England. In this little volume we are told in a simple, conversational way much about its history and present condition. The old story of the witchcraft episode is related, reinforced by similar anecdotes from Germany, England, Eastern jugglery, etc. The numerous illustrations include the birthplace of Hawthorne, and the "house of seven gables." Two poems are included in the book.

A History of the Schools of Syracuse, from Its Early Settlement to January 1, 1893. By Edward Smith. Octavo, pp. 347. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$3.

Mr. Edward Smith is at present the superintendent of the school system of Syracuse. In a direct, matter of fact manner he has traced the development of that system, with which he has been closely connected for nearly half a century. The volume is of more than local interest in so far as it gives a presentation of typical progress in teaching force, salaries, buildings, libraries, curriculum and details of organization.

A Brief History of Panics and their Periodical Occurrence in the United States. By Clement Juglar. Translated and Edited by DeCourcy W. Thom. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Most of our readers interested in economic and allied problems are familiar with the general character of the "Questions of the Day" series, to which the present volume belongs. Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, has translated such portions from the French work upon panics by Clement Juglar as relate to the United States. The history of all the great financial crises of our country is briefly given, their causes analyzed, and some interesting results revealed by means of statistical tables. Mr. Thom carries the recital a step beyond the point where the French writer stopped, and gives the financial situation and outlook as late as 1892. The recent financial disasters that have been felt so widely throughout the United States must of necessity bring the economic literature of industrial crises into fresh demand. This little work from a foreign author upon the history of panics in the United States makes its appearance in an English translation at just the right moment.

Tools and the Man. Property and Industry Under the Christian Law. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

One of the most significant things about this new volume from Rev. Washington Gladden is that it consists of a series of lectures delivered before theological students. Much criticism is directed against attempts to unite ethics and economics, but there can be no question as to the value of the growing tendency to give the study of social problems an important place in ministerial education. Dr. Gladden is widely known as a man having firm faith in the applicability of the principles of Christianity to modern industrial problems. In this particular book he discusses in some detail the relation of the ethical system of Christ to property, labor, competition and the reorganization of industrial society. While having very large sympathy with some more radical socialistic tendencies, Dr. Gladden's hope, so far as it is expressed in economic terms, rests mainly in the growth of co-operation and arbitration. The spirit of Christianity seems to him to possess in its fusion of individualism and altruism the key to a sane, true solution of the vexing problems in our present industrial structure. *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* believes heartily not only in Dr. Gladden's purposes, but also in the great value of his work itself. The wide reading which his latest book deserves to have will result in much good.

Philanthropy and Social Progress. Seven Essays. Delivered before the School of Applied Ethics, at Plymouth, Mass. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

The efforts which intelligent men and women are making to-day to find a scientific basis for morals, and especially the uniting point of correct theory and practical efficiency in charitable work, find no more marked expression than in the "Summer School of Applied Ethics." Last summer, in the department of Economics of that school, the central idea discussed was that of social progress. Among the lectures given in this connection were the seven which compose this volume, delivered by those actually engaged in philanthropic work or those who are careful students of the problem. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, contributes two chapters; Mr. Woods, of Andover House, Boston, one; Father Huntington, two; and the closing studies are by Professor Giddings, of Bryn Mawr, and Dr. Bernard Bonsaquet, of London. The tendency of these pages is toward a sharp distinction between instinctive and reasoned methods in charity; toward a solution, upon broad, sound principles, of the problem of extending democracy practically into social as well as political life. Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan and Dean of the "School of Applied Ethics," has written a valuable introduction to the book.

Homes in City and Country. By Donald G. Mitchell and Others. Octavo, pp. 224. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The growing interest in the sanitary, æsthetic and economic questions connected with the housing of American citizens, whether in the city or in the country, is of no mean significance. Good citizenship and good morals depend in great measure upon right determination of these questions. The six articles of this volume are known to many of our readers from their appearance in the pages of *Scribner's Monthly*. They are written by eminent authorities, give a great deal of information and suggestion, and gain greatly in value by the excellent and very numerous illustrations. The chapter headings are: "The City House in the East and South," "The City House in the West," "The Suburban House," "The Country House," "Small Country Places," and "Building and Loan Associations." Being written in a very practical and geographically comprehensive manner, these articles are of very wide interest. At this period of the year they are of special applicability, and the book may be profitably read in connection with Mrs. Van Rensselaer's new volume, which we notice in another column.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS AND TRAVEL.

Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler; and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France. By William O'Connor Morris. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In accordance with the general plan of the "Heroes of the Nations" series, Mr. Morris has dealt mainly with the public, historical side of Napoleon's life. It is evident that Mr. Morris himself has a very high opinion of the art of war, and he believes the "Little Corporal" to have been a military genius *par excellence*. Yet he finds in Napoleon evidence of a higher moral nature than adverse criticism has allowed, and much that is permanent and unselfish in his civil reforms. Mr. Morris has the advantage of an admirably clear and elevated style,

and gives continuous evidence of an effort to present the truth with impartiality. The text is accompanied by numerous maps, by portraits of "Madame Mère," Josephine and Wellington, and by many portraits of Napoleon at various ages and in various important epochs of his career. Very interesting also are the ten reproductions of his signature, in which one fancies he can trace the mental moods of success and disaster. The book will find its own niche between the more detailed and cumbersome volumes on the subjects, and those which have gained popularity at the expense of a sufficiently full and accurate treatment.

Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General for the West India Company in New Netherland. By Bayard Tuckerman. 16mo, pp. 193. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Mr. Tuckerman's monograph upon the career of the old Dutch governor with the wooden leg is written with admirable simplicity and sense of historic perspective. He traces the progress of colonization upon Manhattan Island previous to Stuyvesant's arrival, the social, educational, political, commercial life under that gentleman's leadership, and the final overthrow of Dutch power by the English. A portrait and signature of the fiery-tempered Hollander add interest to the volume.

The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count de Benyowsky. Edited by Captain Pasfield Oliver. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

With this book the "Adventure Series" reaches its seventeenth number. The text is edited by Captain Pasfield Oliver of the British navy from Nicholson's translation of about a century ago. Count de Benyowsky was a Hungarian nobleman, (apparently a good deal of a scalawag also), who left a MS. record of the surprising adventures he experienced for some years prior to 1770. Having seen some fighting in the Seven Years' War, he was made prisoner by the Russians and exiled to Kamchatka. He there laid plans for an escape, which, after a struggle with the authorities became realized, and he sailed from the peninsula to Canton, in China. The regions of Siberia and Kamchatka which the adventurer describes were very little known in his day, at least to the general public. The volume contains a map and a considerable number of illustrations and is, all in all, a worthy addition to the series.

Memoirs of a Reformer (1832-1892). By Alexander Milton Ross. 16mo, pp. 271. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.

Dr. A. M. Ross has long had an international reputation as a leading Canadian naturalist and as a prominent figure in many reform movements. This autobiographical memoir is mainly a record of his long, exciting and brave career as a supporter of the underground railroad. In very early years he was strongly impressed by the evils of the institution of slavery, and he labored heartily in various parts of the Union for its downfall. His account contains many stirring personal anecdotes, and he has added letters received from Greeley, Phillips, Garrison, Whittier and others who sympathized with his efforts. Looking back over sixty years of active life, Dr. Ross is able to write: "If I know my own heart, I am conscious that my sincere desire has ever been to do some good in this world, to promote the welfare and true happiness of my fellow-men."

Eliza Chappell Porter. A Memoir. By Mary H. Porter. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.75.

Whatever private theory persons may hold in regard to missionary work in general, no one doubts the fact that many of the bravest men and women of our era have devoted their lives to it. Mrs. Eliza Chappell Porter for more than half a century was actively engaged in pioneer missionary labors as teacher and pastor's wife in Michigan, Chicago and other Western localities. For three years during the civil war she was one of the brave women who gave their time and sympathy and labor in the field service of the sanitary commissions. Of this life, full of activity and dominated by religious faith, the daughter—Miss Mary H. Porter—has given a simple and faithful record. The proceeds from the sale of the book go entirely to the benefit of a "missionary home" established at Oberlin, Ohio.

The Story of Malta. By Maturin M. Ballou. 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The opening of the Suez Canal and the great recent increase of travel towards the countries which lie at the east end of the Mediterranean have brought the little island of Malta—the "Queen of the Mediterranean"—into great prominence. Not only its geographical position, its commercial and military importance, but even more than these its richly storied past, make the island a most interesting spot. Mr. Ballou, who has written previously such entertaining books of travel in regard to Mexico, Alaska, Scandi-

navia and other parts of the world, has turned his pen to the task of telling us about the people, social customs, picturesque buildings, scenery, agricultural conditions, climate and a host of other matters concerned with Malta. Though mainly a recital from the personal standpoint of the traveler, and of course all the more interesting for that reason, he has related much of the more important historical past of the island, and especially the unique and fascinating story of the "Knights of Malta." This is beyond all doubt one of the most readable books which have come to us this month, and while it is in no sense a labored work, much valuable information is scattered through its pages.

Out of Doors in Tsarland. By Fred. J. Whishaw. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

Mr. Whishaw's outdoor experiences in Russia are always of an interesting character, told in a very spicy manner, with the tone of a writer who is heartily enjoying his task. The larger part of the volume is given up to personal reminiscence of out-of-door sports in the land of the Czar—game-bird and wolf hunting, angling, snow-shoeing, sledging down the ice-hills, etc. The familiar spirit of an English nimrod is discernible in many of these pages. The author also gives us some very graphic details of Russian village life, and of the typical incidents which occur on the streets of St. Petersburg. The character of the work is gossipy, but very entertaining as the record of what an "unscientific observer" has found memorable after several years' residence in Russia. There are no allusions to political or other national questions.

Ten Years' Digging in Egypt. 1881-1891. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50

In these pages the already published discoveries of Mr. Petrie have been arranged for that large class of intelligent readers who wish neither barren scientific records nor merely amusing recitals. The author's style is straightforward and good humored; well suited to give a lucid presentation of his wonderful researches in the temples and ruins of Egypt. Two of the most interesting chapters are upon "The Art of Excavating"—which the uninitiated is inclined to underrate—and "The Fellah," which gives Mr. Petrie opportunity for an interesting portrayal of Egyptian character. The volume contains a map and a great abundance of illustration.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. By John Owen. Octavo, pp. 472. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Mr. John Owen has produced a new work dominated by the same spirit as that of his "Evenings with the Skeptics," published some twelve years ago. In some respects this second volume may be considered to be in close relation to the former and supplementary to it, although it is the author's opinion that the free-thought of the Renaissance "can always claim historical consideration in and for itself alone." Mr. Owen uses the word "skeptic" in its broader, philosophical meaning, to denote the thinkers of analytic minds, who search for the absolute truth and are as a class opposed to the dogmatists. He believes that the inquiring attitude of thought is growing in importance, and that his books have a particular, timely value in helping along a worthy movement. The book discusses quite fully the general underlying causes of Italian skepticism; the "secularization of literature," rise of dramatic entertainments, the general revolt against the narrowing dogmas and institutions of ecclesiasticism, etc. Following a more or less chronological order, the author selects as types of various phases of free-thought in literature, philosophy and statesmanship, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Pulci, Guicciardini and Pomponazzi. Petrarch is given a rather full treatment as "The great representative of Italian humanism." The survey is closed with a more detailed examination of the skeptical principles of Giordano Bruno and Vanini, which carries the study well into the beginning of the seventeenth century. Mr. Owen has relieved the more technical and condensed pages of the book by a running dialogue somewhat in the style of Berkeley's "Minute Philosopher." In fact, his whole work aims at reaching the average intelligent reader who is interested in the great speculative periods of the race. It has a literary and personal bearing no less than a philosophical. Two carefully arranged indexes furnish assistance to convenient reference.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante. By John Addington Symonds. Third Edition. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Symonds wrote the brief preface to this third edition of his critical work upon Dante's life, genius and great epic, in Venice, last March, less than a month before his death. A very expressive portrait of a mask of Dante's face serves as frontispiece. It may be worthy of note that whereas some twenty years intervened between the first and second editions

of the work, the present edition follows within three years of the second. This would seem to indicate a rapidly extending study of the great Florentine.

Poets the Interpreters of Their Age. By Anna Swanwick. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Swanwick, well-known as translator of *Æschylus* and "*Faust*," dedicates this new work to her friend, the Rev. James Martineau, LL.D. She has sketched in broad, simple outlines the work of the principal Aryan poets considered especially as interpreters of great historical epochs of thought. Poetry is considered as it expresses the changing, developing conceptions of religion, art, nature, human life. The plan of the book has not therefore included much biographical detail, or technical criticism. Following a chronological order, Miss Swanwick discusses Homer, *Æschylus* and his fellows, the principal Roman poets, Dante and Petrarch, Chaucer, Ariosto and Tasso, Spencer and Shakespeare, Calderon, Molière and his group, the English classical school, the English Romantics, Goethe and Schiller, Hugo, and a few of the great recent English poets. The author's style is clear; she writes with love as well as knowledge of the subjects.

The Birth and Development of Ornament. By F. Edward Hulme. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

This volume is the fifth number of the "Antiquarian Library," written mainly in the spirit of historical research by an authority on the subjects treated. Art is considered in its relations to the useful and in its symbolic values rather than as the expression of purely æsthetic ideas. Mr. Hulme traces the development of ornament in ancient Egypt and Babylon, in Greece, in the periods of Roman, Byzantine and Gothic ascendancy. In later chapters he discusses the art of the Renaissance; the rococo style; Mohammedan decoration and more briefly that of Japan, India and Peru. He illustrates principles by reference to the forms of carving, illumination, inscription, coinage, heraldry, tattooing, etc., as well as by examples from architecture and the higher manifestations of decorative art.

Mental Life and Culture. Essays and Sketches. Educational and Literary. By Julia Duhring. 12mo, pp. 256. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

This volume of essays is marked throughout by the maturity and vigor of the thought. Though the subjects discussed cover a wide range—education, criticism, authorship, poetry, etc.—the tone is unfailingly elevated, and it is always ethical. Miss Duhring stands emphatically and continuously for certain great doctrines; the value of the soul, personality, individual choice, progress, culture. Life as it is studied in this book is a rich thing, worthy of close study and perpetually interesting in its results. Miss Duhring was an independent thinker, but above all, she possessed the finer insight which belongs to woman's nature. The volume is valuable and stimulating in no ordinary degree.

The Well-Dressed Woman. By Helen Gilbert Ecob. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. \$1.

In our February number we noticed the first appearance of Mrs. Ecob's book. In answering the demand for a new edition the author has taken opportunity to revise and enlarge the text and also to add a wealth of illustration. There is no more urgent problem than the one of dress reform, and Mrs. Ecob's intelligent, clearly-uttered message has had the wide hearing it deserved. Earnest women have recognized her leadership at once.

Stories from the Rabbis. By Abram S. Isaacs, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.25.

Dr. Isaacs has garnered from the vast fields of the Talmud and the Midrash a rich harvest of humor, romance and parable. The stories here given have the true Oriental spirit, but are eminently qualified—intended, in fact—to show the Rabbis in their more genial, their more human aspects. Not only students of Eastern lore, but all those who recognize good literature wherever found, will be grateful for this volume, well written and out of the ordinary line. Messrs. Webster & Co. have given it a very attractive cover.

Patriotism and Science. Some Studies in Historic Psychology. By William Morton Fullerton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

These essays have for their general subject the relations of a true and a false patriotism to scientific impartiality and cosmopolitan culture. In particular they discuss the various

elements in French, English and American national bias, and there is a chapter based upon an examination of Laveleye's "*Le Gouvernement dans la Démocratie*." Two of the essays have already appeared in the columns of the *Fortnightly Review*. The tone of Mr. Fullerton's treatment of a comparatively difficult and delicate subject is dignified and catholic; while perhaps in particular points he may be assailable, he never descends to quibbling, and there is much in his pages that is stimulative to wider ideas respecting national pride and antipathies.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

The Divinity of Jesus Christ. By the Editors of "*Progressive Orthodoxy*." 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The columns of the "*Andover Review*" first contained the papers now gathered under the above heading. The spirit of the book is essentially identical with that of "*Progressive Orthodoxy*," published by the same writers a few years ago. The arguments are presented in the light of new methods in theology and newly-formulated questions of personal religion: the authors finding support for the orthodox view in biblical record, the opinions of the early church, and in the testimony of the religious consciousness. The diction is admirably clear and simple.

The Interpretation of Nature. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

No reader who is in touch with the tendencies of the times will be surprised to note a second edition of Professor Shaler's series of lectures. When a true scientist gives his views upon fundamental religious questions to-day, he has a wide hearing. Those views, when candid and authoritative, are seldom so sustaining to the religious nature as those of Professor Shaler. His earlier experience as a student of natural phenomena led him far away from Christianity, but more mature knowledge turned his face again towards that system of truth.

Verbum Dei: The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1893. By Robert F. Horton, M.A. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

This volume contains the "*Yale Lectures on Preaching*," delivered this year by Rev. Robert F. Horton, of England. Mr. Horton believes that the preaching function is at present in danger of extermination or of perversion from two sources—subservience to other portions of religious worship, and secularization. His discourses are a vigorous, sensible appeal for a ministry that shall preach under the urgency of a divine commission. This high ideal of his calling he has illustrated and enforced in many ways, in logical and clear diction. Laymen as well as the cloth may find very much that is helpful and stimulating in this book.

Princeton Sermons. Chiefly by the Professors in Princeton Theological Seminary. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

All of the sixteen sermons contained in this volume were delivered in the chapel of the Princeton Theological Seminary. They are therefore addressed to young men of intellectual and religious culture; but they are sermons, spiritual, stimulating, and not merely theological discourses. With the exception of two addresses by President Patton and one by Dean Murray, the preachers are professors in the seminary. There is a unity in the volume due to the brotherhood of the men who spoke and of the student-body that composed the audience. In the first instance the sermons appeal most to ministers and theological students.

Sanctified Spice; or Pungent Seasonings from the Pulpit. By Madison C. Peters. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

Under the above title, Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, New York City, has gathered about fifty brief articles. There are keen, pithy utterances upon various subjects of the day connected with religion, sociology, patriotism and reform. The thought is mainly noticeable for its vigorous independence and hearty, healthy optimism. If readers do not agree with all the dicta, they will at least find no part of the book dull.

Survivals in Christianity. Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. By Charles James Wood. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The author of these "*Studies*"—delivered originally as lectures before the Episcopal Theological School at Cam-

bridge, Mass.—is in full sympathy with recent methods in religious criticism. He has endeavored to disentangle from the present form of the Christian doctrines of God, "The Church," "The Forgiveness of Sins," "The Resurrection" and "Eternal Life," such element as are traceable to early non-Christian sources. His study is, therefore, historic and comparative; a reverent but candid search for the truth in its first simplicity. The treatment is not philosophically profound, but it is logical and full of life—ethical rather than theological in its bearing. A synopsis of each lecture is given and a bibliography is added.

The Holy Spirit in Missions. Six Lectures. By A. J. Gordon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

The six lectures contained in this volume were delivered before a theological seminary of the Reformed Church. They are biblical in tone: religious rather than theological in spirit. Dr. Gordon has told the story of modern missionary work—its aim, struggles, successes—in a live way, with many interesting references to the great missionaries and anecdotes of their labors. The author is well-known as the writer of "In Christ" and other religious books.

The Song of Songs. Interpreted by Emil Lund. Paper, 12mo, pp. 74. Ironwood, Mich.: Published by the Author.

Biblical critics have offered very various views upon the "Song of Songs." Rev. Emil Lund, a Lutheran pastor of Ironwood, Mich., has given a very interesting study of the poem, based upon his own translation from the Hebrew. He considers Solomon to be its author, and he arranges the production into a drama of five acts. Through the symbolism of an erotic, idyllic lyric, he perceives an allegory of national significance, applicable also to the church.

The Gospel of the Kingdom. A Popular Exposition of the Gospel According to Matthew. By C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 510. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.50.

The last literary labor of the great English preacher who died a little more than a year ago is this volume of New Testament exposition. In that simple, direct style peculiar to his personality, Spurgeon here draws spiritual lessons from every verse in the gospel of Matthew. There is no Bible student or religious man who will not find a ripe and rich harvest in these pages.

The Future Tense of the Blessed Life. By F. P. Meyer, B.A. 16mo, pp. 162. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

An attractively bound and printed little volume, uniform with the author's previously published "Present Tenses." The religious exposition, consolation and stimulus center about some of the most helpful biblical promises.

The Fight of Faith and the Cost of Character. Talks to Young Men. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 30. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 20 cents.

Hope, the Last Thing in the World. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 30. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 20 cents.

The booklets of Revell's "Popular Vellum Series" have had a wide circulation, and have performed a most valuable service to the religious world. Dr. Pierson and Dr. Cuyler are too well known as religious teachers to require special mention.

Wanted: "Antiseptic Christians." By Mrs. Ballington Booth. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

A leader in a great religious movement makes in this tractate a very earnest plea for purity and sincerity in the life of Christian service.

The Mosaic Record of the Creation Explained. Scripture Truth Verified. By Abraham G. Jennings. Paper, 16mo, pp. 67. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 20 cents.

A detailed defense of the ordinary orthodox view of the Mosaic account of the creation, Eden and the deluge.

The Final Passover. Vol. III. The Divine Exodus. By the Rev. R. M. Benson, M.A. 16mo, pp. 435. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

The religious meditations and the devotional passages which compose this volume are grouped about the biblical story of the Passion of Christ from Gethsemane to the condemnation. They are strictly orthodox in conception, adhere closely to the New Testament narrative, and are full of spiritual exaltation and yearning. This is but one of a series of four volumes upon "The Final Passover" by Rev. R. M. Benson, of Oxford, England.

Mass Book for Non-Catholics. Latin and English. Paper, 12mo, pp. 64. New York: Catholic Book Exchange.

FICTION.

Destiny. By Susan Edmonstone Ferrier. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 413-424. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

With the two volumes of "Destiny" Roberts Brothers close their admirable edition of Miss Ferrier's novels, which is uniform with their recently published volumes of Jane Austen. The Scotch woman novelist was a very scanty producer. Between "Marriage" (which was published in 1818) and "The Inheritance" a period of six years intervened. "Destiny" was published in 1831 and completed the literary labors of Miss Ferrier. Like her earlier stories, it met with high favor from Scott. Joan a Baillie praised it liberally and Sir James Mackintosh wrote the author that upon the day of the dissolution of Parliament he was so absorbed in the story in the wee small hours that he "did not throw away a thought on kings or parliaments." Each of these two volumes contains a charming frontispiece illustration by Frank T. Merrill. In style and in the location of the tale (in the Scottish Highlands), this last novel agrees with its predecessors.

A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 426. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

As we noted in an earlier number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Miss Wormeley has made a separate volume of the second part of "Illusions Perdus," translating it under the title "A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris." Balzac wrote this chapter of his great library of human life in 1839, and for the portrayal of journalistic ups and downs therein, he drew largely from his own experience in the early thirties. The author dedicated this portion of his work to a fellow struggler in the field of authorship—Victor Hugo.

Can You Forgive Her? By Anthony Trollope. Three vols., pp. 368-360-387. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.75.

Dodd, Mead & Company publish in a very attractive three-volume edition the novel "Can You Forgive Her?" of the favorite author, Anthony Trollope. Whatever be the final place criticism will assign to this writer, English-speaking people will continue to read him for many a long year yet. These volumes are of excellent, clear print and of convenient size and binding. Each contains a frontispiece by C. R. Grant which adds to the delight of opening the books.

A Century Too Soon: A Story of Bacon's Revolution. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.

Mr. Musick has in this volume followed his plan of weaving a story about some central event of an epoch and yet managing to relate the history of all the colonies. The important historic characters of "A Century Too Soon" are the heroes of the early struggle for liberty in Virginia known as "Bacon's Rebellion," and the escaped regicides from England. Governor Berkeley, the hearty hater of education, is, of course, introduced, and also Governor Stuyvesant, the hater of the conquering English at New Amsterdam. The romantic side of the story is remarkably interesting and skillfully told. The opening scene pictures very graphically the old-time punishment by means of the ducking-stool. There is the usual number of illustrations.

Without Dogma: A Novel of Modern Poland. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish. 12mo, pp. 434. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Henryk Sienkiewicz is universally recognized as the greatest Polish novelist, and one of the very few living masters of romance—a writer to be compared with Scott and Dumas in his story-telling gifts. In his latest novel, however, "Without Dogma," he has followed the lead of most great novelists of our day, and made a psychological study of a type

of the century. His work bears somewhat the same relation to the intellectual and spiritual skepticism of our era that "Werther" did to the sickly sentimentality of the eighteenth century. Although this is a "Novel of Modern Poland" and full of racial spirit and flavor, yet the hero is a man of the world; acquainted with the life of the capitals of Europe. He is a victim to the disease of analysis; introspection; lack not only of dogma but of faith in any activity. Yet he is capable of a great passion for another man's wife, which by no means creates in his mind a merely philosophical mood. As is the case with several other notable works of this kind, the story is told by means of a series of diary extracts, and it is the record of emotion, thoughts, impulses, rather than of events. Whether the book is an enjoyable one or not will depend entirely upon the mental state of the reader, but it is undoubtedly a distinctly strong and timely portrayal of a type very common in modern, over-refined human life. The translation is by Ira Young, and Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., the publishers, have provided a brief, interesting account of the famous author.

Social Strugglers. A Novel. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Few men who follow the profession of letters in America are better qualified to write realistic fiction, in the higher meaning of the phrase, than Professor Boyesen. He has the advantage of long residence and sympathy with democratic principles, added to the impartiality of a man of European descent. "Social Strugglers," which has appeared in the columns of the *Cosmopolitan*, is a study of an American family which "rises" through some interesting experiences into the upper strata of the polite New York world. The volume is dedicated by the author to his friend Mr. Howells, with the principles of whose literary workmanship Professor Boyesen has profound sympathy.

Donald Marcy. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This latest story from the pen of Mrs. Ward (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) is a very live, attractive tale of college life in New England. The hero is a genuine boy, always getting into scrapes and getting out of them in an honorable way. While rusticated (by advice) in the Green Mountain State he meets a winsome Smith College girl, whose heart he gains, and who promises to wait for him, after financial disaster in his family makes an immediate marriage impossible. This is a book which all true-hearted girls and boys ought to enjoy.

The Stickit Minister, and Some Common Men. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This is one of the very best books of fiction we have examined recently. It includes a considerable number of short sketches, largely in dialect, of the "grey galloway land" in Scotland. The prevailing type is that of the Presbyterian minister, in the various experiences of his successes and failure. Pathetic sketches predominate, though there are a number full of genuine Scotch humor. The atmosphere is so absolutely local that the reader who does not feel himself carried away to rural Caledonia must be dull indeed.

Salome Shepard, Reformer. By Helen M. Winslow. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.

As a successful Boston journalist and as a magazine literary writer Miss Winslow's name has been known for some time, but in "Salome Shepard, Reformer" she has produced her first novel. This is the story of a young New England woman who inherited wealth and responsibility in the shape of a great factory establishment. Inclined at first to look askance upon the "labor question," she is finally led to become an active reformer herself, building new tenement houses and establishing a small "Toynbee Hall" for her employees. The love story interwoven is slight, but fresh and entertaining. The book is written with a laudable purpose and has grown out of a study of the problem which Miss Winslow made at first hand in the course of her journalistic work.

Merely Mary Ann. By I. Zangwill. Paper. 12mo, pp. 118. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons Company. 50 cents.

"Merely Mary Ann," from the pen of Mr. I. Zangwill, author of "The Bachelors' Club" and other works, contains a portrait of the writer. It is number one of "The Breezy Library" which Messrs. Tuck & Sons propose to make as attractive in paper, print and cover as in the text. The story told is of a Bohemian young musical composer in London, who falls in love with the chambermaid and escapes serious complications only because she suddenly inherits a considerable

fortune. With a large element of pathos the tale is characteristically a humorous one. Mr. Zangwill does not need to resort to tricks in order to write a very entertaining sketch.

From Out of the Past: The Story of a Meeting in Touraine. By Emily Howland Hoppin. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

We regret that the author has seen fit to introduce the conventional runaway team into a story admirably simple and artistic. There is an almost idyllic atmosphere about the life of the three or four personages who play their parts here—the atmosphere of art, youth and a corner of sunny France. A great deal of delicate local coloring adds much to the pleasure of reading the story. It is an excellent light summer novel.

A Literary Courtship Under the Auspices of Pike's Peak. By Anna Fuller. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Daintily bound in summer dress, the story is a very simple and amusing love tale, told in the autobiographic form. The hero is a young gentleman of New York, but the wooing goes on "under the auspices of Pike's Peak." Delicate little designs precede each chapter. No one will regret a few summer hours spent in a perusal of this book. Miss Fuller has heretofore written "Pratt Portraits."

A Washington Symphony. By Mrs. William Lamont Wheeler. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

A love story of Washington society, written in a delicate, somewhat romantic style. The overshadowing clouds of tragedy clear away towards the close, and the two lovers are left with a happy life before them. The printing and binding are pleasant; the story itself, such as will while away a summer's afternoon very agreeably.

Witness to the Deed. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.

After one has read Mr. Fenn's wholesome, entertaining story "Nurse Elisia," he is very loath to offer any comment upon "Witness to the Deed." It consists of a series of startling situations, tragic, mysterious and unnatural. There is a minimum of character portrayal, and the kind of interest aroused is that which belongs to the detective class of novels. The excitement which a reader may find here is nevertheless of an entirely harmless character.

The Odd Women. By George Gissing. 12mo, pp. 452. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Dealing with the disillusionment of marriage and other topics connected with that institution, the book can hardly escape the charge of being a "purpose novel." To many readers the tone will seem pessimistic, and rather monotonously so. In spite of these facts the story is a strong one, picturing genuine human passion, disappointment, ideals and labor. The characters belong to middle-class society in the England of our day.

Dearest. By Mrs. Forrester. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Forrester has here given her readers a genuine old-fashioned love story in which every character is real and strongly individualized. "Dearest," who is a governess in a wealthy English family, is almost as clever as Becky Sharp, and without that woman's evil qualities. The story moves along in a natural, unforced manner, but the interest is always well sustained.

Orioles' Daughter. By Jessie Fothergill. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

Though the plot of this story is a tolerably familiar one, the character drawing is done with so able a hand that the reader's attention is quickly obtained and held to the end. The early scenes in Rome give us some fascinating glimpses of Bohemian artist life, and introduce us to the young Italian girl whose marriage with a wealthy foreigner, whom she does not love, brings about future temptation and misery. Later scenes are in England. Pathetic, tragic, humorous elements are woven together into a real, living unity; at once a study and a story.

A Modern Agrippa, and Patience Barker: A Tale of Nan-tucket. By Caroline Earle White. 12mo, pp. 285. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

The first story of this volume contains the post-graduate love experiences of two Vassar girls, one living in New York,

one at Poughkeepsie. We are given a glimpse of Mammoth Cave and of a fashionable wedding in the city. The second story, partly written in dialect, deals with the simple and ever-attractive life upon Nantucket Island. Both pieces of fiction are artlessly told—in the good sense of the word—and, while they are by no means profound, make very readable fiction. We prefer the latter story for several reasons.

The Last Sentence. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.50.

There is much that is very sad in this story, and possibly the tragic element is a little overwrought; but it is one of the strongest and best tales of the month. A large human interest attaches to the characters, and the fatalism portrayed is only that which real life reveals. A young Englishman marries a peasant girl of Brittany in a moment of passion, and she is a drag and a menace to him for the rest of his life. The author has a clear and frequently beautiful style, and he has painted nature as a background to the story of humanity. Several illustrations enliven the pages.

A Riddle of Luck. By Mary E. Stone. 12mo, pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

This is a story brimful of originality: fresh, striking, well told, highly humorous on the surface, and with an underlying serious quality. The adjective kaleidoscopic may be applied to its quickly shifting events. There is a love story included, but the most interesting parts of the book are those which deal in an amusing, quietly sarcastic way with the conferences which the hero has with the world of spirits. There is in the successive possession of one body by two spirits a strong reminiscence of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." An excellent light summer novel.

A Heroic Sinner and the Pilgrim Spinster. A Romance. By Gorham Silva. Paper, 12mo, pp. 256. Albany: Granite Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Readers who love the portrayal of contemporary life as it really is in some definite corner of the great world will find this book highly entertaining. The author has faithfully studied the picturesque elements in the work of the Salvation Army as it appeared in its cruder form a few years ago. The story is especially strong in its local coloring, the scene being laid in the good old Dutch town Schenectady. The characters, belonging to the simpler classes, are real people, moving us by their humor, pathos, love, labor and religious experience. The book is an admirable piece of fiction in the field which it occupies.

His Letters. By Julien Gordon. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

In the main the interest of this story is a psychological one. The passion of a man of the century, an artist, a genius, is here related in the letters he wrote to the woman he loved. The intensity of feeling, the stress of analysis are constant, almost painful. To the average reader this sort of story seems monotonous and strained, but those who enjoy that class of novels will find this book very readable.

A Crown of Shame. By Oscar F. G. Day. 12mo, pp. 310. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.

Mr. Day's new production is a very pronounced "purpose novel." Through the agency of a light love story with scenes in Colorado and Minneapolis, he directs a thundering broadside against some of the evils of our present common law system, especially against the institution of the grand jury. While Mr. Day will probably be generally voted an extremist, he has not a little logic and not a few of those "stubborn things" called facts upon his side of the question.

Baron Montez of Panama and Paris. A Novel. By Archibald Claverling Gunter. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: The Home Publishing Company. \$1.

Few story-writers of our day enjoy a more widespread popularity than the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York." In his new novel he has utilized material suggested by the recent Panama scandal in writing a story of great interest and cosmopolitan cast. The reader is given a glimpse of Panama in the days of the California gold fever; then, approaching our own time, we get a picture of New York during the great blizzard of 1888, of Paris, and of modern Panama. There are realistic touches throughout the work, though its general style is that of a romance—a romance full of life, incident, plotting, tragedy, love, villains and high society people. People who love sensational stories will hardly be disappointed in this one.

The Unauthorized History of Columbus. By Walt McDougall. Paper, 12mo, pp. 163. Newark: McDougall Publishing Co. 25 cents.

This highly-amusing little sketch was written and abundantly illustrated by the cartoonist of the *New York World*. Columbus is skillfully portrayed as a comic hero, and Mr. McDougall's witty pen hits many of the fashions and foibles of our day.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Ranch Verses. By William Lawrence Chittenden. 12mo, pp. 199. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Chittenden has not scrupled to include in his book a considerable number of *vers de société* and kindred pieces of a decidedly Eastern flavor. But most of the poems are, as the prefatory note states, "offsprings of solitude—born in idle hours on a Texas ranch." The ballads and character sketches inspired by life in the "Lone Star" State have the genuine ring. They are worthy of a place beside those of Riley, Field, Harte and Miller. Mr. Chittenden's versification is musical, fashioned by that true "art which conceals art." A picture of the ranch and other illustrations and the appropriate cover help the appearance of the book.

Fleeting Thoughts. By Caroline Edwards Prentiss. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This volume contains about one hundred very short, dainty poems, mainly lyrical or reflective in character. A few of them seem somewhat obscured by a metaphysical tendency, and need to be read several times before the thought is clear; others are admirably simple and smooth in versification. The poetic impulse is strong in these verses and the nice phrase has been frequently caught. Some readers may detect resemblances to Emily Dickinson in general style and conception of the poems.

Cosmos and Other Poems. By Anna Hubbard Mercur. Octavo, pp. 226. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Brother. \$1.50.

A volume of short, musical poems; a considerable number occasional, together with lyrical and devotional pieces. Many of the best ones are directly inspired by nature, and sing the mysteries and beauty of particular flowers, and of appearances of sky and forest. All the poems show a delicate feeling and poetic spirit; in the main they are of a quietly reflective character.

The Conquest of Mexico and Peru. An Historical Narrative Poem. By Kinahan Cornwallis. 12mo, pp. 449. New York: The Daily Investigator. \$1.

This is probably the most ambitious attempt to write a great American epic since Joel Barlow gave the world his "Columbiad" in the first decade of our century. The poem is a continuation of the author's earlier "Song of America and Columbus," and traces in heroic couplets the progress of discovery in the New World, with special attention to the two great conquests of Pizarro and Cortez. Mr. Cornwallis claims for his work great historical accuracy and profound research. As he states in his preface, epic poems are not in favor just now—modern epics, at least—but we are to judge a work like the present by its success in fulfilling the author's plan. So judged the book is very readable; the versification is smooth, and many of the descriptive pictures are finely finished. A great many people will find the early story of the continent as here told at once instructive and entertaining. Mr. Cornwallis is to be commended highly for his literary independence. He has written this epic in no mercenary and no cringing spirit.

El Nuevo Mundo. A Poem. By Louis James Block. 12mo, pp. 95. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

There is much good thought and poetical feeling in this poem, which traces in an imaginative way the story of the discovery of America. The author has chosen a very unusual stanzaic structure and in some instances has been very successful in it. The versification is generally musical, but it is frequently marred by long sentences, awkward phrases and clumsy, pedantic words.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Tales from Spenser. Chosen from "The Faerie Queene." By Sophia M. Maclehose. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

Stories from Waverley for Children. By H. Gassiot. 16mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

The volumes of this popular school library are admirable

in every way, and their price puts them within reach of moderately well-filled purses. The "Tales from Spenser" are related in their simplicity as stories, the writer choosing such portions as would interest young readers, and disregarding the allegorical and historical complications. "Stories from Waverley" has already reached a fourth edition, and embraces the main elements in the histories of "Ivanhoe," "The Monastery," the "Abbott," "Quentin Durward," "Rob Roy" and "The Talsman."

The Life and Writings of George Gascoigne. By Felix E. Schelling. Octavo, pp. 131. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Besides a very interesting account of the life and work of Gascoigne Prof. Schelling's monograph contains a number of poems not heretofore reprinted, and a bibliography. Gascoigne's career as dramatist, satirist and poet was a more or less brilliant one, and he has the distinction of being the most important English writer between Surrey and Spenser. The text and notes of this little volume seem to indicate an exhaustive study of the subject.

John Amos Comenius, Bishop of the Moravians. By S. S. Laurie, A.M. 16mo, pp. 372. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

Mr. Bardeen's "Reading Circle Edition" of Laurie's work upon the great Moravian educator is qualified to call attention to a worthy and somewhat neglected educational text book. It contains five authentic portraits of Comenius, very curious in their variety—a bibliography and some very interesting photographic reproductions from early editions of his works.

A Student's Manual of a Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements. By William Clement Sabine, A.M. Octavo, pp. 135. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.35.

The course of laboratory experiments in physics outlined here is adapted to students having a knowledge of algebra and plain geometry together with something of an acquaintance with trigonometry. About seventy experiments are given in mechanics, sound, heat, light, magnetism and electricity. A set of instruments particularly made for this course has been provided at such a price that the physical departments of our smaller colleges may be able to purchase it.

Descriptive Geography Taught by Means of Map Drawing. By Eva Wilkins. Quarto, pp. 120. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.50.

Miss Wilkins' system of teaching descriptive geography by means of map drawing has met with much favor from members of the profession. The new volume is a "Teachers' Edition" for her earlier works, and is also intended for the use of those preparing for normal school and other examinations. The author is professor of methods in the Illinois State Normal School.

Drawing in the Public Schools. A Manual for Teachers. By Anson K. Cross. Boston: A. K. Cross. \$1; paper, 75 cents.

Within these covers the author has bound together Chapter Two of his previously published "Freehand Drawing, Light and Shade and Freehand Perspective," and the essential points in the chapter upon "Drawing in the Public Schools" in the same work. A series of plates and suggestive comment upon them outline a school course of drawing from the beginning point up to the entrance to the high school. In the hands of a live teacher the work must prove very helpful.

Education in its Physical Relations; with Special Reference to Prevalent Defects in Schools. By William Jolly. Paper, 32mo, pp. 55. New York: William Beverley Harrison.

Into the first number of the "Pocket Pedagogical Library" is packed a great deal of fresh, wise matter regarding ventilation, exercise, position, eye work, mental habits, etc. It has been edited for use in the United States, the author being a Scotch inspector of schools.

Le Barbier de Seville. Par Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais. Edited by I. H. B. Spier. Paper, 12mo, pp. 115. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Une Aventure du Célèbre Pierrot. Par Alfred Assollant. Edited, with notes, by R. E. Pain, M.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 95. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Each of these additions to the French works of the "Modern Language Series" is equipped with introduction and

notes. Assollant's tale has particularly full notes; also an extensive vocabulary and two grammatical appendices.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A Microscopical Study of Changes Due to Functional Activity in Nerve Cells. By C. F. Hodge, Ph.D. Quarto, pp. 74. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Recent progress in laboratory research in physiology and allied sciences is a perpetual marvel. Dr. Hodge has reprinted from the "Journal of Morphology" his logically arranged results of a four years' experimentation upon the tired nerve cells of frog, cat, swallow, bee, etc., conducted at Johns Hopkins and at Clark University. This is interesting reading to many who are not specialists.

Electricity Up to Date for Light, Power and Traction. By John B. Verity. Paper, 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 75 cents.

This is the third edition of a popular treatise upon the various phases of electricity as it plays its practical part in modern life. In revising his work the author has added a chapter upon electro-therapeutics, partly as a warning to those who ignorantly rush to medical quacks. The different methods of producing electricity are described; the dynamo and its various motive powers; electric lighting is explained in its details, and the application of electric energy as a motive power. The reader finds here a clear exposition of actual present uses of the wonderful agent. There is a short but particularly noteworthy chapter upon "Electrical Engineering as a Calling," and the book contains illustrations and a glossary.

Alternating Currents of Electricity. By Gisbert Kapp, C.E. 16mo, pp. 166. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co. \$1.

A difficult subject in electric science is explained as clearly as possible in this little work. Mr. Kapp treats of alternating currents in general, and of the various mechanical constructions connected with their practical application. There are chapters upon central stations, self-starting motors, multiphase currents, etc. A number of simple illustrations accompany the text.

Soap Manufacture. A Practical Treatise. By W. Lawrence Gad. 16mo, pp. 234. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

An addition to the already quite long series of Bell & Sons' "Technological Handbooks." It is written by an authority upon the subject, and is intended to be a practical treatise for all who are actually connected with the business of soap making. There are illustrations, and a special chapter upon the chemical analysis of soaps. The binding and typography are just what they should be.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Cassell's New Biographical Dictionary. 12mo, pp. 741. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The busy man in any calling who wishes to have at hand a convenient biographical dictionary will do well to examine this volume. It contains brief memoirs giving the most important facts in the lives of some ten or fifteen thousand celebrities, living and dead. The publishers' aim has been to compile a work which should be reliable, of easy reference and of a moderate price. They have included the *noms de plume* of numerous popular writers accompanied by the real names. Libraries and desks will hardly be completely furnished without this new assistant.

The Year-Book of Science. Edited for 1892 by Professor T. G. Bonney. 12mo, pp. 527. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

The "Year-Book of Science" ventured into the world about twelve months ago with a summary of the most important scientific advancement for the year 1891. The present volume performs essentially the same service for 1892, being, however, somewhat enlarged in various departments and containing notes of geographical and anthropological interest. The contents are very thoroughly indexed, and are arranged under the general heads "Physics," "Chemistry," "Geology and Mineralogy," "Animal Biology" and "Botanical Biology." The concise results of progress in research, invention and discussion are here brought together in a convenient and ably-edited manner, the supervision of the volume having been in the hands of Professor T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. It is interesting to note as indicative of contemporary scientific investigation that the subject of electricity has a very large place in these pages.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia.

The Age of the Human Race. J. A. Zahm.
The High Church Position Untenable. A. F. Hewit.
Latin Hymns and English Versions. Hugh T. Henry.
English Liberty—Reformation to Triumph of Prince of Orange.
Lately Recovered Apocryphal Gospel of Peter. A. J. Maas.
The Late Archbishop Ullathorne.
Necessity of True Religion for Rational Men. A. W. Smith.
Catholic Tendency in American Literature. G. P. Lathrop.
Madagascar and Catholic Missions. B. J. Clinch.
More Light on the Election of Urban VI. C. G. Herbermann.

American Journal of Politics.—New York.

International Trade. Henry Grey.
Social Scheme of the Salvation Army. George E. Vincent.
The Question of the Nineteenth Century. Edwin W. Jackson.
Some Fictions in Finance. Edwin Mead.
A Substitute for the Liquor License System. L. Satterthwait.
Currency Reform. William Knapp.
The New School of Criminology. W. W. Willoughby.
Town Meeting Idea Applied to Cities. J. F. Thomas.
Unrestricted Immigration Dangerous. W. R. Wood.
The Jew in Business and Social Life. Adam E. Bloom.
Unjust Strictures of American Catholics. T. M. Crowley.
Claims of Civil Service Reform on President Cleveland. A. J. Palm.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.

Through Spain and Portugal. Charles Simpson.
Photographic Printing. Charles E. Jackson.
A Simple Shutter.
Transparency Making. H. P. Dawson.
Possibilities of Photographic Societies. M. Y. Beach.
Simple Slide-Changer and Eclipsor. G. M. Hopkins.
Nitrate of Lead Toning Bath.
Hand-Camera Guide to the World's Fair. F. Dundas Todd.

Andover Review.—Boston.

Switzerland as a Nursery of Politics. Joseph King.
Primary Qualifications for the Ministry. D. N. Beach.
The Ethics of Confucius, as Seen in Japan. J. H. DeForest.
Wealth. A. P. Peabody.
Archæological Notes. John P. Taylor.
The Double Advantage of the Modern Preacher.
Suppression of Pool-Room Gambling in Connecticut.

Antiquary.—London.

Old Berkshire School Games. Emma E. Thoyts.
Researches in Crete. Prof. F. Halberr.
Archæology in Callaly Castle, Northumberland. Robert Blair.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

The Arena.—Boston.

American School of Sculpture. Wm. O. Partridge.
Evolution of Christianity Prior to Dr. Abbott. Orello Cone.
Women Wage Earners. Helen Campbell.
Suicides and Modern Civilization. Frederick L. Hoffman.
How to Introduce the Initiative and Referendum. W. D. McCrackan.
Railway Tariffs. James L. Cowles.
Some Economic Features of Public Libraries. Tessa L. Kelso.
Industrial Schools in the Netherlands. Myra A. Dooley.
The Brotherhood of Christian Unity. Theodore F. Seward.
Practical Theosophy. Kate Buffington Davis.
Four Strange, True Stories. Louise Chandler Moulton.
Bacon vs. Shakespeare. I. Donnelly, F. E. Schelling.

Art Amateur.—New York.

The National Academy of Design.
Underglaze Decoration. S. E. Le Prince.
Embroideries of All Countries. Candace Wheeler.

Asclepiad.—London. First Quarter.

The Treatment of Disease Without Alcohol.
Railway Traveling and Health.
Dr. Erasmus Darwin and Darwinian Medicine. With Portrait.
A Theory of Nervous Atmosphere.

Atalanta.—London.

The Fan. Illustrated. Mrs. Parr.
John Greenleaf Whittier. With Portrait. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
The Art of Writing Fiction for Children. Mrs. Molesworth.
Gardening for Girls. H. R. Vernon.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

The Columbian Exposition and American Civilization. H. Van Brunt.
"Tis Sixty Years Since" in Chicago. John D. Catton.
Admiral Saumarez. A. T. Mahan.
Individuality in Birds. Frank Bolles.
The Japanese Smile. Lafcadio Hearn.
European Peasants as Immigrants. N. S. Shaler.
The English Question. J. J. Greenough.
Francis Anne Kemble. Henry Lee.
Hawthorne at North Adams. Bliss Perry.

Bankers' Magazine.—London.

Mutual Insurance Among Banks. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Bank Suspensions in Australia.
Insurance of Colonial Bank Deposits.
Insurance as a Profession. J. Macbeth Forbes.

Belford's Monthly.—Chicago.

Napoleon as a Model Husband. Max Maury.
An Hour with the Press Club of Chicago. Lester Ketchum.
Carlyle in the Role of Lover. Mary J. Onahan.
Physical Culture.—IX.
A Symposium with the Great American Diner-Out. J. Blackbridge.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London.

The Russian Acquisition of Manchuria.
Addiscombe: The East India Company's Military College. Major W. Broadfoot.
Ouananiche. Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Haggard.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Real Rejected Addresses: A Chapter in the History of Theatrical Literature. R. W. Lowe.
The Evolution of Games at Ball. Horace G. Hutchinson.
The Army and Civil War.
The Struggle for the Union.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April 15.

The World's Petroleum Supply.
The German Wine Industry.
Coal Production in Australasia.
Labor in New Zealand.

Bookman.—London.

Maarten Maartens. With Portrait.
Mr. Ruskin's Letters to William Ward.
Mr. Hall Caine's Early Days. J. A. Noble.
Reminiscences of Scott, Campbell, Jeffrey and Wordsworth.

Boy's Own Paper.—London.

The Boy's Own Model Cardboard Engine. Rev. L. Meadows White.
Birds' Nests, and How to Identify Them. W. J. Gordon.
Notable Copper and Other Coins of the Present Century. D. F. Howorth.
Westminster Abbey Choir School.

Calcutta Review.—Calcutta. (Quarterly.) April.

Nations in Arms: Modern Army Organization.
Hooghly, Past and Present. Shumbhoo Chunder Dey.
Public Health and Sanitation in Italy. H. A. D. Phillips.
China's Position in the World. Demetrius C. Boulger.
The New Reptile House in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. Sarat Chandra Mitra.
Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases. Michael Macmillan.
Public Security in Italy. H. A. D. Phillips.
The Dehra Dûn.—III. C. W. Hope.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

Summer Days in Kashmir. Francis P. Lefroy.
Among the Pampas Plumes. Clara S. Brown.

Lost Races of Arizona. R. E. L. Robinson.
Columbus, Vesputius and Magellan. Thomas Magee.
The Nicaragua Canal. R. H. McDonald, Jr.
Woman in Commercial Horticulture. Maggie D. Brainard.
Some California Writers.
On the Vega Canal. Y. H. Addis.
The Columbian Exposition. J. J. Peatfield.
Japanese Folk Lore. Helen Gregory Fleisher.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto.

Education vs. Cram. A. H. Morrison.
British Hopes and British Dangers. A. H. F. Lefroy.
Let Us Smelt Our Own Steel. A. H. Merritt.
The Canadian Girl. H. W. Charlesworth.
Is Cholera Coming? P. H. Bryce.
The Canals of Mars. S. R. Peal.
Glimpses of Bermuda. Fanny Harwood.
Port Nelson and Hudson's Bay. D. B. Read.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

Corresponding with the Planets. Illustrated.
A Study in Noses. Illustrated.
A Walk in Saxon Switzerland. Illustrated. James Baker.
Westminster School. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

Lord Rowton's Lodging House: A Chat with Its Proprietor.
How I Became a Public Speaker: A Chat with Lady Henry Somerset.
Some Peculiarities of Local Dialect: Interview with Mr. Ben Brierley.

Catholic World.—New York.

The Apotheosis of Christopher Columbus. J. J. O'Shea.
Recent Discoveries in Astronomy. G. M. Searle.
In Guadalajara Ways. Christian Reid.
Rival Theories on Scriptural Inspiration. H. I. D. Ryder.
Some Noble Works of Catholic Women. L. A. Toomy.
Religious Character of the Discovery of America. M. P. Villamil.
The First Sanctuary in the New World. T. H. Cummings.

The Century Magazine.—New York.

Decorative Painting at the World's Fair. W. Lewis Fraser.
Recollections of Lord Tennyson. John Addington Symonds.
An Embassy to Provence. Thomas A. Janvier.
Personal Impressions of Nicaragua. Gilbert Gaul.
Joseph Bonaparte in Bordentown. F. Marion Crawford.
Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini.
The Queen and the Duchess. M. O. W. Oliphant.
John Mair. John Swett.
Relics of Artemus Ward. Don C. Seitz.
An Inside View of the Pension Bureau. A. B. Casselman.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

How They Telegraph.
The Romance of the Market Place.
Reclaiming the Zuyder Zee.
A Colossal Map of the World.
Flax Culture in Scotland.

The Chaperone.—St. Louis.

Columbus, the Discoverer of America.
A Notable Year (1819).
English Past and Present.
A Bridge Between France and England.
The Island of Hawaii.

Charities Review.—New York.

The Church and the Problem of Poverty in Cities. J. R. Commons.
Philanthropy and Politics. Edmond Kelly.
A Chapter of Industrial History. Josephine S. Lowell.
The Tee To-Tum Club. W. H. Tolman.
Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons. Sarah S. Thayer.

The Chautauquan.—Meadsville, Pa.

In and About Modern Athens. William E. Walters.
Chicago and the World's Fair. James P. Holland.
Organized Labor and the Law. Edward Arden.
The Religion of the Greeks. Prof. A. B. Hyde.
Sanitary Science and the Coming Cholera. C. R. Hammerton.
The Standing Army of the United States. Lieut. Guy Howard.
The Fisheries in American History. George A. Rich.
George William Curtis. Arthur Cassot.
Folklore and Superstitions Concerning Plants. B. D. Halstead.
Foreigners in American Churches. Rev. S. L. Loomis.
Peru and Its People. Major A. F. Sears.
The Photographer and the Artist. R. de la Sizeranne.
Police in Eleven Cities of the United States. R. Wheatley.
Les Gobelins. Mrs. M. A. Waddell Rogers.
Southern Women in Education. Olive Ruth Jefferson.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia.

An Evangelistic Tour in Japan. G. W. Knox.
The Indian Problem. Rev. John Edwards.
The Glaciers of Alaska. G. F. Wright.
A Visit to the Reformed Spanish Church. A. Robertson.

The Colorado Magazine.—Denver.

The Indian of To-day. Rev. Sherman Coolidge, D. D.
Reminiscences of Panama. F. W. White.
The Parliament of Religions. J. B. Belford.
Influence of Electricity on Colorado's Progress. I. Hall.
The Founder of Arbor Day. Virginia B. Bash.
Creede. Cy. Warman.
Evolution of Transportation in New York. Mattie L. Fox.

Columbia Law Times.—New York. April.

The Chinese Question. John Bassett Smith.
Law School of Harvard University. Lloyd McK. Garrison.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Financial Scheme of the Home Rule Bill. Nemo.
Some Aspects of Home Rule. W. E. H. Lecky.
The Recent Eclipse. S. R. S. Ball.
A May-Day Dialogue, Economic, Not Pastoral. Vernon Lee.
The Policy of Leo XIII. A Reply from Rome. Father Brandi.
Christ in Modern Theology. Professor A. B. Bruce.
The Anti-Semitic Movement. Sidney Whitman.
A Garden in Stone. A. E. P. R. Dowling.
Industrial Schools and Juvenile Crime. Rev. A. A. W. Drew.
Professor Weismann's Theories. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

The Scillies and Scillonians.
Needle-Craft.
Last Wills and Testaments.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

In the Footsteps of Dickens. Harger Ragan.
The Pedagogical Value of the Novel. M. S. Merwin.
Prison Life at Belle Isle. Joseph C. Helm.
Lumbering in the Northwest. J. E. Jones.
American Society in Paris. Mary B. Ford.
The Spoil of the Puma. Gilbert Parker.
Henrik Ibsen's Poems. H. H. Boyesen.
English Postal Reformers. T. L. James.
Contemporary French Playwrights. A. Hornblower.
Crimoline Folly. Helen G. Ecob.
The Telautograph. Elisha Gray.

Critical Review.—Edinburgh. (Quarterly.) April.

Kirkpatrick's "Doctrine of the Prophets."
Shrader's "Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek." Professor Owen C. Whitehouse.
Beysschlag's "Neutestamentliche Theologie." Professor W. P. Dickson.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal. April.

The First Legislators of Upper Canada.—I. S. A. Curzon.
Cricket in Canada. G. G. S. Lindsey.
Shooting the Rapids on a Raft. A. Beers.
Resuscitation of the Apparently Drowned. F. H. Killick.

The Dial.—Chicago. April 16.

The Future of American Speech.
Walton's Angler and its Bibliography. J. L. High.
The Passion for Realism and What Is to Come of It. H. M. Stanley.

May 1.

John Addington Symonds.
Lucy Larcom. James E. Onderdonk.
Life and Poetry of John Cleveland. Clinton Scollard.

Dublin Review. (Quarterly.) London.—April.

Papal Jubilee.—I. Early English Pilgrimages. Rev. Dr. J. Moyes.
The Missa Catechumenorum in the Greek Liturgies. Rev. H. Lucas.
Memoirs of Cardinal Massaja. E. M. Clerke.
The Cisalpine Club. Rev. W. Amherst.
Labor and Capital. Limited. Rev. Dr. W. Barry.
A Passage in the Life of Charles I. Mrs. Grange.
Tosti's Life of St. Benedict.
St. Augustine and the Donatists. Rev. P. Burton.
The Canon of the New Testament. Dr. Gasquet.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. April 15.

The Queen and Her Eastern Empire. Illustrated.
Turkey To-day: The Sultan's Advisers.
Ancestors of the House of Orange. Ched. Mijatovich.
The Portsmouth of Holland: Helder. C. T. J. Hiatt.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The History of English Serfdom. Prof. W. J. Ashley.
Edward Vansittart Neale as a Christian Socialist.—II. Judge Hughes.
The Ethics of Wills. Rev. Dr. T. C. Fry.
Co-operators and Profit-sharing. W. E. Snell.
The Alcohol Monopoly in Switzerland. Joseph King.
The Special Importance of the Study of Christian Ethics for the Church in the Present Day. Rev. R. S. Ottley.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Mashonaland.
Philibert Commerson, Naturalist.
The Colonial Policy of France.
The English Parliament.
Fontainebleau.
Economic Falacies.
Mahan on Maritime Power.
The Foreign Tours of Lady Mary Coke.
Proctor's Old and New Astronomy.
A Statutory Nation: Ireland.

Education.—Boston.

The Modern School. George H. Martin.
The Present System of University Degrees. F. S. Thomas.
Woman's Work for Woman. Elizabeth P. Gould.
In the English Lake Country.—II. D. N. Beach.
University Extension.—III. M. G. Brumbaugh.
The Lantern in the Schools. W. F. C. Morsell.
Pronouncing English.

Educational Review.—London.

Mismanagement and Muddle at the London School Board.
Upright Penmanship. John Jackson, F.E.I.S.
The Labor Question in Our Schools. Miss E. P. Hughes.
Physical Tests in Competitive Examinations. H. H. Almond.
Technical Education for London: Mr. Llewellyn Smith's Report to the County Council. Wm. Garnett.

Educational Review.—New York.

Herbart and Pestalozzi Compared. W. T. Harris.
The Real Ground for State Control of Schools. G. H. Howison.
Horace Mann and Education in Massachusetts. G. H. Martin.
A Working Basis for the Correlation of Studies. C. DeGarmo.
Pedagogical Value of Number Forms. Adelia R. Hornbrook.
The Teaching of Greek. John S. Blackie.
The Teaching of Mathematics. W. H. Hudson.
The New Jersey Parochial Free-School Bill. A. B. Poland.
Changes in Nerve Cells. G. W. Peckham.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York.

The Cholera Prospect in 1893. D. B. St. John Roosa.
Ethics of Architectural Competitions. John M. Carrere.
Cotton as a Factor in Progress. D. A. Tompkins.
The Gravity System of Rapid Transit. Benjamin S. Henning.
Progress in Steam Engineering.—I. R. H. Thurston.
The Gold Fields of Dutch Guiana. A. I. Mather.
English and American Railways.—II. W. M. Ackworth.
The Cost of Street Railway Building. T. W. Harris.
Professor Gray's New Telautograph. William Meyer, Jr.
The Care of Existing Highways. W. E. McClintock.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The Emperor Zenon and the Isaurians. E. W. Brooks.
Anglo-Saxon Law. Sir Frederick Pollock.
Naval Preparations of James II. in 1688. J. R. Tanner.
Lally's Visit to England in 1745. Frederick Dixon.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

The Imperial Institute. Illustrated. Sir Somers Vine.
Some Rhymes for a Little Girl by Lord Macaulay. Lady Knutsford.
From Queenstown to Sheerness in Torpedo Boat No. 65. Fred T. Jane.
Labor Homes of the Church Army. Edward Clifford.
The Towers of Science. Rev. Wm. Bourchier.

Expositor.—London.

The Lake of Galilee. Professor G. A. Smith.
The Authorship and Composition of the Third Gospel. Professor V. H. Stanton.
The Epistle to the Romans: Its Aim. Professor A. B. Bruce.
The Aramaic Gospel. W. C. Allen.

Expository Times.—London.

Professor Ryle's Contributions to Old Testament Scholarship. Professor S. D. F. Salmond.
The Old Testament in the Light of the Literature of Assyria and Babylonia. Theo. G. Pinches.
The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Revs. J. M. Ramsay and A. Wright.

The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott.

Fortnightly Review.—London.

Irish Opinion on the Home Rule Bill. Professor Dowden.
The Financial Clauses of the Bill. J. J. Clancy.
Is the Universe Infinite? Sir Robert Ball.
The West Indies in 1892. Lord Brassey.
Are Acquired Characters Inherited?—II. Alfred Russell Wallace.
The Chatham Islands and Their Story. Henry O. Forbes.
Synthetic Chemistry. Professor Thorpe.
Rome Revisited. Frederic Harrison.
An Exchange for Gibraltar: Canary Islands. Captain Gambier.
The Veto Bill. Charles Walker.
The Jesuit Doctrines of Obedience. J. Addington Symonds.

The Forum.—New York.

The Pope in Washington. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
An American Viceroy from the Vatican. Leonard W. Bacon.
Rome a True Ally of the Republic. James F. Loughlin.
The Russian Extradition Treaty. George Kennan.
Mr. Cleveland's Tasks and Opportunities. Charles F. Adams.
Municipal Sanitation: Defects in American Cities. J. S. Billings.
Recent Labor Rulings by Federal Courts. Aldace F. Walker.
Compulsory Arbitration an Impossible Remedy. Carroll D. Wright.
Menacing Socialism in the Western States. Frank B. Tracy.
Are Our Indians Becoming Extinct? Major J. W. Powell.
Scientific Cooking in the New England Kitchen. Ellen H. Richards.
The Public Schools of Minneapolis, and Others. J. M. Rice.
Anomalies of Our Private Pension System. T. F. Dennis.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Memories of Old St. Paul's. W. Connor Sydney.
About Pike. Thomas Southwell.
Whit Tuesday at Old Eton. J. W. Sherer.
The Orange Tree. Thomas H. B. Graham.
Rise and Fall of Millbank Prison. G. R. Vicars.
Tennyson's Great Allegory. Walter Walsh.
Legends of the North Frisian Islands. W. G. Black.

Girl's Own Paper.—London.

Brasses and Brass Rubbing. Gertrude Harraden.
Carcassonne. May Crommelin.
Collections, Hobbies and Fads. S. F. A. Caulfeild.
Amateur Gardening for Town-Girls. Constance Jacob.
Bulgarian Embroidery. Josepha Crane.
George Herbert. Rev. William Cowan.

Godey's.—New York.

A Harvest of Tares. A Complete Novel. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
What Ought—What Can a Mother Do? Mrs. H. W. Beecher.
Culture for Our Girls. Marguerite Lindley.
Mary Fairchild Macmonnies.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. March-April.

A Year in Liberia. Mary E. White.
National Park in the Olympic Mountains. J. Wickersham.
The Charleston Earthquake. Ruth Raymond.
Up the Magdalena. Wilder Grahame.
In the Bad Lands. Alvin H. Sydenham, U. S. A.
The Nine-Mile Cañon, Utah. C. H. VanDorn.

Good Words.—London.

The Scilly Isles. Henry Johnston.
Cider-Making. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
A Glimpse in the Coral Sea. Helen Milman.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Dr. Newman Hall. With Portrait.
Punch and F. C. Burnand. With Portrait. W. Roberts.
A Palace for Paupers at Genoa. Countess of Meath.
A Japanese Lady Lawyer and Reformer: Madame Tel Sono. With Portrait. M. Griffith.

Greater Britain.—London. April 15.

The Tendency of the Colonies.
The Future of New Zealand.
A New Movement: The Single Tax.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

L. Q. C. Lamar. Walter B. Hill.
Broadmoor Asylum and Its Inmates.
Supreme Court of Tennessee—II. Albert D. Marks.
Practical Tests in Evidence—VI. Irving Browne.
Eccentric Wills.
The Supernatural in Crime.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

The Evolution of New York. Thomas A. Janvier.
A Dream City. Candace Wheeler.
James Russell Lowell. Charles Eliot Norton.
A Discontented Province. Henry Loomis Nelson.
Love's Labors Lost. Edwin A. Abbey.
Colorado and Its Capital. Julian Ralph.
The French Scare of 1875. Mr. De Blowitz.
Phillips Brooks. Rev. Arthur Brooks.

Home-Maker.—New York

The Islands of the Pacific. H. R. Goddard.
How to Live at the World's Fair. Mrs. M. P. Handy.
Types of Heroic Women.—III. Mattie E. Pettus.
The Abbey of St. Columba. Jennie June.
James G. Blaine. Helen L. Reed.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

The World's First Parliament of Religions. J. H. Barrows.
Testimony of Physical Science to the Truth of Scripture.
Biblical Theology. Philip Schaff.
Essential Changes in the New Testament. J. B. Finch.
Light on Scriptural Texts. Wm. Hayes Ward.

Investors' Review.—London. (Quarterly.)

Gold-Bewitched Victoria.
The "Baring Guarantee." Make Believe.
The Railway Rates Muddle.
Mr. Milner on Egypt.
Argentine Railways.—III. C. E. Akers.
La Prensa on the Argentine Situation.
The Railways of the Great Northwest. S. F. van Oss.
"Elmore" Company Depositing.
Gas Companies and Electricity.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin.

Catholicity in Modern Poetry.—II. R. P. Carton.
The Irish Industries Association.
Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—Continued.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. (Quarterly.) March 31.

Arthur Young. With Portrait. Albert Pell.
Taxation on Land. A. Dudley Clarke.
Field Gates. Illustrated. Wm. C. Carnegie, Alfred Ashworth and H. Copperthwaite.
The Middleman in Agriculture. R. Henry Rew.
Home Produce, Imports, Consumption and Price of Wheat Over Forty Harvest Years, 1852 to 1892. Sir John Bennet Lawes.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—London. April.**The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia.**—George M. Dawson.**Juridical Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Portrait of Professor George Joseph Bell.
The New Italian School of Private International Law. M. J. Farrelly.
Relief from Forfeiture. Will. C. Smith.
Diplomacy in the Time of Machiavelli. Professor Nys.
The Mackenzie Divorce Case: A New Marriage Law. F. P. Walton.
Electricity as a Nuisance. G. H. Knott.
The Investigation of Cases of Sudden Death in Scotland. R. W. Renton.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. March.

Notes on English Railways. E. K. Turner.
Fire Resisting Construction. W. W. Sabin.
A Weldless Chain. Ludwig Herman.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.

Evolution of Modern Drill Books. Capt. F. N. Maude.
The Knapsack and the Army Shoe. Capt. W. E. Dougherty.
Military Misconceptions. Capt. James Chester.
The Post Mess. Capt. Morris C. Foote.
Our New Cavalry Drill Regulations. Lieut. W. H. Smith.
The Flag of Truce. Capt. G. S. Carpenter.
Apprentice Schools for the Army. Capt. Guy Howard.
Military Uses of Photography. Lieut. A. Williams.
Target Practice. Lieut. James E. Brett.
Artillery in Coast Defense.—III. Major A. C. Hansard.
The Evolution of Tactics. Capt. W. C. Rawolle.
Medical Services in Time of War. Capt. F. P. Nichols.
Single-Wire Non-Insulated Telephony.
Electric Balloon Signaling.
European Small-Bore Rifles.

King's Own.—London.

The Domestic Life of Bogatzky. Rev. R. Shindler.
The Harley House Institutes.
Ancient MSS. of the New Testament. Rev. Dr. J. Culross.

Knowledge.—London.

Moles and Their Like. R. Lydekker.
Caterpillars' Dwellings.—II. E. A. Butler.
What Is a Star Cluster? A. C. Ranyard.
Deep Sea Deposits.—III. Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.

Leisure Hour.—London.

Among the Tibetans. Isabella L. Bishop.
About Spirits and Their Doings: Kidnapping and White Slavery. John C. Jeaffreson.
The Way of the World at Sea: Power. W. J. Gordon.
The Peoples of Europe: France.—II. Charles Edward Flower. Bertha J. Laffan.
Extinct Monsters. Henry Walker.
John Milton and Jeremy Taylor. John Dennis.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.

Mrs. Romney. A Complete Novel. Rosa Nouchette Carey.
The Society of the Cincinnati. John Bunting.
New St. Louis. James Cox.
Kühne Beveridge. Gertrude Atherton.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul.

The Cliff Dwellers. Palmer-Henderson.
Chicago Society of Artists. J. H. Vanderpoel.
Rifle Progress in the United States. Capt. Philip Reade.
William Rufus Perkins—Poet. Mary J. Reid.
Woman in Scientific and Professional Work. Sarah L. Phelps.
A Monetary Spasm. William R. Merriam.
An Ascent of St. Bernard. A. P. Winston.

London Quarterly Review.—London. April.

The Great Enigma and Its Answer.
William Cowper.
The Incarnation in Modern Theology.
Bernard of Clairvaux.
Some Socialist Leaders.
England in Egypt.
Building Societies.
The Church of Jerusalem and the Gentile Mission.

Longmans' Magazine.—London.

The Journal to Stella. Austin Dobson.
The Children's Hour. Agnes Jekyll.
The Study of Weather and of Climate. Robert H. Scott.
Character from Handwriting. With Fac-similes. Lady Mildred Boynton.

Lucifer.—London. April 15.

The Negators of Science.
Speeding the Message. Annie Besant.
Notes on Nirvāṇa.—Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The Foundation of Christian Mysticism.—Continued. Franz Hartmann.
Death—and After? Continued. Annie Besant.

Ludgate Monthly.—London.

Famous Actresses.
The Connaught Rangers.
St. Paul's School. W. Chas. Sargent.

Lyceum.—London. April 15.

Women's Higher Education in Ireland.
The Landlord's Vocation in Ireland.
A Model Masonic Government in France.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.

The Romantic Professions.
Wanderers. A Son of the Marshes.
On the Education of Girls.
Some Thoughts on Pascal.
The Humors of a Canadian Election. W. F. Stockley.
Our First Ambassadors to Russia. Julian Corbett.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. April.

A Visit to Greece. Thomas Kay.
The Althorp Library. W. R. Creland.
The Childhood and Youth of Ernest Renan. Walter Butterworth.
A Philistine on the Egotism of Literary Men. Thomas Newbigging.
Sir Henry R. Bishop: His Life and Work. W. I. Wild.
The Duty of Reader to Author. Edmund Mercer.

Menorah Monthly.—New York

The World's Congress Auxiliary. M. Ellinger.
Judaism at the World's Columbian Exposition. J. Silverman.
The Preservation of the Jews. Henrich Stern.
The Language of the Jew. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Mommensen on Anti-Semitism.

Methodist Review.—New York.

Charles the Great—His relations to the Church. J. F. Hurst.
The True Gospel According to Peter. D. Kemble.
"Hamlet," from the Standpoint of Theology. A. H. Ames.
The Sanctification of the Passions. C. W. Rishell.
Wheels, Work and Wages. Jacob Todd.
Relations and Results of our Early Missionary Work in Oregon.
The Order of Melchizedek. J. N. Fradenburgh.
Semi-Centennial of the Scotch Free Church. R. H. Howard.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.

Missionary Memorabilia. A. J. Gordon.
Priesthood and Sacrifices Among the Hill Tribes of Burma.
Brahmanism, Past and Present.—II. T. M. Lindsay.
The Student Volunteer Movement. John L. Nevius.
Comity and Co-operation in Missions. W. J. Townsend.
Problems of Jewish Gospel Work. G. H. Schodde.
Probable Future of Buddhism. E. Tribolet.

Month.—Baltimore.

Father Coleridge.
The Morality of Buddhism. C. Galton.
The Berengarian Controversy and Its Antecedents.—II. Rev. J. Rickaby.
Père Félix, S. J. Ellis Schreiber.
The Gordon Riots. Lionel Johnson.
The Great Schism of the West.—I. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.

Monthly Packet.—London.

Five English Poets.—V. Retrospection. Arthur D. Innes.
Sun-Rays and Star-Beams.—II.—The Nature of Light. Agnes Giberne.
Don Quixote. Sidney T. Irwin.
Cameos from English History: The French in India. Miss C. M. Yonge.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York.

Tammany Hall. Warren Taylor.
Character in Handwriting. Louis Brough.
Indian Types. George Holme.
Leland Stanford. Carter H. Hepburn.
The White Lady of German Legend. Emma H. Nason.
The Father of Modern Sculpture. C. Stuart Johnson.
General Horace Porter. George R. Miller.
Tyrol at the World's Fair. Charlotte H. Coursen.

Music.—Chicago. April.

Karl Formes. Anna Cox Stephens.
Wagner and His Work. Henry Badger.
Musical Notations
The Violin and its Ancestry. W. F. Gates.
Is Public School Music a Fad? W. S. B. Mathews.

May.

Beethoven's "Immortal Beloved." Mariam Tenger.
Some Philadelphia Composers.
Franz Liszt, Pianist, Composer and Master. W. S. B. Mathews.
The Violin and its Ancestry.—II. W. F. Gates.
Organ-Playing from Memory. A Symposium.

National Review.—London.

Ireland's "Decay" and Ulster's Defiance. Sidney J. Low.
Amusements of the Poor. Lady Jeune.
The Destinies of the Far East. Hon. George N. Curzon.
Capital: Fixed and Circulating. W. H. Mallock.
The Tory Press and the Tory Party.
The London Programme. C. A. Whitmore.
Revival of the Spiritual Ideal in France. Miss Laura M. Lane.

Natural Science.—London. April.

Natural Selection vs. Lamarckism. W. Platt Ball.
Supposed Auditory Organs. C. Herbert Hurst.
Fruit-spike of *Calamites*. Thos. Hick.
Succession of Teeth in Mammalia. Miss E. C. Pollard.
Climate and Flora in Africa. G. F. Scott Elliot.
Moas of New Zealand. Henry O. Forbes.

Newbery House Magazine.—London.

How We Took Round the "Petitions." The Welsh Suspensory Bill. Hope Carlyon.
Mourning for the Queen—Madagascar. Archdeacon Chiswell.
Pilgrimages. Edward Walford.
M. Hauréau on the Hymns of St. Bernard. Rev. S. J. Eales.
D. C. L.
A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833.—X.
A Scotch Non-juring Priest: Robert Lyon. Canon Farquhar.

New England Magazine.—Boston.

Phillips Brooks and Harvard University. A. McKenzie.
The City of Seattle. John W. Pratt.
Life and Study at the Naval Academy. W. G. Richardson.

Old Ship Building Days at Duxbury. Lucy P. Higgins.
Pietro Mascagni. Ashton R. Willard.
New England Art at the World's Fair. W. H. Downes.
Milton as an Educator. Phillips Brooks.
The Legends of Jekyl Island.

New Review.—London.

The Propagation and Prevention of Cholera. Dr. Robson.
Mother's Hands. Conclusion. Björnstjerne Björnson.
Press and Parliament. H. W. Massingham.
The Position of the Certificated Teacher. J. H. Yoxall.
Melanesia and the Labor Traffic. Bishop Montgomery of Tasmania.
The Cambridge "Apostles." Hon. Roden Noel.
Key-flowers. Lady Lindsay.
The Future of English Letters. W. Morris Colles.
What Is a Fair Wage? Clementina Black.
Rustic Cricket. Gerard Fiennes.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

The Invasion of India by Russia. With Map. Capt. Young-husband.
St. William of Norwich. Dr. Jessopp.
Esoteric Buddhism. Prof. Max Müller.
My Maverick. R. B. Townshend.
The Agram Mummy. Mrs. McClure.
A Walk in Alexandria. A. R. Dowling.
The Hawaiian Revolution. Theo. H. Davies.
Tennyson as a Nature Poet. Theodore Watts.
An Imperial University for Women. Canon Browne.
The Influence of Climate on Race. Hon. John W. Fortescue.
Count Cavour on the Repeal of the Union. Lady Mary Wood.

North American Review.—New York.

The Behring Sea Case. B. F. Tracy.
Thoughts Suggested by Prof. Dewar's Discoveries. R. O. Doremus.
A Railway Party in Politics. Harry P. Robinson.
The Ann Arbor Strike. Frank P. Sargent.
"The Gates Ajar"—Twenty-five Years After. Elizabeth S. Phelps.
The Decadence of Theology. John Burroughs.
Possible Reformation of the Drink Traffic. W. S. Rainsford.
Which Is the Best Form of Life Insurance? G. A. Litchfield.
E. B. Harper.
The Hawaiian Situation. T. H. Davies.
Foreign Nations at the World's Fair. C. Andrews, G. Stewart.
Further Views of Pension List Revision. A Symposium.
Ancient and Modern Dentistry. E. H. Raymond.
Death as a Factor in Progress. W. Hutchinson.
Is Land Held Out of Use? W. B. Cooper.
Sing Po's Chart. E. P. Jackson.

Our Day.—Chicago. April.

The Quartet of English Labor Leaders. Frances E. Willard.
Great Britain's Welcome to Miss Willard. Lady Somerset.
Miss Willard in Exeter Hall.
Bishop Cox on Sunday Closing of the World's Fair.
Who are the Chief Assailants of Sunday. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York.

Red-Drum Fishing at Oregon Inlet. F. H. Newcomb.
Kings and Queens of the Turf.
How to Catch the Wily Trout. H. Prescott Beach.
Round About the Zuyder Zee. Mrs. G. C. Davies.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
A Chamois Hunt. A. Ranger.
The Modern Single-Hand Cruiser. C. B. Vaux.
Starting and Starters. John Corbin.
South Dakota National Guard.—Concluded. P. Leary, Jr., U. S. A.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

Architecture in San Francisco. Ernest C. Peixotto.
Shearing Time on Santa Rosa Island.
Silk Culture as a California Industry. Emma R. Endres.
A Forgotten Page in History. Franklina Gray Bartlett.
Some Realism Regarding Silver. F. I. Vassault.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London.

Madame Récamier's Secret. Wm. Waldorf Astor.
Society Again. Countess of Cork and Orrery.
The Black Art.—I. James Mew.
The Apotheosis of Jonas Chuzzlewit. J. Ashby-Sterry.
The Cloud in the Pamirs. With Maps. Stephen Wheeler.
Home Rule. Justin McCarthy and Dudbar P. Barton.
Should Members of Parliament Be Paid? R. Wallace, Arthur Forwood and Sir Geo. Baden-Powell.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

The Legitimate in Photography.
Photographic Fallacies.—I.

Chemistry of Development. C. L. Mitchell.
 Printing and Developing Gelatino-Chloride Paper.
 "Spirit Photography," and Remarks on Fluorescence. J. T. Taylor.
 Midnight Photography.
 Lantern Lecturing. A. W. Scott.

Poet-Lore.—Boston.

Robert Browning—The Man. W. G. Kingsland.
 Aristophanes' Philosophy of Poetry. Helen L. Reed.
 Ideals of Beauty in Keats and Browning. Alice Groff.
 Browning's Mastery of Rhyme. W. J. Rolfe.
 Browning's Mildred. J. J. Britton.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

Japanese Home Life. W. D. Eastlake.
 The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection"—II. Herbert Spencer.
 Evidences of Glacial Man in Ohio. G. F. Wright.
 Growth of Our Knowledge of the Deep Sea. G. W. Littlehales.
 The Cultivation of Humane Ideas. Wesley Mills.
 Oswego State Normal School. W. M. Aber.
 Decay in the Apple Barrel. B. D. Halstead.
 Discovery of Alcohol and Distillation. M. Berthelot.
 Tribute of the French Academy to American Geology.
 How Science Is Helping the Farmer. Charles S. Plumb.
 Dietary for the Sick. Dyce Duckworth.
 Sketch of Samuel William Johnson.

Preacher's Magazine.—New York.

Lightness in Religion. W. L. Watkinson.
 Baham. J. A. Beet.
 Moses: His Life and Its Lessons. N. Mark G. Pearce.
 Exploring the Bible: Its Gradual Growth. W. A. Labrum.
 The Apostolic Churches—Then Doctrine and Fellowship.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va.

The Relation of Thought and Language. H. C. Alexander.
 The Canon of Scripture. J. B. Shearer.
 Divine Sovereignty and Christian Experience. H. Glass.
 Providence as a Doctrine of Science. G. D. Armstrong.
 A Generation of Darwinism. W. J. Wright.
 George Eliot—Her Portrayal of Religious Characters. W. S. Bean.
 The Trial of Professor Smith. W. S. P. Bryan.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. April.

Wesley's Designated Successor: John Fletcher. T. Baron.
 Local Option. James Crompton.
 Ebenezer Elliot, the Corn-law Rhymers. S. Horton.
 Cardinal John Henry Newman: His Work and Influence. W. Dinning.
 The Hours of Labor Question.
 Evils to Which Large Ecclesiastical Organizations are Prone. H. Yooll.
 The Future of Ireland. Joseph Ritson.
 Reminiscences of Tennyson. Henry Woodcock.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Life and Speeches of Sir Henry Maine.
 Arbuthnot.
 Literary Discoveries in Egypt.
 Fra Paolo Sarpi.
 The Unseen Foundations of Society: Duke of Argyll's Book.
 Pierre Loti.
 The Battle of La Hogue and Maritime War.
 Travels in the Mogul Empire.
 Agricultural Depression and its Remedies.
 The Unionist Reaction.

Quiver.

Some Pretty Churchyards.
 In the Footprints of St. Paul.—IV. Illustrated. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
 Dreams that Came True.

Review of the Churches.—London. April 15.

System of Church Patronage in the Church of England. Rev. W. R. Buckland.
 The Sacraments. Rev. Dr. C. H. Waller and Prof. A. B. Bruce.
 Sketch of Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton.
 Inspiration and Revelation. Archdeacon Farrar.
 Dr. Fairbairn's Book "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology."

The Sanitarian.—New York.

Croton Valley Water Shed and its Sponsors. J. W. Adams.
 Some Sanitary Attractions of Brooklyn. E. C. Angell.
 Daylight in the Dwelling House. John Brett.
 Sanitary Advantages of South Carolina. A. N. Bell.
 Cholera and Cashmir. A. Mitra.
 Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. H. K. Bell.

School Review.—Ithaca, N. Y.

History of Early Education.—I. S. S. Laurie.
 Latin in the Secondary School. C. E. Bennett.
 Problem of Professional Training. J. J. Findlay.
 Supervisory Work of Principals. J. G. Allen.

Scots Magazine.—Perth.

The Divine Right of the Church. Rev. J. Herkless.
 The Late Professor Minto. Jesse Quail.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. April.

Irrigation and Agriculture in Egypt. Colonel Justin C. Ross.
 The Distribution of Temperature Over the Sea. W. A. Taylor.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) April.

The Scottish Fisheries Under the Fishery Board. W. Anderson Smith.
 The Early Languages of Syria. Major C. R. Conder.
 George Buchanan and the Inquisition. P. Hume Brown.
 Book Plates. H. Gough.
 The Wandering of the Nations. J. B. Bury.
 The Anthropological History of Europe. J. Beddoe.
 Brendan's Fabulous Voyage. Marquess of Bute.
 Beginnings of the Scottish Newspaper Press. James D. Cockburn.
 Regulation of the Drink Traffic. John Mann, Jr.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

Exhibition Number.
 The Braddock Campaign. George Washington.
 The Upward Pressure. Walter Besant.
 An Artist in Japan. Robert Blum.
 The Comédie Française at Chicago. Francisque Sarcey.

Social Economist.—New York.

Economics of Strikes and Boycotts. George Gunton.
 The Eight-Hour Movement in England. John Rae.
 Demand and Supply. J. R. Commons. George Gunton.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

Isaac Pitman in the United States. Concluded. James Edmunds.
 Shorthand at Home. The Editor.
 The Province of the Stenographer. T. C. Rose.
 Dr. Rudolph Tombo. With portrait.
 Gabelsberger Shorthand. Dr. Rudolph Tombo.

Strand Magazine.—London. April.

The Prince of Wales at Sandringham.
 Weathercocks and Vanes. Washington Hogg.
 The Royal Humane Society. With portraits.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—IV. Henry W. Lucy.
 Portraits and Biographies of Mrs. Brown-Potter, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales. Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lord Charles Beresford and John Roberts.

Sunday at Home.—London.

The Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Macaulay.
 The Car of Jagannath in India. Rev. Chas. Merk.
 The Rev. Dr. Adolph Saphir.
 A Sunday at Salonica. L. M. J. Garnett.
 Old Church Libraries. Rev. T. F. Threlton Dyer.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

Sorrow's Pilgrimage: An Allegory. "Carmen Sylva."
 Old Fashioned Folk in an East English Village. Amyas Revett.
 Père Jogues. Rev. Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson.
 The Jubilee of the Church of Scotland Disruption. Rev. Dr. J. Stalker.
 Who Was Adelaide? Mrs. Pereira.
 How to Help Workhouse Girls and Women. Ellen M. L. McDougall.

Temple Bar.—London.

Dr. Nansen at Home. Mrs. Alec Tweedie.
 The Sleeping Premier: Lord North.
 Idle Hours in Périgord. E. H. Barker.
 English Whist and English Whist Players. Conclusion.

Timehri.—Georgetown, Demarara. (Half-yearly.) December, 1892.

The Struggle for Life in the Swamp. James Rodway.
 Gold in British Guiana. Hope Hunter.
 Our Trade Relations With the United States. Arthur Weber.
 The Necessity for Proper Foodstuffs. E. D. Rowland.
 Papers Relating to the Early History of Barbados and St. Kitts. Annotated by N. Darnell Davis.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Indignation of a Fine Soul. David Gregg.
The Supernatural Book. F. O. Holman.
Meditation. J. L. Harris.
Decoration Day: Thirty Years After. Charles Wright.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

A New System of Drill Regulations for Infantry. W. H. Bowell.
Oliver Cromwell as a Soldier. William O'Connor Morris.
Army Clothing and Equipage. Henry Romeyn.
Narrative of a First Cruise. W. H. Shock.

United Service Magazine.—London.

Memoir of General Sir Hope Grant. Lord Wolseley.
Mahan's Testimony to English Power. Col. J. F. Maurice.
Modern Mandalay. Yeorah.
Sailors' Wives. A Sailor's Wife.
The Artillery in 1870-1. Col. J. F. Maurice.
Battle Formation in Savage Warfare.
The Yeomanry Force and the New Armory Warrant. Major E. Frewen.
Our Mercantile Reserves as Commerce Protectors. H. Lawrence Swineburne.
Rulers of India. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff.
Achievements of Cavalry.—IV. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Wood.
Examination for the Army: The Case for the Candidates. G. Irving.

University Extension.—Philadelphia.

April.
Dr. James on University Extension.
The Duties of the Student.
Economics.—X. Edward T. Devine.

May.
University Extension Examination. Edward T. Devine.
Science as a Means of Enjoyment in Every-Day Life.
Economics.—XI. Edward T. Devine.

University Magazine.—New York.

Kenton College. W. F. Peirce.
St. John's College, Annapolis. P. R. Voorhees.

A Few Anomalies in English Law. II. C. O. Overton.
University Societies. A. P. Jacobs.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York

Hand-Camera Practice.
Some Lessons in Perspective.
The Concentric Lens.
The Arrangement of Figure in Landscape.
The Technical Side of Landscape Photography. J. A. Tennant.
Photography in Decoration.
Clouds in Landscape Negatives. G. H. James.
Norton's Cloud-Catcher.

Westminster Review.—London.

The Home Rule Bill and the Canadian Constitution. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
Parisian Vignettes. Mary Negreponte.
Her Majesty's Opposition. Wm. Hammond Robinson.
Are Bacilli Causes of Disease? G. W. Bulman.
Socialism and Present Social Ills. J. Russell Endean.
The Eight Hours' Question. J. T. Blanchard.
Security of Tenure for Primary Teachers.

Young England.—London.

Canoes and Canoeing. E. T. Sachs.
Heraldry: Its Romance and Meaning.—II. Somerville Gibney.
Our Earth's Nearest Neighbor: The Moon. Dr. Jos. W. Williams.

Young Man.—London.

The Law as a Profession for Young Men. Augustine Birrell.
Cycling. H. H. Griffin.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. With portrait.
Dr. R. W. Dale. With portrait.

Young Woman.—London.

Lady Henry Somerset at Home. Frances E. Willard.
Holidays in Switzerland. Hulda Friedereichs.
Mrs. Fenwick Miller at Home. With Portrait. Albert Dawson.
Women's Work in India.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 8.

Life in the Castles of English Lords. Dr. A. Heine.
The History of Fisheries. Dr. T. von Liebenau.
Chicago and the World's Fair. R. Blockman.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. April 1.

The Jubilee of the Leipzig Conservatorium. C. Unglaub.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Altes Lied, Altes Leid," by F. Böhme; "Die Thräne," by H. Jüngst; and others.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

April 1.
Napoleon at Elba. Hanns von Spielberg.
The Holy Sepulchre. Georg Stosch.
April 8.
A German Housewife in Sumatra. Gertrud Danne.
In Darkest Berlin: The Thieves' Kitchen. R. Stratz.
April 15.
The Controversy About the Standard of Value. Dr. B. Dietrich.
Cactus Plants. I. Trojan.
April 22.
My First Ascent in the Balloon *Humboldt*. Lieutenant Gross.
My Experiences with a Typewriter. Hanns von Zobeltitz.
April 29.
In Darkest Berlin.—II. Rudolf Stratz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 9.

Siena and Its Cathedral. Prof. L. Pastor.
The Beard and Its History. Don Josaphet.
The Doctors and Lourdes. Dr. H. Euringer.
The Poison of Snakes.

Heft 10.

The Ceremonies at the Distribution of the Cardinals' Hats. Dr. J. Rübsam.
From the Iron Gate to the Black Sea. Karl Kollbach.
The Habitableness of the Celestial Bodies. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
The Scandinavian Edda. Prof. Joseph Stöckle.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

King Charles of Roumania.—XVI.
France and Germany. Reply to Baron von Courcel.
The Mistakes of Agrarianism. Dr. Schöffle.
Breeding in the Animal World. Concluded. R. von Hanstein.
A Chapter from the Jewish History of the First Half-Century before Christ. A. Réville.
Electoral Reform in Prussia. L. Herrfurth.
From the Possible to the Real World: A Discussion on Cosmic Questions. A. Schmidt.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.

Ballads. Continued. Philipp Spitta.
The Four Schleswig Runic Stones. R. von Liliencron.
My Life: Vienna and the Year 1848. Eduard Hanslick.
A Spring Journey to Malta. Dr. Julius Rodenberg.
Juan Litino (Joannes Latinus). F. A. Junker von Langegg.
Werner von Siemens. Dr. H. Albrecht.
German Southwest Africa. Paul Reichard.
Political Correspondence: Germany and the Italian Silver Wedding; The Panama Trial; Jules Ferry, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. April.

Lower Mortgage Duties. Prof. J. Platter.
Social and Economic Sketches from the Bukovina.—IV. Marie Mischler.
The Bank Crisis and Democracy in Italy. Adam Maurizio.
The Historical Philosophy and Ethics of Karl Marx. Dr. Paul Barth.

Freie Bühne.—Berlin. April.

Virchow versus Darwin: Notes on the Development and Future of the Human Race. J. Lehmann-Hohenberg.
"Der Kampf des Prometheus." A Play.—II. C. Ehrenfels.
Practical Pedagogics. Otto Rillmann.
Something About Spiritualism. Arne Garborg.
Literary Psychiatry. Heinrich Ströbel.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 4.

Corfu. Gustav Konz.
Philipp Reis and the Invention of the Telephone. With Portrait. Dr. A. Poppe.

Hospitals. Dr. F. Dornblüth.
From the Elbe to Biela. T. Gampe.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. April.

How Can We Improve the Race? Heinrich Solger.
Henry George's Single Tax Theory. Bernhard Eidenstem.
Poems by Bruno Wille, Maurice von Stern and others.
The Herald of Swedish Realism: August Strindberg. With
Portrait. Hans Merian.
Spain's National Poet: José Zorrilla. J. Fastenrath.

Die Katholischen Missionen. Freiburg.

The Catholic Society of Holy Childhood: Its Fifty Years'
Jubilee.
A Journey to Sinal. Continued. M. Jullien.
The Age and Origin of Central American Culture.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. April.

The Popular Newspaper. Under Franz von Florencourt. Otto
Kraus.
The Agrarian Anti Semite Movement in Hesse and the Neigh-
boring Districts. J. Rethwisch.
Panama. Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna.

April 1.

Life Insurance in Austro-Hungary. E. H. Geider.

April 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank. Emil Eisler.
Life Insurance in Austro-Hungary. II. E. H. Geider.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

April 1.

Friedrich Hebbel's Letters. Fritz Lemmermayer.
Taine. Spectator.

April 8.

My Jubilee. August Strindberg.
Otto Hartleben's "Hanna Jagert." Friedrich Spielhagen.

April 15.

The Germanic National Character. Richard M. Meyer.
Taine and "Le Milieu." M. Nasser.
My Venice. August Strindberg.

April 22.

At Karl Werder's Grave. Paul Schlenther.
Wilhelm Lübke. Cornelius Gurlitt.

April 29.

Auerbach's "Dramatic Impressions." Ludwig Fulda.

Musikalische Rundschau. Vienna.

April 1.

Anton Rubenstein as a Conductor.
Bruckner's Mass in B flat. Max Graf.

April 15.

Music of the Future. Max Graf.
Music at the Bohemian Watering Places.—II. Alois John.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 27.

The "Immaculate Conception" Myth. Paul Lafargue.
Technical-Economic and Social-Economic Progress. Con-
cluded. E. Bernstein.

No. 28.

Class Contrasts Amongst the Jews. Max Zetterbaum.
The Sorrows of the Young Dramatist. P. Lorenz.

No. 29.

Class Contrasts Amongst the Jews. Concluded.
Conservative Plans for the Future for the Supplying of a
General and Proportional Right of Election.

No. 30.

Natural History of the Political Criminal. Karl Kautsky.
Social Conditions and Factory Inspection in Saxony. Dr. Max
Quarck.

No. 31.

May Day and Militarism.
Ethics.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Victor Tiligner, Austrian Sculptor. Ludwig Pietsch.
Goethe, Gries, and Friedrich Karl Meyer. K. T. Gaedertz.
King Charles of Roumania.
Old Young Germany. Laura Mahholm.
The Wisdom of the Brahmins or of the Warriors. Richard
Garbe.

Stage Mounting and Management. Concluded. Dr. Paul
Lindau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. April.

On the Introduction of a Universal Language in Education.
Dr. A. Schroer and Dr. Delbrück.
The Sharing of the Produce of Labor Between Capital and
Labor. Ed. v. Hartmann.
Justi's Murillo. Dr. Carl Neumann.
Schiller's Princess of Celle. Prof. G. Kettner.
The Loss of Life in the Great Battles of the Last Few Centu-
ries. Dr. G. Roloff.

May.

General von Gerlach. Dr. Hans Delbrück.
Poland in West Prussia. Dr. R. Fisher.
Observations of a Girls' School Teacher. Dr. E. G. O. Müller.
The Study of Language. Dr. J. M. Stahl.
The Pictures of Goethe's "Faust." Dr. Alexander Tille.
My Secession from the Jesuits. Count Paul von Hoenbroech.
The Need for Defense and the Economic Readiness for It.
Dr. G. von Mayr.
Political Correspondence: Home Rule, by Dr. Emil Daniels;
and Universal Suffrage.

Romänische Jahrbücher. Hermannstadt. April.

The Roumanian Academy.
Roumanian National Finance.
Folk-Lore in Roumania. Dr. W. Rudow.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zurich. April.

The Peculiarities of Commercial Phraseology. Dr. A. Socin.
Photography in the Service of Science and Art. A. Tschirch.
The General Causes of the Demand of the Right to Work. A.
Steck.

Sphinx.—London. April.

The Problem and Solution of Free Will. Dr. Hübbe-Schlei-
den.
Existence in Consciousness. Dr. Ludwig Kühlenbeck.
The King of Exorcists and the Modern Sorcerers of Paris. C.
de Thomassin.
Tolstoi and Fasting. Dr. Raphael von Koeber.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. April 21.

Societies for the Study of Ethics. H. Gruber.
Maribéau—IV. O. Pfaff.
Aluminum and Its Uses. F. X. Rüf.
Pascal's Provincial Letters—IV. W. Kreiten.
The Burial Books of the Ancient Egyptians. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

The Sandwich Islands.
Social Democratic Pictures of the Future.
Alsfeld. Illustrated. D. Saul.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
How Should a Mother Prepare Her Children for School? Dr.
R. Siegemund.

Heft 11.

Danzig. Karl Theodor Schultz.
"Die Rantzau" and Its Composer. K. von Mittelstädt.
The Italian Silver Wedding. With Portraits.
Coffee-House Life in Munich. Edwin Heine.
Patras. G. Conz.
America's Fisheries. A. Schrott.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 16.

Hypnotism, Suggestion, and Cures by Suggestion. Professor
A. Eulenburg.
Indian Iron. W. Berdrow.
Ludwig Passini. With portraits.

Heft 17.

The Manœuvres of the French Army. Fritz König.
The First Ascents of the Balloon Humboldt. D. Elster.
The Conquest of the Atmosphere: Balloons, Flying Machines,
etc. C. Falkenhorst.
Ruggiero Leoncavallo. With portrait.

Heft 18.

The North Sea Canal. P. G. Heims.
Hygienic Principles a Hundred Years Ago. G. Krogh.
Gerhart Hauptmann. Paul Schlenther.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

On the Lower Neckar. Adolf Schmitthenner.
Sketches from the Reichstag.
The Bismarck Museum in Schönhausen. Georg Horn.
The Kingdom of the Mahdi. Hugo Zöller.
Gardening as a Profession for Women. Max Hesdörffer.
Whaling. Illustrated. Reinhold Werner.

Westermann's *Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte*. Bruns-
wick.

Alsace-Lorraine and the Vosges. Concluded. Max Ring.
George Eliot. With portrait. Hedwig Bender.
Napoleon I. in Russia. Concluded. Gustav Dahms.
Lamps in the Olden Times. Friedrich Schaarschmidt.
Wilhelm Wundt. With portrait. Thomas Achelis.

The Movements of the Fixed Stars. Leopold Ambrohn.
The Flight of the Poet Jacob Lenz from Strasburg to the
Weimar Court. H. Düntzer.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 12.

How Poems are Criticised. Concluded. Dr. H. Sittenberger.
A Dreamer: S. Fritz and His Poems. A. S. Machold.
The Reading Mania. A. Noel.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amaranthe.—(For Girls). Paris. April.

The King: Louis XIV. With portrait. E. Bonilla Contreras.
Madame De Tracy. E. S. Lantz.
The Hôtel Saint Pol. Comtesse Théodosia.

Association Catholique.—Paris. April 15.

The Representation of Labor and of the Liberal Professions.
Marquis de La-Tour-du-Pin Caumby.
The Real Principles of Socialism. G. de Pascal.
Official Statistics of the Labor Situation in Belgium. H.
Bussoul.
Report on the Representation of Agriculture. L. Delalande.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. April.

The Religious and Literary Confession of an Egoist. Paul
Stapfer.
Mountain Railways. Edouard Lallin.
Notes and Impressions of a Botanist in the Caucasus.—II.
Emile Levier.
Present Day Leprosy and Lepers. V. de Floriant.
A Revolution in Agriculture.—II. Ed. Tallichet.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, Swiss, Scientific,
Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. April 20.

Cardinal Lavigerie. Louis Ruffet.
Switzerland from 1830 to 1838. J. Gindraux.
Greek Dogma and Christianity. G. Gode.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

April 10.

Political Indications. Henry Fèvre.
Miracles. Continued. Jules Bois.

April 25.

Two Unpublished Letters of Tourgenieff. O. de Sitt.
Paul Hervieu. Gabriel Mourey.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. April.

State Intervention in Italian Banks. Vilfredo Pareto.
A Recasting of the Gold Coins of Louis XVI. Ch. Gomet.
Engagements of Workmen, Employees and Domestic in
France and Abroad. H. de Beaumont.
Review of the Principal Foreign Economic Publications. Mau-
rice Block.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on April 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

April 1.

Political Corruption in History. Charles de Mouy.
Political Corruptors of To-Day. C. Lombroso.
Elizabeth and Essex. Concluded. H. de la Ferrière.
On the Earth and by the Earth. Continued. Eugène Simon.
The New Age. A Comedy. Act II. Madame Adam.
Léo Délibes. Arthur Pougin.
Easter Eggs. Léo Claretie.
The Norwegian Political Crisis. M. O. G. Peters.
Jules Ferry. Frédéric Loliée.

April 15.

The Political Rôle of M. Jules Ferry. M. de Marcere.
Alsace. Jean Macé.
The Secrets of the Pyramids of Memphis. Leon Mayou.
On the Earth and by the Earth. Continued. Eugène Simon.
The New Age. A Comedy. Act III. Madame Adam.
Medico-Literary Studies. M. de Fleury.
Memoirs of a Centaur.—I. G. Sarrazin.
Scandinavian Profiles.—Edward Grieg. Maurice Bignon.
Apropos of Doubt. Charles Brunet.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

April 1.

Jules Ferry. Denise.
A Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.

The Contemporary Literary and Historical Movement. Eu-
gène Asse.
Dramatic Art in Japan. Comte Meyners d'Estrey.

April 15.

European Politics. E. Castelar.
Athletes and Esthetes. J. Reibach.
George Sand's Castle. P. Audebrand.
Jules Ferry. E. Castelar.
Wagner's Dress. O. Comettant.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

April 1.

Ten Years' Experience of Corporations for Minor Industries in
Austria. Victor Brants.
Berlin and Its Administrative Institutions.—II. O. Pyfferoen.
The Recent Law on Industrial Arbitration. A. Gibon.
The Supervision of Discharged Prisoners and Its Social Nec-
essity. M. Petit.

April 16.

The Use of Liberty. Georges Picot.
The Question of Savings Banks before the French Parliament.
Eugène Rostand.
Berlin and Its Police. O. Pyfferoen.
The General Assembly of the Unions of the North at Lille on
March 21. A. Maron.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

April 1.

The Neo-Christian Theatre. Paul Berret.
Jean Etienne Despréaux, 1748-1820. A. Firmin-Didot.

April 15.

Jean Etienne Despréaux. Concluded.
The Théâtre des Folies Marigny. P. L. de Pierrefitte.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

April 1.

The Adventures of Captain Cotton, 1801-1834. Edmond Neu-
komm.
Maître Barbox, of the French Bar. Munier Jolain.

April 8.

What Is Solidarity? Charles Recolin.
The Water-Supply of Paris. P. Strauss.
The French Protectorate in Madagascar. H. Pensa.

April 15.

The Fathers of Anarchism: Bakounine Stirner Nietzsche.
Jean Thoret.

April 22.

Science, Patriotism, Religion. F. A. Aulard.
Charles Bigot (1840-1893). Alfred Rambaud.
Alfred de Vigny and the Evolution of Lyric Poetry. F. Brune-
tière.

April 29.

Théophile Gautier. Ferdinand Brunetière.
French Art. Paul Gsell.
The Plural Vote in Belgium. Paul Laffitte.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

Illusions and Disappointments of a Royalist: The Comte de
Falloux.—I. Charles de Maxade.
Prosper Mérimée. Some Personal Recollections and Unpub-
lished Documents.—I. A. Filon.
In Judæa. Conclusion. A. Chevrillon.
Rome and the Renaissance. Cinquecento. Julian Klaczko.
The Southern Novelists of America. Th. Bentzon.
Rembrandt According to His Latest Biographer. M. G. Val-
bert.

April 15.

The Comte de Falloux. Continued. Charles de Maxade.
English Studies: Geoffrey Chaucer. J. J. Jusserand.
The National Park of the United States. Léo Claretie.
Tropical Landscapes: Mocha. L. Biart.
Fragments of an Unpublished Diary of Eugène Delacroix.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

April 1.

Taine at Home. H. Castets.
Taine as a Literary Critic. G. Pellissier.
Taine as Philosopher. F. Pillon.
Taine as Historian. With *fac-simile*. M. Petits.
Notes on Taine, by Jules Simon, E. M. de Vogué and others.
Chess-Playing "Blindfolded." A. Béligne.
Panama at the Assizes.

April 16.

M. Pickman, the Thought-Reading Medium. E. Boirac.
Verdi's "Falstaff." H. Montecorboli.
Jules Ferry. Albert Lefort.
Relief and Mendicancy. Edouard Fuster.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

April 1.

Further Reminiscences of My Teaching Days.—II. Jules Simon.
In the Rocky Mountains. Marcellin Boule.
Necker and the Poverty of 1798. Charles Gomel.
The Mount of Olives. Poem by Maurice Bouchor.
Napoleon at the Tuileries.—III. Frédéric Masson.

April 15.

Farewell! Jules Simon.
The Emperor William. Recollections of University Life. Amédée Pigeon.
Mandrin and His Band of Brigands. Comte H. de la Bassetière.
Siam and Annam.
Literature and Art: Jules Lemaitre. G. Larroumet.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

April 1.

The French Soudan and the Expedition Against Samory. G. Demanche.
Bourbon Island and Pulo Condore in 1721. With Map.
The Advantages of the Panama Canal. Lucien N. B. Wyse.

April 15.

Montenegro. With Map. Sobieski.
The Religion of Suanetia.
France and Egypt (1870-1893).

Revue Générale.—Brussels. April.

The Diary of a Witness to the Commune.—II. F. Bournand.
The Powers and Moral Obligations of Shareholders in Limited Liability Companies. Concluded. E. Harmont.
Silhouette of To-day: Edouard Drumont. Georges Legrand.
The Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII. Mgr. Lamy.
Belgian Writers: Iwan Gilkin. Ernest Verlaet.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. April.

Why Do We Resemble Our Parents? Dr. R. Koehler.
The Methods of Graphology. L. Arréat.
Recent Works on Neo-Thomisme and the Scholastics. F. Picavet.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

April 1.

Shepherd Dogs. Illustrated. P. Mégnin.
Colored Audition and Similar Phenomena. E. Grüber.

April 8.

Dr. Nansen's Polar Expedition. J. Girard.
The Actual Position of Criminal Anthropology. M. Zakreosky.

April 15.

Photography and Voyages of Discovery. A. Londe.
The Alphabetical Signs of Megalithic Inscriptions. M. Letourneau.

April 22.

The Consequences of the Discovery of America. E. Levasseur.
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Recent Improvements in Marine Engines. 4 Figs. N. Soliani.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJD.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Memorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
		Mus.	Music.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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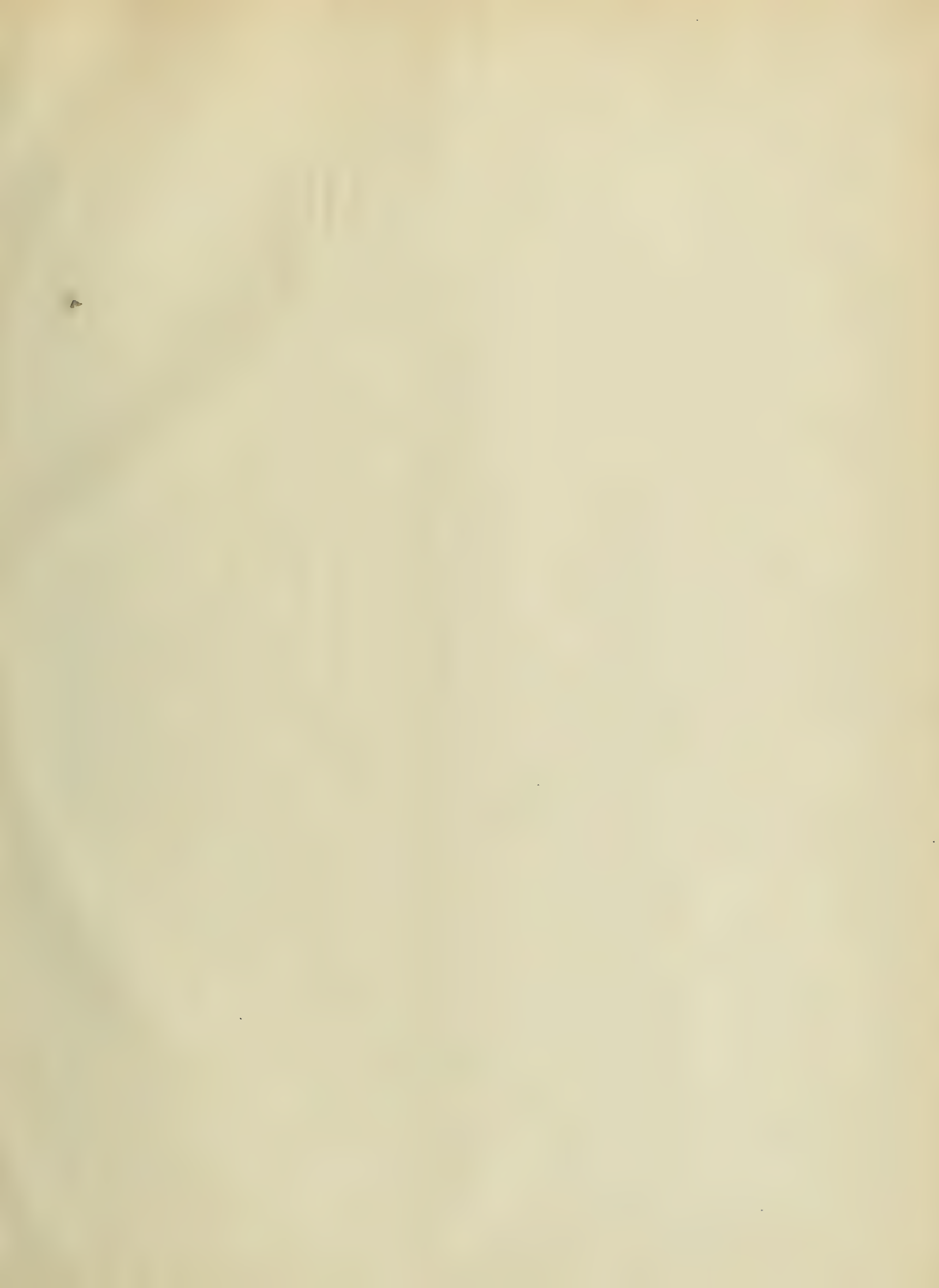
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 Nicaragua, Personal Recollections of, G. Gaul, CM.
 Nicaragua Canal, The, R. H. McDonald, Jr., CalM.
 North, Lord, the Sleeping Premier, TB.
 Novel, Pedagogical Value of the, M. S. Merwin, Cos.
 Obedience, Jesuit Doctrine of, J. A. Symonds, FR.
 O'Connor, T. P., YM.
 Ohio, Evidences of Glacial Man in, G. F. Wright, PS.
 Orange, House of, Ancestors of, Ched Mijatovich, EWR, April.
 Orange Tree, T. H. B. Graham, GM.
 Orient: The Destinies of the Far East, G. N. Curzon, NatR.
 Ouananiche Fishing, A. Haggard, Black.
 Pacific, Islands of the, H. B. Goddard, HM.
 Painting, Decorative, at the World's Fair, W. L. Fraser, CM.
 Pampas Plumes, Among the, Clara S. Brown, CalM.
 Paris, American Society in, Mary B. Ford, Cos.
 Parliament, British:
 The English Parliament, ER, April.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, April.
 The Unionist Reaction, QR, April.
 Her Majesty's Opposition, W. H. Robinson, WR.
 Press and Parliament, H. W. Massingham, NewR.
 Parr, Thomas, E. A. King, Arg.
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 Paul, St., in the Footprints of, E. J. Hardy, Q.
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 Pension Bureau, Inside View of the, A. B. Casselman, CM.
 Pension List Revision, Further Views of, NAR.
 Pension System, Anomalies of Our Private, F.
 Périgord, E. H. Barker, TB.
 Peru and Its People, Major A. F. Sears, Chaut.
 Pestalozzi and Herbart Compared, W. T. Harris, EdRA.
 Peter, The True Gospel According to, D. Kemble, MR.
 Peter, Apocryphal Gospel of, Lately Recovered, A. J. Maas, ACQ.
 Petroleum Supply of the World, BTJ, April.
 Philanthropy and Politics, Edmond Kelly, CRev.
 Photography:
 See *Photo-Beacon*, *American Amateur Photographer* and *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*.
 The Photographer and the Artist, R. de la Sizeranne, Chaut.
 Military Uses of Photography, A. Williams, JMSI.
 Physical Culture—IX., BelM.
 Physical Geography:
 Distribution of Temperature Over the Sea, ScotGM, April.
 Deep Sea Deposits, H. N. Hutchinson, K.
 Pike, T. Southwell, GM.
 Pilgrimages, Edward Walford, NH.
 Playwrights, Contemporary French, A. Hornblower, Cos.
 Poetry, Catholicity in Modern, R. P. Carton, IrM.

- Poetry, Aristophanes' Philosophy of, Helen L. Reed, BL.
Poets, Five English: Retrospection, A. D. Innes, MP.
Police in Eleven Cities of the United States, R. Wheatley, Chaut.
Political Economy: Economic Fallacies, ER, April.
Pope in Washington, The, J. H. Vincent, F.
Porter, General Horace, G. R. Miller, MM.
Postal Reformers, English, T. L. James, Cos.
Press Club of Chicago, An Hour with the, L. Ketchum, BelM.
Prison, Rise and Fall of Milbank, G. R. Vicars, GM.
Provence, An Embassy to, Thomas A. Janvier, CM.
Providence as a Doctrine of Science, G. D. Armstrong, PQ.
Puma, The Spoil of the, Gilbert Parker, Cos.
Quebec: A Discontented Province, H. L. Nelson, Harp.
Queen Victoria and Her Eastern Empire, EWR, April.
Quixote, Don, S. T. Irwin, MP.
Racing: Kings and Queens of the Turf, O.
Railways:
Gravity System of Rapid Transit, B. S. Henning, EngM.
English and American Railways—II., W. M. Ackworth, EngM.
The Cost of Street-Railway Building, T. W. Harris, EngM.
Railway Tariffs, James L. Cowles, A.
Notes on English Railways, E. K. Turner, JAES, March.
The Railway Rates' Muddle, IR.
Religions, the World's First Parliament of, J. H. Barrows, HomR.
Rome a True Ally of the Republic, J. F. Loughlin, F.
Rome Revisited, Frederic Harrison, FR.
Royal Humane Society, Str, April.
Rural Life: Old-Fashioned Folk in an English Village, SunM.
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Russia, Our First Ambassadors to, J. Corbett, Mac.
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The Invasion of India by Russia, Captain Younghusband, NC.
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Russian Extradition Treaty, The, George Kennan, F.
Salvation Army, Social Scheme of the, G. E. Vincent, AJP.
Salvini, Leaves from the Autobiography of, CM.
Sandwich Islands: The Hawaiian Revolution, T. H. Davies, NC.
Sanitation:
Municipal Sanitation: Defects in American Cities, F.
Sanitary Science and the Coming Cholera, C. R. Hammetton, Chaut.
Sardi, Fra Paolo, QR, April.
Satolli: An American Viceroy from the Vatican, L. W. Bacon, F.
Saumarez, Admiral, A. T. Mahan, AM.
Saxon Switzerland, James Barker, CFM.
Schools, Industrial in the Netherlands, M. A. Dooley, A.
Schools, Public, of Minneapolis, and Others, J. M. Rice, F.
Seilly Islands and the Scillonians, C.
Scripture, The Canon of, J. B. Shearer, PQ.
Scriptural Texts, Light on, Wm. Hayes Ward, HomR.
Sculpture, The Father of Modern, C. S. Johnson, MM.
Sculpture, American School of, W. O. Partridge, A.
Sea, Deep, Growth of Our Knowledge of the, PS.
Seattle, The City of, J. W. Pratt, NEM.
Selous, Frederick Courteney, African Hunter, W. T. Stead, RR.
Serfdom in England, History of, N. J. Ashley, EconR, April.
Shakespeare, Bacon vs., I. Donnelly, F. E. Schelling, A.
Sheep: Shearing Time on Santa Rosa Island, OM.
Shipbuilding Days at Duxbury, Old, Lucy P. Higgins, NEM.
Shipping: The Way of the World at Sea, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Silk Culture as a California Industry, Emma R. Endres, OM.
Single-Tax Movement, GB, April.
Smile, The Japanese, Lafcadio Hearn, AM.
Smith, Professor, The Trial of, W. S. P. Bryan, PQ.
Socialism in the Western States, Frank B. Tracy, F.
Socialist Millennium, How a world Work, RR.
South Carolina, Sanitary Advantages of, A. N. Bell, San.
South Dakota National Guard, Concluded, P. Leary, Jr., O.
Socialist Leaders, Some, LQ, April.
Socialism and Present Social Ills, J. R. Emdean, WR.
Society, American, in Paris, Mary B. Ford, Cos.
Somerset, Lady Henry, at Home, YW.
Somerset, Lady: How She Became a Public Speaker, CSJ.
Sono, Mdme. Tel. Japanese Lady Lawyer, GT.
"Spirit Photography" and Remarks on Fluorescence, PB, April.
Stanford, Leland, Carter H. Hepburn, MM.
Steam Engineering, Progress in—II., R. H. Thurston, EngM.
Strikes and Boycotts, Economics of, George Gunton, SEcon.
Suicides and Modern Civilization, F. L. Hoffman, A.
Sunday, Who Are the Chief Assailants of, J. Cook, OD, April.
Swift, Dean: The Journal to Stella, Austin Dobson, Long.
Switzerland as a Nursery of Politics, Joseph King, AR.
Symonds, John Addington, D, May 1.
Syria, Early Languages of, Major Condor, ScotR, April.
Tammany Hall, Warren Taylor, MM.
Technical Education for London, Wm. Garnett, EdRL.
Telautograph, The, Elisha Gray, Cos.
Telautograph, Prof. Gray's New, Wm. Meyer, Jr., Eng.
Telegraphing: How They Telegraph, CJ.
Telephony, Single-Wire Non-Insulated, JMSI.
Temperance and Liquor Traffic:
The Veto Bill, C. Walker, FR.
Regulation of the Drink Traffic, John Mann, Jr., ScotR, April.
Alcohol Monopoly in Switzerland, J. King, EconR, April.
Treatment of Disease without Alcohol, As, 1st qr.
Tennyson, Lord:
Tennyson as a Nature Poet, T. Watts, NC.
Tennyson's Great Allegory, W. Walsh, GM.
Recollections of Lord Tennyson, J. A. Symonds, CM.
Theology, Biblical, Philip Schaff, HomR.
Theology, The Decadence of, John Burroughs, NAR.
Theosophy: See Contents of *Lucifer*.
Theosophy, Practical, Kate Buffington Davis, A.
Thought and Language, H. C. Alexander, PQ.
Tibetans, Isabella L. Bishop, LH.
Trade, International, Henry Grey, AJP.
Transit, Rapid, The Gravity System of, B. S. Henning, EngM.
Trout, How to Catch the Wily, H. P. Beach, O.
Truce, The Flag of, G. S. Carpenter, JMSI.
Ullathorne, The Late Archbishop, ACQ.
Universities: Cambridge "Apostles," R. Noel, NewR.
University Extension—III., M. G. Brumbaugh, Ed.
Urban VI., More Light on the Election of, C. G. Herbermann, ACQ.
Utah: The Nine-Mile Cañon, C. H. VanDorn, GGM, March-April.
Vesputius, Columbus and Magellan, T. Magee, CalM.
Violin and Its Ancestry, W. F. Gates, Mus, April-May.
Wagner and His Work, Henry Badger, Mus, April.
Wales, Prince of, at Sand Ingham, Str, April.
Walker, Gen.: A Forgotten Page in History, F. G. Bartlett, Om.
Walton's Angler and Its Bibliography, J. L. High, D, April 16.
Ward, Artemus, Relics of, D. G. Seitz, CM.
Washington, George, on Braddock's Campaign, Scrib.
Wealth, A. P. Peabody, AR.
Weather and Climate, Study of, R. H. Scott, Long.
Weathercocks and Vanes, W. Hogg, Str, April.
Weismann, Professor, Theroies of, Herbert Spencer, CR.
Wells, Holy, of Scotland, R. C. Hope, Ant.
West Indies in 1822, Lord Brassey, FR.
Whist and Whist Players in England, TB.
Whittier, J. G., Mrs. Mayo, Ata.
Wills, The Ethics of, T. C. Fry, Econ R, April.
Wills and Testaments, Last, C.
Women:
Wome: Wage Earners, Helen Campbell, A.
Woman's Work for Woman, Elizabeth P. Gould, Ed.
Types of Heroic Women—III., Mattie E. Pettus, HM.
Some Noble Works of Catholic Women, L. A. Toomy, CW.
Southern Women in Education, Olive R. Jefferson, Chaut.
Woman's Part in the World's Fair, Virginia C. Meredith, RR.
World's Fair:
A Dream City, Candace Wheeler, Harp.
Foreign Nations at the World's Fair, NAR.
Tyrol at the World's Fair, C. H. Coursen, MM.
The Columbian Exposition, J. J. Peatfield, CalM.
Chicago and the World's Fair, J. P. Holland, Chaut.
New England at the World's Fair, W. D. Downes, NEM.
Judaism at the World's Columbian Exposition, Men.
How to Live at the World's Fair, Mrs. M. P. Handy, HM.
Decorative Painting at the World's Fair, W. L. Fraser, CM.
Hand-Camera Guide to the World's Fair, F. T. Todd, AP, April.
Bishop Coxe on Sunday Closing at the World's Fair, OD, April.
Zenon, Emperor, and the Isaurians, E. W. Brooks, EH, April.
Zuyder Zee, Reclaiming the, CJ.
Zuyder Zee, Round About the, Mrs. G. C. Davies, O.



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